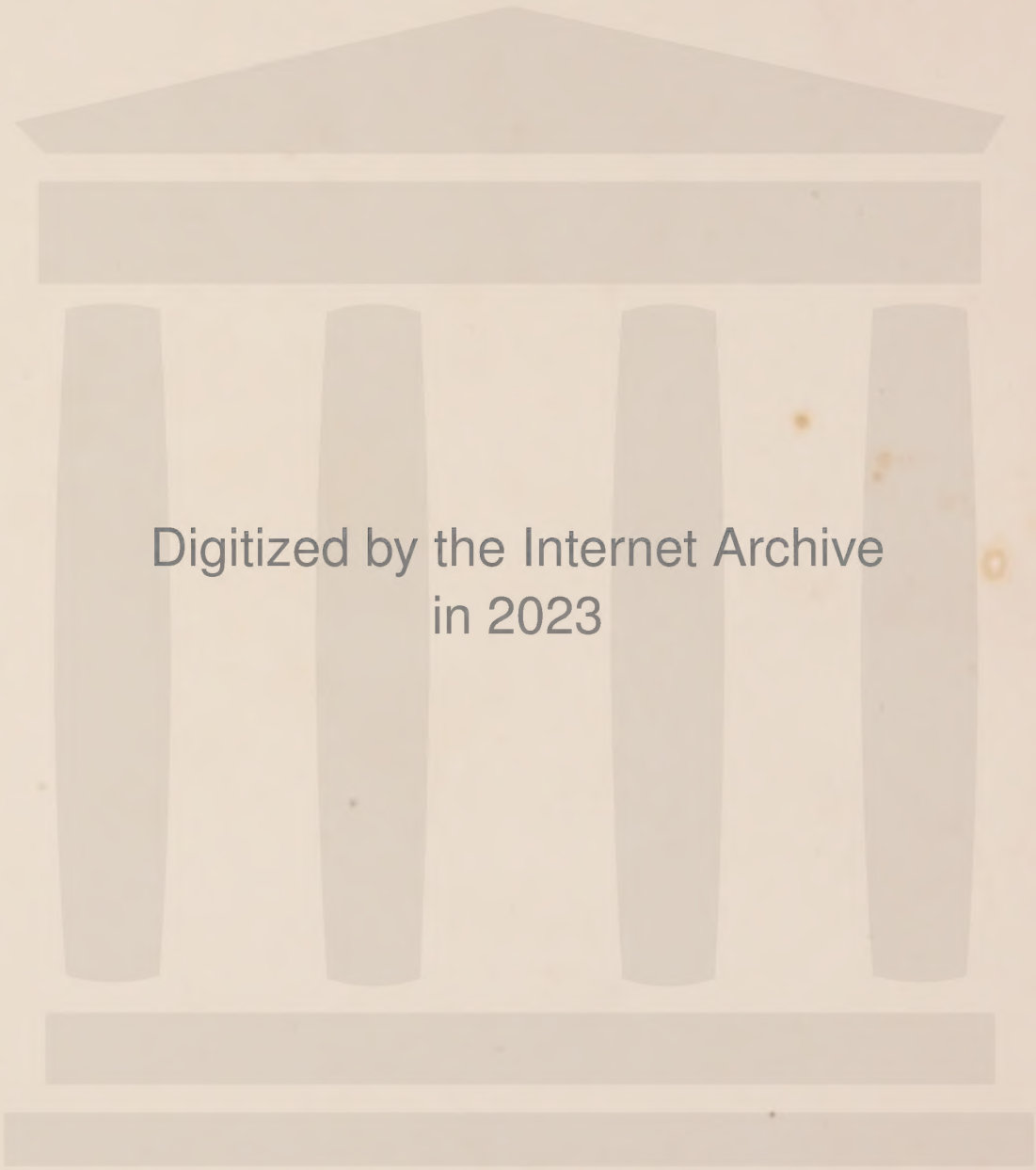
THE NEW ENCYCLOPEDIC ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD



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MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

Natural Scale 1:14572800

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

0 50 100 200 300 400

State capitals shown thus ©Trenton

Largest city in each state, when not state capital, shown thus ©NEWARK

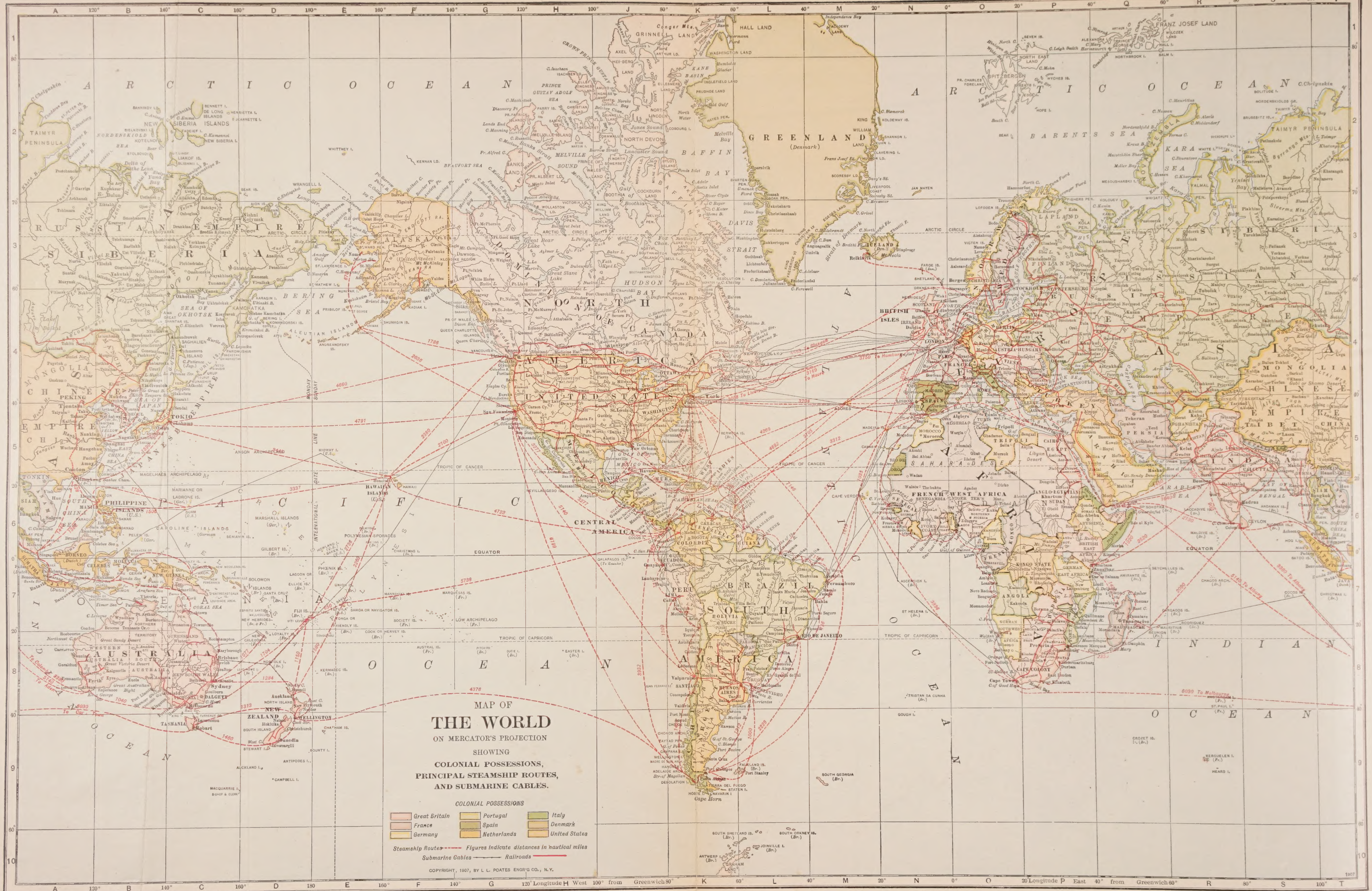
ALASKA

Natural Scale 1:31680000

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

0 100 200 300 400 500

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THE NEW
ENCYCLOPEDIC ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

PREPARED AND REVISED UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF
WILLIAM PATTEN AND J. E. HOMANS

(Special 1910 Census Edition)

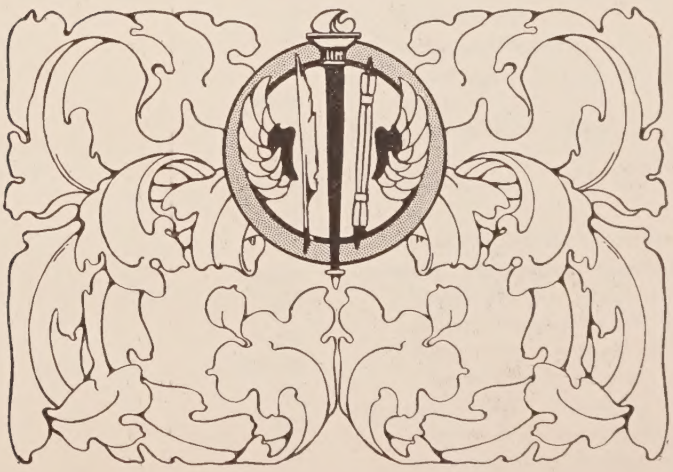
CONTAINING AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF COLORED MAPS EXECUTED UPON AN ORIGINAL PLAN, SHOWING EVERY COUNTRY AND ALL POLITICAL OR CIVIL DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CITIES, MOUNTAINS, ISLANDS, AND BODIES OF WATER, AND EMBODYING AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE—THAT OF INDICATING RAILROAD LINES IN A SEPARATE COLOR

ALSO

AN INDEX GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD GIVING PRECISE AND THE MOST RECENT DATA REGARDING THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD, WITH WHICH ARE INCLUDED NUMEROUS SMALL SECTIONAL AND FULL-PAGE CITY MAPS, AND MANY PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

A COMPLETE PHYSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EACH OF ITS STATES, AND OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND EACH OF ITS PROVINCES, WITH A GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL TRUNK RAILROADS THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA



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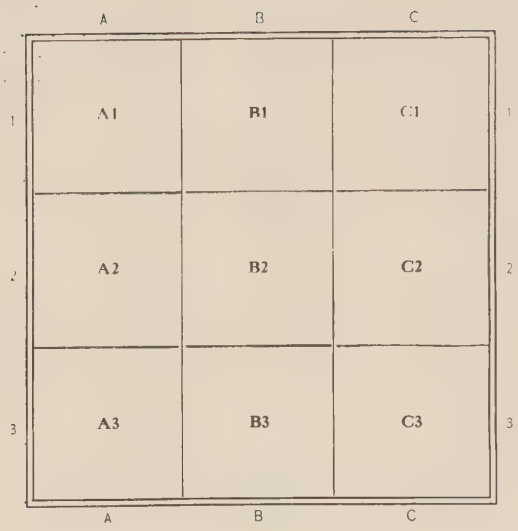
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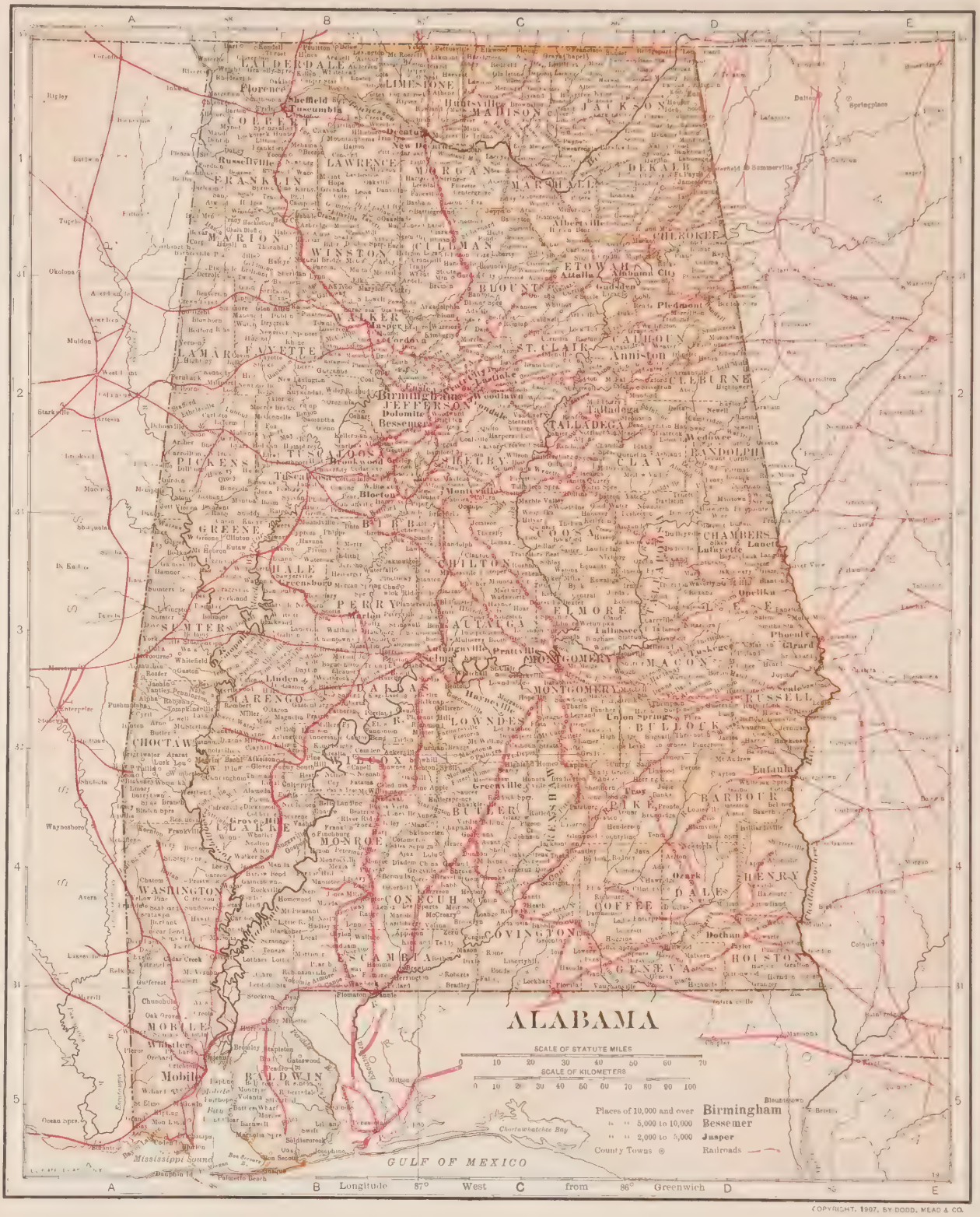
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DIRECTIONS FOR READING MAPS

The maps in this atlas are indexed for convenience in finding cities, towns, etc., as shown in the above diagram. All maps are divided into rectangular sections, or squares, formed by the intersection of the meridians and parallels. These squares are arranged in columns indicated by letters from top to bottom, as columns *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., and by numerals running crosswise, as columns *1*, *2*, *3*, etc. Thus each square is designated by a letter and a numeral, as *A1*, *B2*, *C3*, etc. If, for example, a town or city is indexed in the list at *B2*, run down the *B* column to the square opposite *2*, and the town will be found within the four lines which compose that square



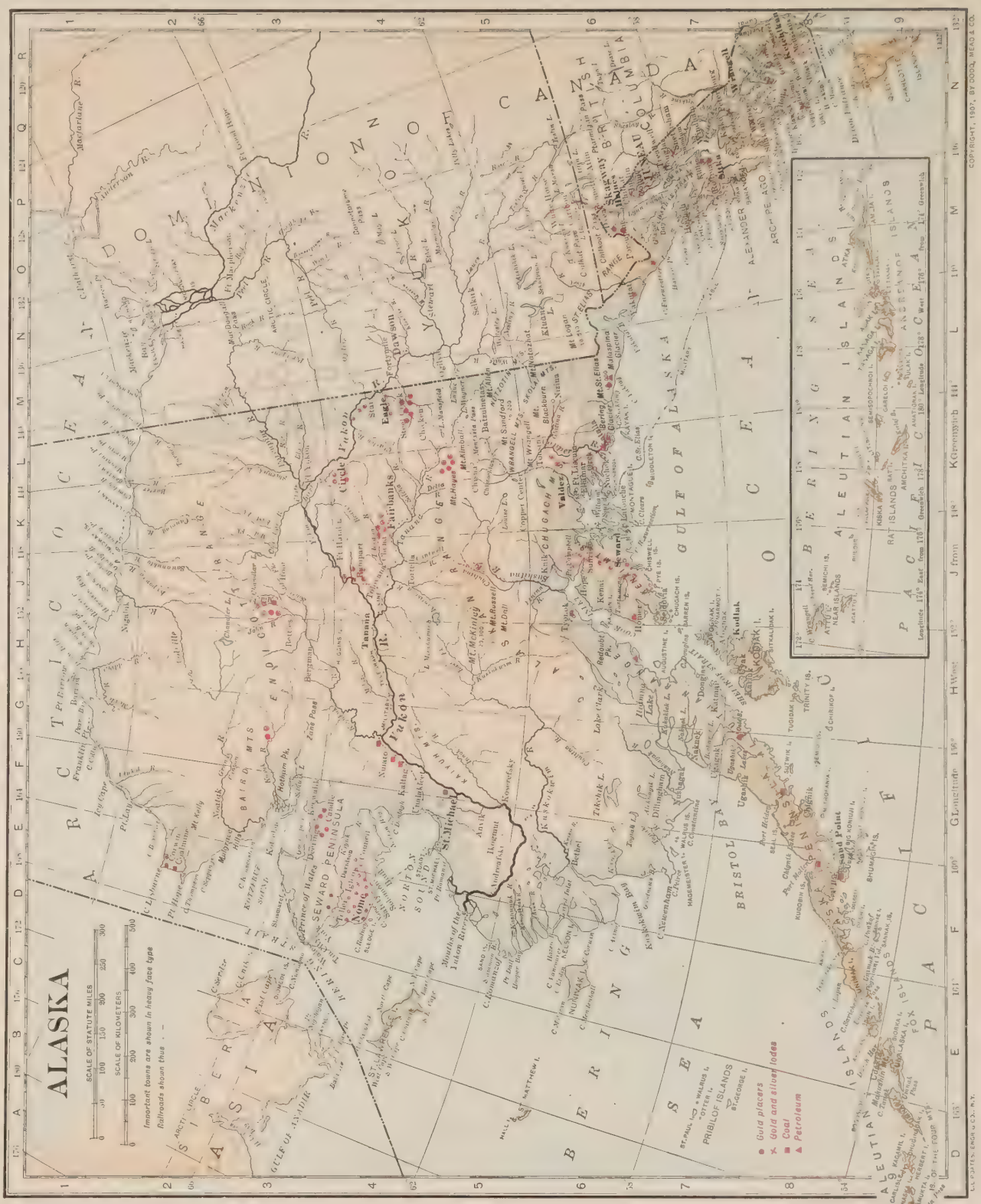
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Counties of Alabama

Autauga	C 3	Dallas	B 3	Marengo	B 3
Baldwin	B 5	Dekalb	D 1	Marion	B 1
Barbour	D 4	Elmore	C 3	Marshall	C 1
Bibb	B 2	Escambia	B 4	Mobile	A 5
Blount	C 2	Etowah	C 1	Monroe	B 4
Bullock	D 3	Fayette	B 2	Montgomery	C 3
Butler	C 4	Franklin	B 1	Morgan	C 1
Calhoun	D 2	Geneva	D 4	Perry	B 3
Chambers	D 3	Greene	B 3	Pickens	A 2
Cherokee	D 1	Hale	B 3	Pike	D 4
Chilton	C 3	Henry	D 4	Randolph	D 2
Choctaw	A 3	Houston	D 4	Russell	D 3
Clarke	B 4	Jackson	C 1	St. Clair	C 2
Clay	D 2	Jefferson	B 2	Shelby	C 2
Cleburne	D 2	Lamar	A 2	Sumter	A 3
Coffee	D 4	Lauderdale	B 1	Talladega	C 2
Colbert	B 1	Lawrence	B 1	Tallapoosa	D 3
Conecuh	B 4	Lee	D 3	Tuscaloosa	B 2
Coosa	C 3	Limestone	B 1	Walker	B 2
Covington	C 4	Lowndes	C 3	Washington	A 4
Crenshaw	C 4	Macon	D 3	Wilcox	B 4
Cullman	C 1	Madison	C 1	Winston	B 1
Dale	D 4				

Principal Cities and Towns of Alabama

Abbeville	D 4	Clanton	C 3	Gadsden	C 2	Linden	B 3	St. Stephens	A 4
Alabama City	D 1	Clayton	D 4	Gainesville	A 3	Livingston	A 3	Scottsboro	D 1
Albertville	C 1	Coal City	C 2	Geneva	D 4	Luverne	C 4	Seale	D
Alexander City	D 3	Collinsville	D 1	Georgiana	C 4	McFall	D 2	Selma	C
Anniston	D 2	Columbia	D 4	Girard	D 3	Marion	B 3	Sheffield	B 1
Athens	C 1	Columbiana	C 2	Goodwater	C 2	Mobile	A 5	Shelby	C
Attalla	C 1	Cooper	C 3	Greensboro	B 3	Montgomery	C 3	Stevenson	D 1
Auburn	D 3	Cordova	B 2	Greenville	C 4	Newbern	B 3	Talladega	C
Autaugaville	C 3	Cullman	C 1	Grove Hill	B 4	New Decatur	B 1	Tallassee	D
Avondale	C 2	Dadeville	D 3	Guntersville	C 1	Omega	D 4	Thomasville	B 4
Bessemer	B 2	Decatur	B 1	Gurley	C 1	Oneonto	C 2	Troy	D 4
Birmingham	C 2	Demopolis	B 3	Harris	D 3	Opelika	D 3	Trussville	C
Blocton	B 2	Dothan	D 4	Hartsell	C 1	Oxford	D 2	Tuscaloosa	B 2
Brewton	B 4	Double Springs	B 1	Hayneville	C 3	Ozark	D 4	Tuscumbia	B 1
Bridgeport	D 1	Elba	C 4	Headland	D 4	Pansey	D 4	Tuskegee	D
Brookside	C 2	Ensley	C 2	Huntsville	C 1	Phenix	D	Union Springs	D
Brookwood	B 2	Enterprise	D 4	Ironaton	D 2	Piedmont	D 2	Uniontown	B
Brundidge	D 4	Eufaula	D 4	Irondale	C 2	Pineapple	C 4	Warrior	C
Calera	C 2	Eutaw	B 3	Jackson	B 4	Pratt City	C 2	Wedowee	D
Camp Hill	D 3	Evergreen	C 4	Jasper	B 2	Prattville	C 3	Wetumpka	C
Carbon Hill	B 2	Florence	B 1	Lafayette	D 3	Roanoke	D 2	Whistler	A
Cardiff	C 2	Fort Deposit	C 3	Lanett	D 3	Rockford	C 3	Wilsonville	C
Citronelle	A 4	Fort Payne	D 1	Leighton	B 1	Russellville	B 1	Woodlawn	C



Principal Cities and Towns of Alaska

Afognak . . . . . H 6	Circle . . . . . K 3	Fairbanks . . . . K 3	Kaltag . . . . . G 3	Naknek . . . . . G 6	Seldovia . . . . . J 6	Tonsina . . . . . K 5
Andreafski . . . F 4	Coal Harbor . . . F 8	Ft. Hamlin . . . J 3	Karluk . . . . . H 7	Niblack . . . . . N 8	Seward . . . . . J 6	Tortella . . . . . J 4
Anvik . . . . . F 4	Coldfoot . . . . . J 2	Ft. Liscum . . . K 5	Katalla . . . . . K 5	Nigaluk . . . . . J 2	Shakan . . . . . N 7	Treadwell . . . . N 6
Barrow . . . . . G 1	Comet . . . . . N 6	Ft. Yukon . . . . K 2	Katmai . . . . . H 6	Nizina . . . . . L 5	Shismaref . . . . E 2	Tyonok . . . . . I 5
Batzulnetas . . . L 4	Copper Centre . . K 4	Grindall . . . . . O 8	Keewalik . . . . F 2	Nome . . . . . E 3	Sitka . . . . . N 7	Ugaguk . . . . . G 8
Bergman . . . . H 2	Coppermount . . . N 8	Haines . . . . . N 6	Kenai . . . . . J 5	Nuchek . . . . . K 5	Skagway . . . . N 6	Ugashik . . . . . G 7
Bethel . . . . . F 5	Corwin . . . . . E 1	Hollis . . . . . N 8	Ketchikan . . . . O 8	Nulato . . . . . G 3	Snettisham . . . N 7	Unalakleet . . . . F 4
Bettles . . . . . J 2	Council . . . . . F 3	Homer . . . . . J 6	Killisnoo . . . . N 7	Nushagak . . . . G 6	Solomon . . . . . E 3	Unga . . . . . F 8
Bluff . . . . . F 3	Davidson . . . . E 3	Hoonan . . . . . N 6	Klawock . . . . N 8	Orca . . . . . K 5	Star . . . . . L 3	Uyak . . . . . H 7
Candle . . . . . F 3	Deering . . . . . F 2	Hope . . . . . J 5	Knik . . . . . J 5	Porcupine . . . . M 5	Sulzer . . . . . N 8	Valdez . . . . . K 5
Chena . . . . . J 3	Dillingham . . . G 6	Howkan . . . . . N 8	Kodiak . . . . . H 7	Rampart . . . . . J 3	Sumdum . . . . . N 7	Wales . . . . . E 3
Chicken . . . . . L 4	Dolomi . . . . . N 7	Igloo . . . . . E 3	Koserefsky . . . . G 4	Rodman . . . . . N 7	Sunrise . . . . . J 5	Windham . . . . . N 7
Chignik . . . . . G 8	Douglas . . . . . H 6	Ikogmut . . . . . F 4	Kotzebue . . . . F 2	St. Michael . . . F 4	Tanana . . . . . H 4	Woodsky . . . . . N 7
Chilkat . . . . . N 6	Douglas . . . . . N 6	Jackwade . . . . L 4	Latouche . . . . K 5	Safety . . . . . E 3	Teller . . . . . E 3	Wrangell . . . . . N 7
Chisna . . . . . K 4	Dyea . . . . . N 6	Jualin . . . . . N 6	Loring . . . . . O 8	Sand Point . . . F 8	Tin City . . . . E 2	Yakutat . . . . . M 6
Chistochina . . . K 4	Eagle . . . . . L 3	Juneau . . . . . N 6	Metlakatla . . . . O 8	Sealevel . . . . . O 8	Tolovana . . . . J 3	York . . . . . E 3
Chomly . . . . . N 8	Ellamar . . . . . K 5	Kake . . . . . N 7				



Counties of Arizona

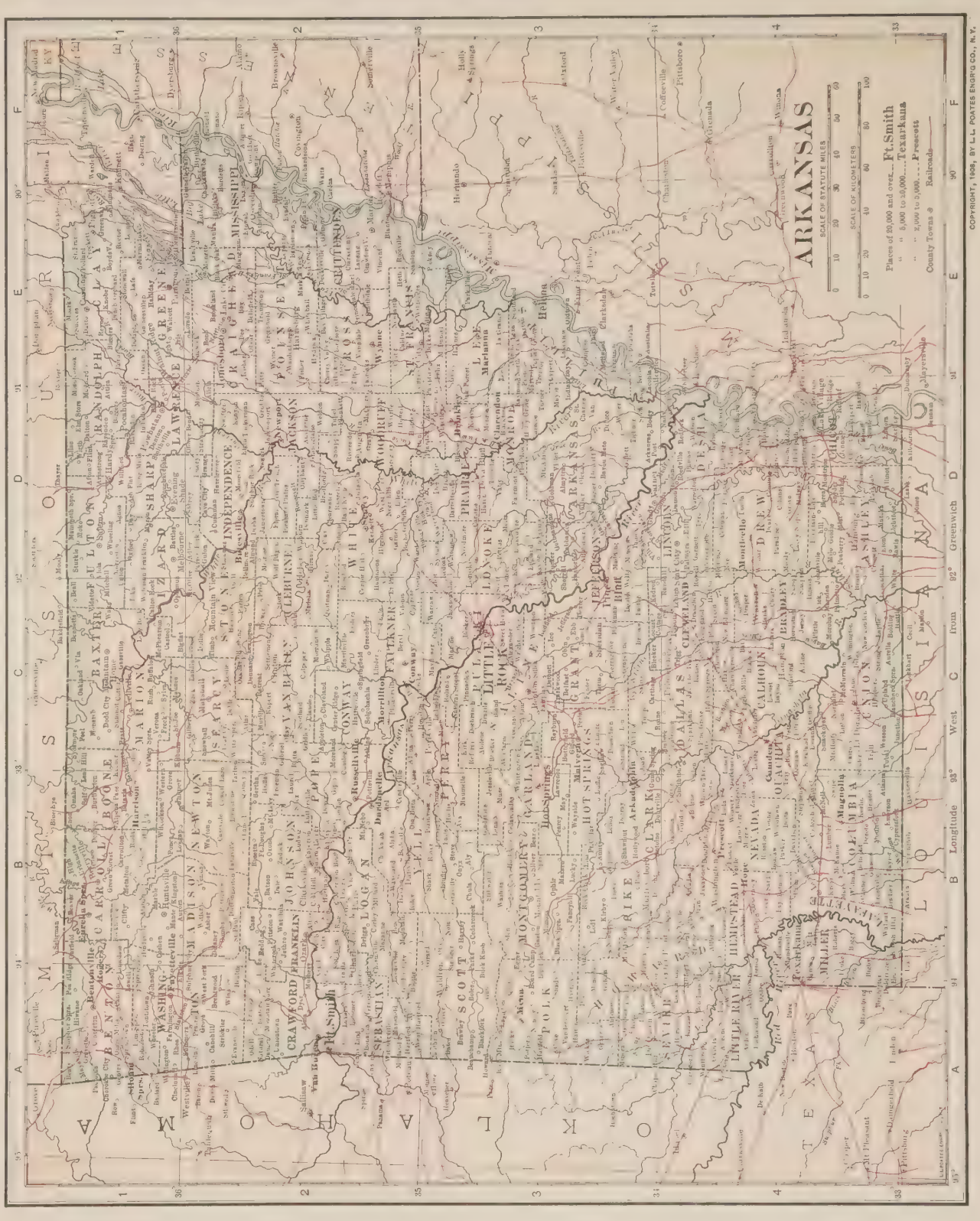
Apache	F 1
Cochise	F 6
Coconino	C 2
Gila	E 4
Graham	F 4
Greenlee	F 4
Maricopa	C 4
Mohave	B 2
Navajo	E 1
Pima	C 5
Pinal	D 5
Santa Cruz	E 6
Yavapai	C 3
Yuma	A 4

Reservations

Gila River In. Res.	D 4
Moqui In. Res.	E 1
Navajo In. Res.	D 1
White Mt. In. Res.	E 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Arizona

Adair	E 3	Canon Diablo	D 2	Eden	F 5	Houck	F 2	Mohawk	B 5	Pinedale	E 3	Sentinel	B 5
Adamana	F 3	Casa Grande	D 5	Ehrenberg	A 4	Hubbard	F 5	Montezuma	C 4	Pinetop	E 3	Signal	B 3
Alpine	F 4	Cavecreek	D 4	Ellison	E 3	Hunt	F 3	Morenci	F 4	Pinto	F 2	Simmons	C 3
Angora	D 3	Cedar	B 3	Fairbank	E 6	Jerome	C 3	Morristown	C 4	Poland	C 3	Skull Valley	C 3
Anita	C 2	Central	F 5	Flagstaff	D 2	Jersey	C 3	Naco	F 6	Pool	E 5	Snowflake	E 3
Aqua Caliente	B 5	Chin Lee	F 1	Florence	D 4	Johnson	E 5	Navajo	F 2	Prescott	C 3	Solomonsville	F 5
Aztec	B 5	Chloride	A 2	Fort Huachuca	E 6	Juniper	C 3	Nogales	E 6	Quartzite	A 4	Somerton	A 5
Bellemont	D 2	Cibola	A 4	Fort Thomas	F 4	Keams Canyon	E 2	Nutrioso	F 4	Quijotoa	C 5	Springerville	F 3
Benson	E 6	Clifton	F 4	Fredonia	C 1	Kingman	B 2	Octave	C 3	Redington	E 5	Supai	C 1
Benton	F 4	Cline	D 4	Ganado	F 2	Kirkland	C 3	Oldglory	D 6	Redrock	D 5	Superior	D 4
Bigbug	C 3	Cochise	F 5	Gila Bend	C 5	Kofa	B 4	Oracle	E 5	Rillito	D 5	Taylor	E 3
Bisbee	E 6	Columbia	C 3	Gleeson	F 6	Lees Ferry	D 1	Oraibi	E 2	Roosevelt	D 4	Tempe	D 4
Black Diamond	F 6	Concho	F 3	Glendale	C 4	Liberty	C 4	Owens	B 3	Rosemont	E 6	Teviston	F 5
Blanchard	C 3	Congress	C 3	Globe	E 4	Littlefield	B 1	Oxbow	D 3	Rucker	F 6	Thatcher	F 5
Blue	F 4	Constellation	C 3	Grand Canyon	C 1	Mammoth	E 5	Palomas	B 5	Safford	F 5	Tolchaca	D 2
Bonita	F 5	Cordes	C 3	Greaterville	E 6	Maricopa	C 4	Parker	A 3	St. David	E 6	Tombstone	F 6
Briggs	C 3	Cornville	D 3	Greer	F 3	Martinez	C 3	Patagonia	E 6	St. Johns	F 3	Troy	F 4
Brownell	C 5	Dos Cabezos	F 5	Guthrie	F 5	Matthewsville	F 5	Payson	D 3	St. Joseph	E 3	Tucson	D 5
Bryce	F 5	Douglas	F 6	Hackberry	B 2	Mayer	C 3	Pearce	F 6	St. Michaels	F 2	Turner	E 6
Buckeye	C 4	Dragoon	E 5	Helvetia	F 6	Mesa	D 4	Peoria	C 4	Salome	B 4	Willcox	F 5
Bumble Bee	C 3	Dudleyville	E 5	Hillside	C 3	Metcalf	F 4	Phœnix	C 4	San Carlos	E 4	Williams	C 2
Calabasas	D 6	Duncan	F 5	Holbrook	E 3	Middlemarch	F 6	Pima	F 5	San Simon	F 5	Winslow	E 2
Camp Verde	D 3	Fagar	F 3	Hot Springs	C 4	Mohave City	A 2	Pine	D 3	Scottsdale	D 4	Yuma	A 5



Counties of Arkansas

Arkansas	D 3	Garland	B 3	Newton	B 1
Ashley	D 4	Grant	C 3	Ouachita	C 4
Baxter	C 1	Greene	E 1	Perry	C 3
Benton	A 1	Hempstead	B 4	Phillips	E 3
Boone	B 1	Hot Springs	C 3	Pike	B 3
Bradley	C 4	Howard	A 3	Poinsett	E 2
Calhoun	C 4	Independence	D 2	Polk	A 3
Carroll	B 1	Izard	D 1	Pope	B 2
Chicot	D 4	Jackson	D 2	Prairie	D 3
Clark	B 3	Jefferson	D 3	Pulaski	C 3
Clay	E 1	Johnson	B 2	Randolph	D 1
Cleburne	D 2	Lafayette	B 4	St. Francis	E 2
Cleveland	C 4	Lawrence	D 1	Saline	C 3
Columbia	B 4	Lee	E 3	Scott	A 3
Conway	C 2	Lincoln	D 4	Searcy	C 1
Craighead	E 2	Little River	A 4	Sebastian	A 2
Crawford	A 2	Logan	B 2	Sevier	A 4
Crittenden	E 2	Lonoke	D 3	Sharp	D 1
Cross	E 2	Madison	B 1	Stone	C 2
Dallas	C 4	Marion	C 1	Union	C 4
Desha	D 4	Miller	B 4	Van Buren	C 2
Drew	D 4	Mississippi	E 2	Washington	A 1
Faulkner	C 2	Monroe	D 3	White	D 2
Franklin	B 2	Montgomery	B 3	Woodruff	D 2
Fulton	D 1	Nevada	B 4	Yell	B 2

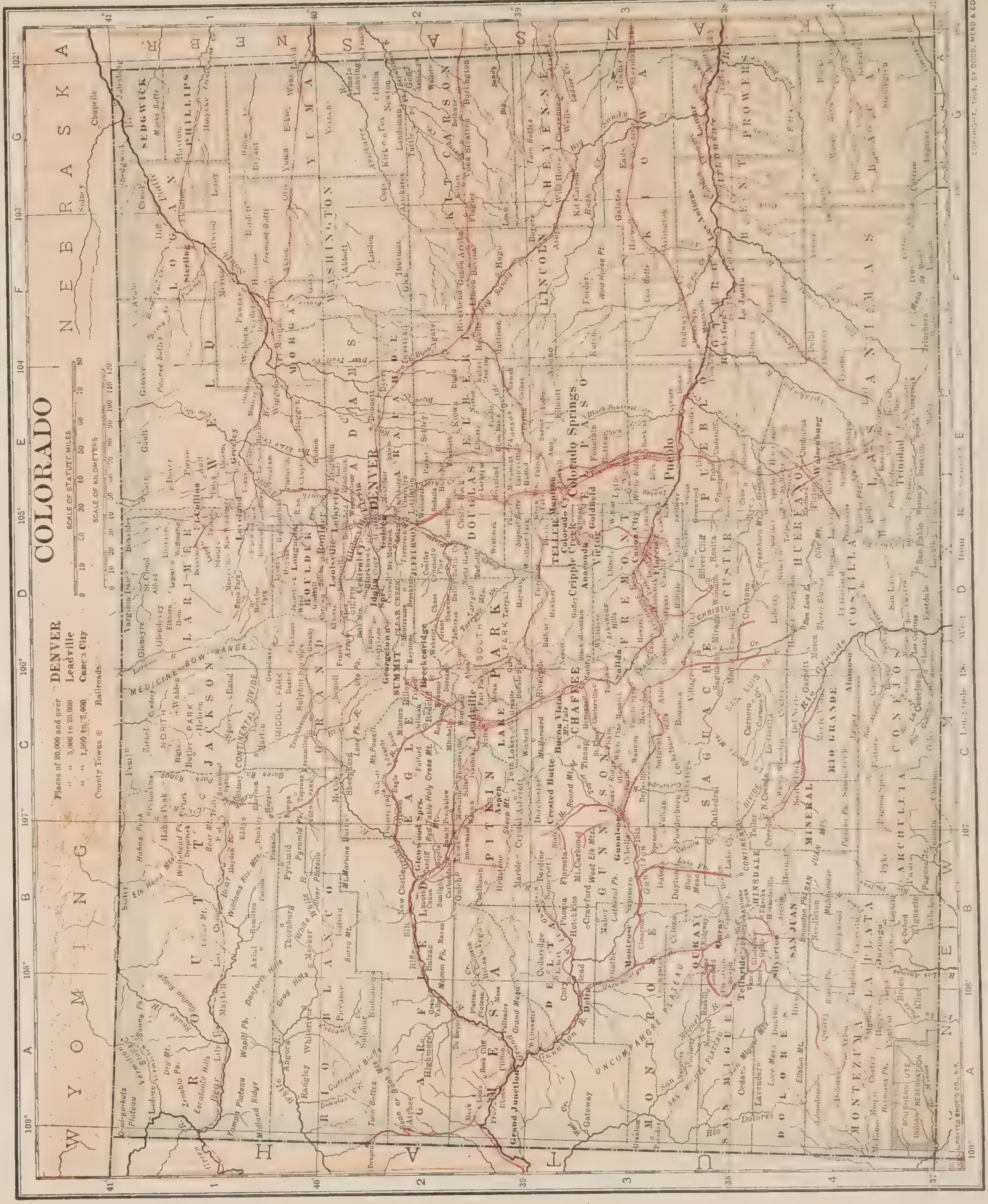
Principal Cities and Towns of Arkansas

Altus	B 2	Danville	B 2	Hope	B 4	Piggott	F 1
Appleton	C 2	Dardanelle	B 2	Hot Springs	B 3	Pine Bluff	C 3
Arkadelphia	B 3	De Queen	A 3	Huntsville	B 1	Pocahontas	F 1
Arkansas City	D 4	Des Arc	D 3	Jonesboro	E 2	Powhatan	D 1
Ashdown	A 4	Devall Bluff	D 3	Lake City	E 2	Prescott	B 4
Augusta	D 2	Dewitt	D 3	Lewisville	B 4	Princeton	C 4
Bardstown	E 2	El Dorado	C 4	Little Rock	C 3	Rison	C 4
Batesville	D 2	Eureka Springs	B 1	Lonoke	D 3	Rogers	A 1
Belfast	C 3	Evening Shade	D 1	Magnolia	B 4	Russellville	B 2
Benton	C 3	Fayetteville	A 1	Malvern	C 3	Searcy	D 2
Bentonville	A 1	Fordyce	C 4	Mammoth Springs	D 1	Sheridan	C 3
Berryville	B 1	Forrest City	E 2	Marianna	E 3	Siloam Springs	A 1
Booneville	B 2	Fort Smith	A 2	Marion	E 2	Spadra	B 2
Brentwood	A 2	Frisco	A 2	Melbourne	D 1	Star City	D 4
Brinkley	D 3	Greenwood	A 2	Mena	A 3	Texarkana	B 4
Camden	C 4	Gurdon	B 4	Monticello	D 4	Van Buren	A 2
Center Point	B 4	Hamburg	D 4	Morrilton	C 2	Varner	D 3
Charleston	A 2	Hampton	C 4	Mountain Home	C 1	Waldron	A 3
Clarendon	D 3	Hardy	D 1	Mount Ida	B 3	Walnut Ridge	E 1
Clarksville	B 2	Harrisburg	E 2	Osceola	E 2	Warren	C 4
Collins	D 4	Harrison	B 1	Paragould	E 1	Washington	B 4
Conway	C 2	Heber	C 2	Paris	B 2	Wynne	E 2
Corning	E 1	Helena	E 3	Perryville	C 3	Yellville	C 1



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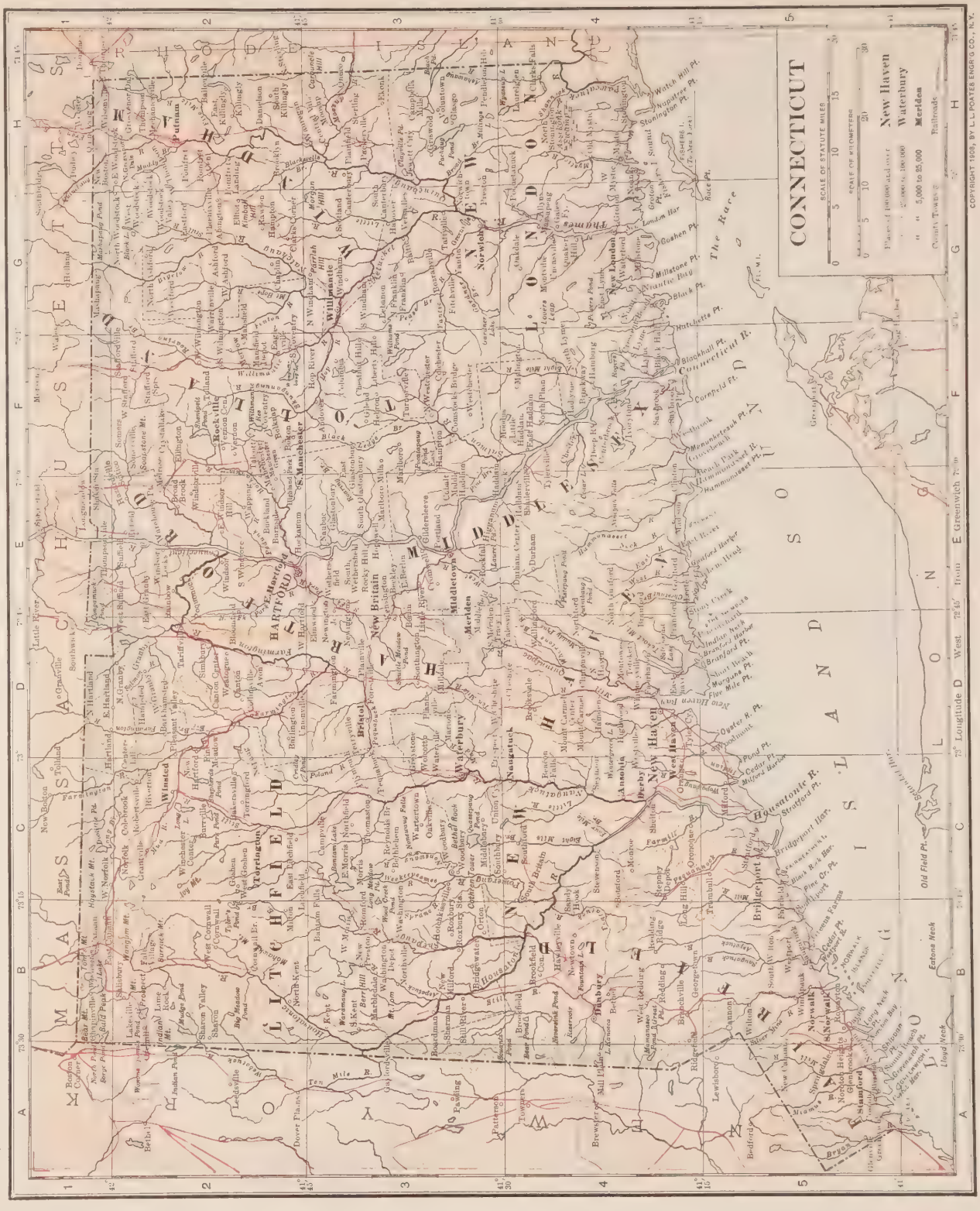


Counties of Colorado

County	Ref.
Adams	E 2
Arapahoe	E 2
Archuleta	B 4
Baca	G 4
Bent	F 4
Boulder	D 1
Chaffee	C 3
Cheyenne	G 3
Clear Creek	D 2
Conejos	C 4
Costilla	D 4
Custer	D 3
Delta	B 3
Denver	E 2
Dolores	A 4
Douglas	E 2
Eagle	C 2
Elbert	E 2
El Paso	E 3
Fremont	D 3
Garfield	A 2
Gilpin	D 2
Grand	C 1
Gunnison	B 3
Hinsdale	B 4
Huerfano	D 4
Jackson	C 1
Jefferson	D 2
Kiowa	G 3
Kit Carson	G 2
Lake	C 2
La Plata	B 4
Larimer	D 1
Las Animas	E 4
Lincoln	F 3
Logan	F 1
Mesa	A 2
Mineral	C 4
Montezuma	A 4
Montrose	A 3
Morgan	F 1
Otero	F 3
Ouray	B 3
Park	D 2
Phillips	G 1
Pitkin	B 2
Prowers	G 4
Pueblo	E 3
Rio Blanco	A 2
Rio Grande	C 4
Routt	A 1
Saguache	C 3
San Juan	B 4
San Miguel	A 3
Sedgwick	G 1
Summit	C 2
Teller	D 3
Washington	F 2
Weld	E 1
Yuma	G 1

Principal Cities and Towns of Colorado

Town	Ref.
Aguilar	E 4
Akron	F 1
Alamosa	D 4
Alma	C 2
Altman	D 3
Anaconda	D 3
Antonito	D 4
Arrow	D 2
Aspen	C 2
Basalt	B 2
Bellevue	D 1
Berthoud	D 1
Black Hawk	D 2
Boulder	D 1
Breckenridge	C 2
Brighton	E 2
Brush	F 1
Buena Vista	C 3
Canon City	D 3
Castle Rock	E 2
Central City	D 2
Colorado City	E 3
Colorado Springs	E 3
Como	D 2
Conejos	C 4
Creede	C 4
Crested Butte	C 3
Cripple Creek	D 3
Del Norte	C 4
Delta	A 3
Denver	E 2
Dolores	A 4
Durango	B 4
Eaton	E 1
Eldora	D 2
Elyria	E 2
Empire	D 2
Erie	D 1
Evans	E 1
Evergreen	D 2
Fairplay	C 2
Florence	D 3
Fort Collins	D 1
Fort Morgan	F 1
Genoa	F 2
Georgetown	D 2
Gilman	C 2
Glenwood Spgs.	B 2
Globeville	D 2
Golden	D 2
Goldfield	D 3
Grand Junction	A 2
Granite	C 2
Greeley	E 1
Gunnison	C 3
Holly	G 3
Holyoke	G 1
Hotchkiss	B 3
Hugo	F 2
Idaho Spgs.	D 2
Julesburg	G 1
Kiowa	E 2
Lafayette	D 2
La Junta	F 4
La Veta	D 4
Lake City	B 3
Lamar	G 3
Las Animas	F 3
Leadville	C 2
Littleton	E 2
Lobatos	D 4
Longmont	D 1
Louisville	D 2
Loveland	D 1
Lyons	D 1
Manassa	D 4
Mancos	A 4
Manitou	E 3
Meeker	B 1
Montclair	E 2
Monte Vista	C 4
Montrose	B 3
New Castle	B 2
Ouray	B 3
Pagosa Spgs	C 4
Platteville	E 1
Pueblo	E 3
Redcliff	C 2
Rico	A 4
Ridgway	B 3
Rifle	B 2
Rockvale	D 3
Rockyford	F 3
Saguache	C 3
Salida	D 3
San Luis	D 4
San Pablo	D 4
Sheridan Lake	G 3
Silver Cliff	D 3
Silver Plume	D 2
Silverton	B 4
Starkville	E 4
Sterling	F 1
Sugar City	F 3
Telluride	B 4
Trinidad	E 4
Victor	D 3
Vona	G 2
Walsenburg	E 4
Ward	D 1
Watervale	F 4
Westcliffe	D 3
Woodland Park	D 2
Wray	G 1

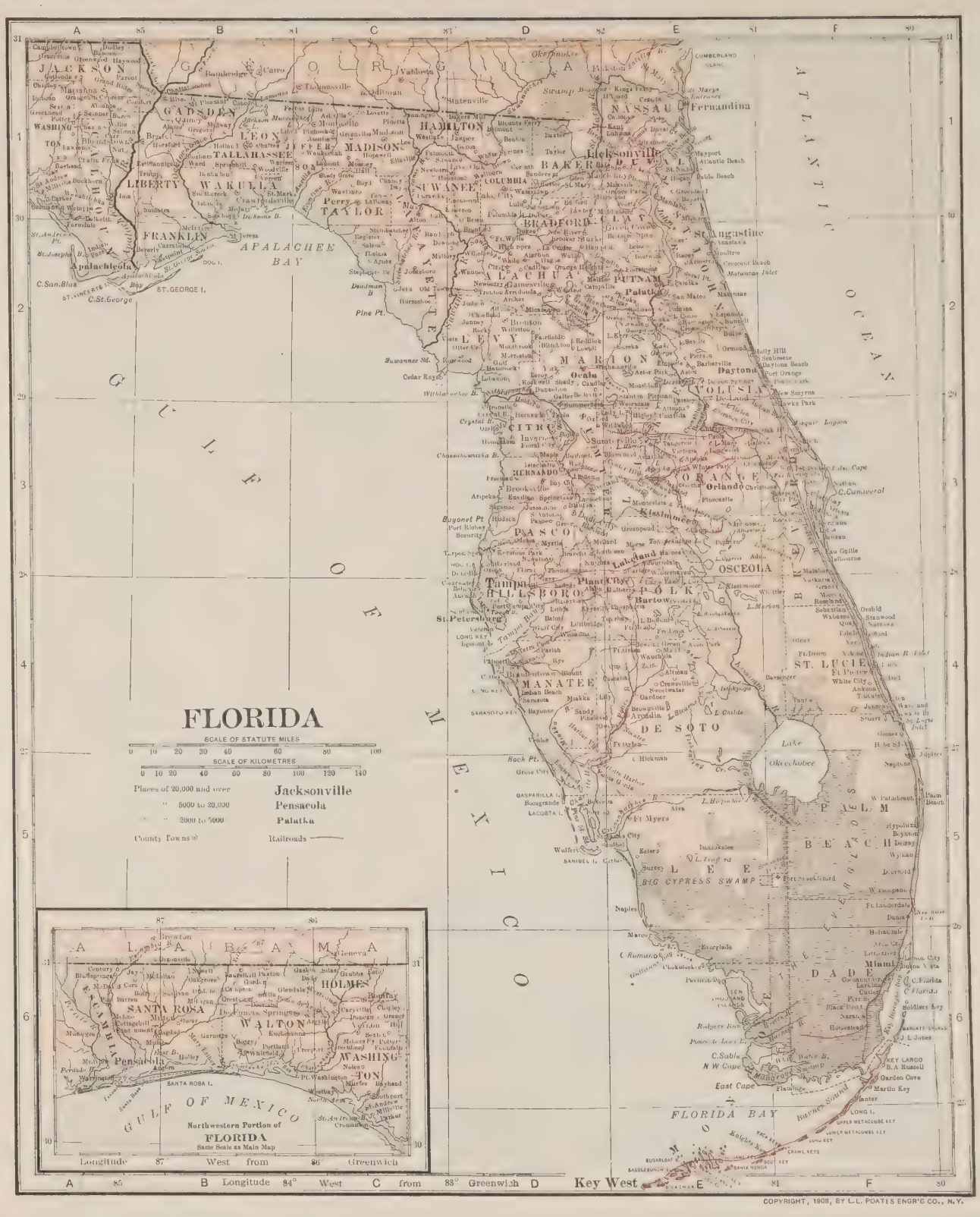


Counties of Connecticut

Fairfield	B 4
Hartford	D 3
Litchfield	B 2
Middlesex	E 3
New Haven	C 4
New London	G 3
Tolland	F 3
Windham	G 3

Principal Cities and Towns of Connecticut

Abington	G 2	Cornwall	B 2	Grandby	D 2	Lebanon	G 3	New Hartford	D 2	Ridgefield	B 4
Andover	F 3	Coscob	A 5	Greenwich	A 5	Liberty Hill	F 3	New Haven	D 4	Rockville	F 2
Ansonia	C 4	Coventry	F 2	Griswold	H 3	Lime Rock	B 2	Newington	E 3	Rocky Hill	E 3
Ashford	G 2	Cromwell	E 3	Groton	G 4	Litchfield	C 2	New London	G 4	Roxbury	B 3
Berlin	E 3	Danbury	B 4	Guilford	E 4	Lyme	F 4	New Milford	B 3	Salisbury	B 2
Bethel	B 4	Danielson	H 2	Haddam	E 4	Madison	E 4	Newtown	B 4	Saybrook	E 4
Bethlehem	C 3	Darien	B 5	Hadlyme	F 4	Manchester	E 2	Norfolk	C 2	Sharon	B 2
Bloomfield	E 2	Deep River	F 4	Hamburg	F 4	Mansfield	F 2	North Haven	D 4	Shelton	C 4
Botsford	B 4	Derby	C 4	Hamden	D 4	Marbledale	B 3	North Stonington	H 4	Simsbury	D 2
Branford	D 4	East Haddam	F 4	Hampton	G 2	Marion	D 3	Norwalk	B 5	Somers	F 2
Bridgeport	C 5	East Hartford	E 2	Hanover	G 3	Melrose	E 2	Norwich	G 3	Southbury	C 4
Bridgewater	B 3	East Haven	D 4	Hartford	E 2	Meriden	D 3	Oneco	H 3	Southington	D 3
Bristol	D 3	East Lyme	G 4	Hartland	D 1	Middlefield	E 3	Packerville	H 3	South Manchester	F 2
Brookfield	B 4	East Windsor	E 2	Hawleyville	B 4	Middletown	E 3	Plainfield	H 3	South Norwalk	B 5
Brooklyn	H 2	Ellington	F 2	Hebron	F 3	Milford	C 5	Plainville	D 3	South Windsor	E 2
Burlington	D 2	Enfield	E 2	Higganum	E 3	Monroe	C 4	Plantsville	D 3	Stafford	F 2
Campville	C 3	Essex	F 4	Hockanum	E 2	Montville	G 4	Plymouth	C 3	Stamford	A 5
Canterbury	H 3	Fairfield	C 5	Ivoryton	F 4	Mount Carmel	D 4	Pomfret	H 2	Sterling	H 1
Canton	D 2	Farmington	D 3	Jewett City	H 3	Mystic	H 4	Pomfret Center	H 2	Stonington	H 4
Cheshire	D 4	Franklin	G 3	Kensington	D 3	Naugatuck	C 4	Preston	H 3	Stratford	C 5
Chester	F 4	Gilead	F 3	Kent	B 3	New Boston	H 1	Putnam	H 2	Suffield	E 2
Clinton	E 4	Glastonbury	E 3	Killingly	H 2	New Britain	D 3	Quinebaug	H 1	Thomaston	C 3
Colchester	F 3	Glenville	A 5	Lakeville	B 2	New Canaan	B 5	Redding	B 4	Thompson	H 2
										Tolland	F 2
										Torrington	C 2
										Trumbull	C 5
										Unionville	D 2
										Wallingford	D 4
										Washington	B 3
										Waterbury	C 3
										Waterford	G 4
										Watertown	C 3
										Westbrook	F 4
										West Hartford	E 2
										West Haven	D 4
										Westport	B 5
										Wethersfield	E 3
										Willimantic	G 3
										Wilton	B 5
										Windsor	E 2
										Windsor Locks	E 2
										Winsted	C 2
										Woodbury	C 3
										Woodstock	H 2
										Yalesville	D 4
										Yantic	G 3



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Counties of Florida

Alachua	D 2	Leon	B 1
Baker	D 1	Levy	D 2
Bradford	D 1	Liberty	B 1
Brevard	F 3	Madison	C 1
Calhoun	A 1	Manatee	D 4
Citrus	D 3	Marion	D 2
Clay	E 1	Monroe	E 6
Columbia	D 1	Nassau	E 1
Dade	F 5	Orange	E 3
De Soto	E 4	Osceola	E 3
Duval	E 1	Palm Beach	F 5
Escambia	A 6	Pasco	D 3
Franklin	B 2	Polk	E 4
Gadsden	B 1	Putnam	E 2
Hamilton	C 1	St. John	E 2
Hernando	D 3	St Lucie	F 4
Hillsboro	D 4	Santa Rosa	A 6
Holmes	C 6	Sumter	D 3
Jackson	A 1	Suwanee	C 1
Jefferson	C 1	Taylor	C 1
Lafayette	C 2	Volusia	E 2
Lake	E 3	Wakulla	B 1
Lee	E 5	Walton	B 6
		Washington	C 6

Principal Cities and Towns of Florida

Alachua	D 2	Cedar Keys	C 2	Fernandina	E 1	Lake Butler	D 1	Olustee	D 1	Saint Petersburg	D 4
Alamo	B 1	Charlotte Harbor	D 5	Floral City	D 3	Lake City	D 1	Orange City	E 3	Sanderson	D 1
Altoona	E 3	Chattahoochee	B 1	Fort Meade	E 4	Lakeland	E 3	Orange Park	E 1	Sarasota	D 4
Alva	E 5	City Point	F 3	Fort Myers	E 5	Lawtey	D 1	Orlando	E 3	Seabreeze	F 2
Ankona	F 4	Clear Water	D 4	Fort Ogden	E 4	Live Oak	D 1	Ozona	D 3	Sharpes	F 3
Apalachicola	A 2	Concord	B 1	Fort Pierce	F 4	Macclenny	D 1	Pablo Beach	E 1	Shiloh	F 3
Apopka	E 3	Cottondale	A 1	Freeport	B 6	Madison	C 1	Palatka	E 2	Starke	D 2
Arcadia	E 4	Crawfordsville	B 1	Gainesville	D 2	Malabar	F 3	Palm Beach	F 5	Sumterville	D 3
Aripeka	D 3	Crescent City	E 2	Geneva	E 3	Manatee	D 4	Palmetto	D 4	Suwanee	D 1
Aucilla	C 1	Dade City	D 3	Graceville	A 1	Mandarin	E 1	Parish	D 4	Tallahassee	B 1
Bartow	E 4	Daytona	E 2	Grahamsville	E 2	Marianna	A 1	Pensacola	A 6	Tampa	D 4
Belleview	D 2	Deerland	B 6	Green Cove Sprgs	E 2	Mayo	C 1	Perry	C 1	Tarpon Springs	D 3
Benton	D 1	De Funiak Sprgs	B 6	Grove City	D 5	Melbourne	F 3	Pinemount	D 1	Tavares	E 3
Blountstown	A 1	De Land	E 2	Hawthorn	D 2	Miami	F 6	Phosphoria	E 4	Titusville	F 3
Bluff Springs	A 6	De Leon Springs	E 2	High Springs	D 2	Micanopy	D 2	Plant City	D 3	Toledo	F 4
Bonifay	C 6	Dinsmore	E 1	Hilliard	E 1	Midway	B 1	Port Tampa City	D 4	Umatilla	E 3
Braidentown	D 4	Dunedin	D 3	Inverness	D 3	Milton	A 6	Punta Gorda	D 5	Vernon	C 6
Bristol	B 1	Dunnellon	D 2	Jacksonville	E 1	Molino	A 6	Quay	F 4	Welaka	E 2
Bronson	D 2	Duval	E 1	Jasper	D 1	Monticello	C 1	Quincy	B 1	West Palm Beach	F 5
Brooksville	D 3	Eau Gallie	F 3	Jupiter	F 5	Mount Pleasant	B 1	Reddick	D 2	White Springs	D 1
Buena Vista	F 6	Eden	F 4	Kathleen	D 3	New Berlin	E 1	Richland	D 3	Wildwood	D 3
Bushnell	D 3	Enville	D 3	Key West	E 7	New Smyrna	F 2	Saint Augustine	E 2	Winter Haven	E 3
Carrabelle	B 2	Federal Point	E 2	Kissimmee	E 3	Ocala	D 2			Winter Park	E 3

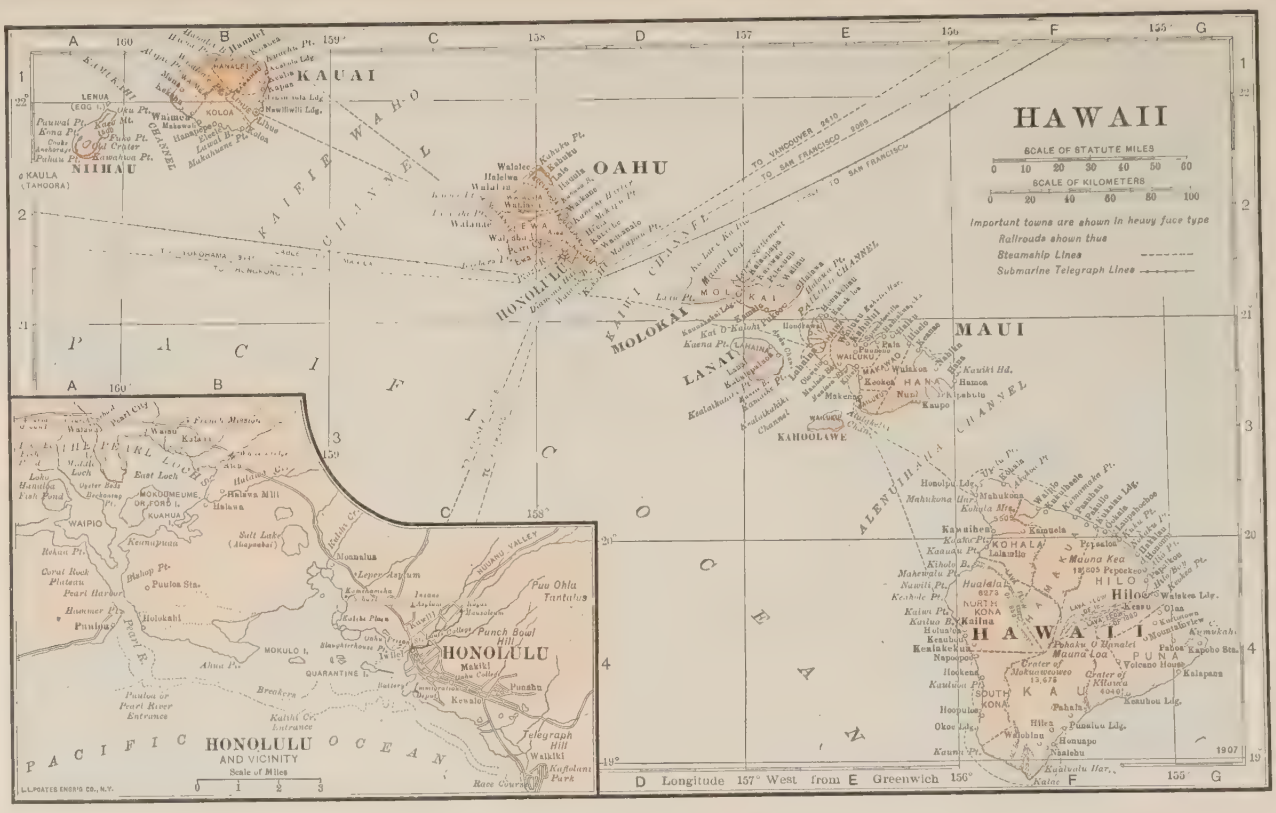


Counties of Georgia

Appling . . . . D 4	Clayton . . . . B 2	Forsyth . . . . B 1	Jenkins . . . . E 3	Oconee . . . . C 2	Telfair . . . . D 4
Baker . . . . B 4	Clinch . . . . D 5	Franklin . . . . C 1	Johnson . . . . D 3	Oglethorpe . . . . C 2	Terrell . . . . B 4
Baldwin . . . . C 2	Cobb . . . . B 2	Fulton . . . . B 2	Jones . . . . C 2	Paulding . . . . B 2	Thomas . . . . C 5
Banks . . . . C 1	Coffee . . . . D 4	Gilmer . . . . B 1	Laurens . . . . D 3	Pickens . . . . B 1	Tift . . . . C 4
Bartow . . . . B 1	Colquitt . . . . C 4	Glascock . . . . D 2	Lee . . . . B 4	Pierce . . . . D 4	Toombs . . . . D 3
Ben Hill . . . . C 4	Columbia . . . . D 2	Glynn . . . . E 4	Liberty . . . . E 4	Pike . . . . B 2	Towns . . . . C 1
Berrien . . . . C 4	Coweta . . . . B 2	Gordon . . . . B 1	Lincoln . . . . D 2	Polk . . . . A 2	Troup . . . . A 1
Bibb . . . . C 3	Crawford . . . . B 3	Grady . . . . B 5	Lowndes . . . . C 5	Pulaski . . . . C 3	Turner . . . . C 4
Brooks . . . . C 5	Crisp . . . . C 4	Greene . . . . C 2	Lumpkin . . . . B 1	Putnam . . . . C 2	Twiggs . . . . C 3
Bryan . . . . E 4	Dade . . . . A 1	Gwinnett . . . . B 2	McDuffie . . . . D 2	Quitman . . . . A 4	Union . . . . C 1
Bulloch . . . . E 3	Dawson . . . . B 1	Habersham . . . . C 1	McIntosh . . . . E 4	Rabun . . . . C 1	Upson . . . . B 3
Burke . . . . D 2	Decatur . . . . B 5	Hall . . . . C 1	Macon . . . . B 3	Randolph . . . . B 4	Walker . . . . A 1
Butts . . . . C 2	Dekalb . . . . B 2	Hancock . . . . C 2	Madison . . . . C 1	Richmond . . . . D 2	Walton . . . . C 2
Calhoun . . . . B 4	Dodge . . . . C 3	Haralson . . . . A 2	Marion . . . . B 3	Rockdale . . . . B 2	Ware . . . . D 4
Camden . . . . E 5	Dooly . . . . C 3	Harris . . . . B 3	Meriwether . . . . B 2	Schley . . . . B 3	Warren . . . . D 2
Campbell . . . . B 2	Dougherty . . . . B 4	Hart . . . . D 1	Miller . . . . B 4	Screven . . . . E 3	Washington . . . . D 3
Carroll . . . . A 2	Douglas . . . . B 2	Heard . . . . A 2	Milton . . . . B 1	Spalding . . . . B 2	Wayne . . . . E 4
Catoosa . . . . A 1	Early . . . . B 4	Henry . . . . B 2	Mitchell . . . . B 4	Stephens . . . . C 1	Webster . . . . B 3
Charlton . . . . D 5	Echols . . . . D 4	Houston . . . . C 3	Monroe . . . . C 2	Stewart . . . . B 3	White . . . . C 1
Chatham . . . . E 4	Effingham . . . . E 3	Irwin . . . . C 4	Montgomery . . . D 3	Sumter . . . . B 3	Whitfield . . . . A 1
Chattahoochee . . B 3	Elbert . . . . D 1	Jackson . . . . C 1	Morgan . . . . C 2	Talbot . . . . B 3	Wilcox . . . . C 4
Chattooga . . . . A 1	Emanuel . . . . D 3	Jasper . . . . C 2	Murray . . . . B 1	Taliaferro . . . . D 2	Wilkes . . . . D 2
Cherokee . . . . B 1	Fannin . . . . B 1	Jeff Davis . . . . D 4	Muscogee . . . . B 3	Tattnall . . . . D 3	Wilkinson . . . . C 3
Clarke . . . . C 2	Fayette . . . . B 2	Jefferson . . . . D 2	Newton . . . . C 2	Taylor . . . . B 3	Worth . . . . C 4
Clay . . . . B 4	Floyd . . . . A 1				

Cities of Georgia

Albany . . . . B 4	Newman . . . . B 2
Americus . . . . B 3	Rome . . . . A 1
Athens . . . . C 2	Savannah . . . . E 3
Atlanta . . . . B 2	Thomasville . . . . B 5
Augusta . . . . D 2	Valdosta . . . . C 5
Brunswick . . . . E 4	Washington . . . . D 2
Cartersville . . . . B 1	Waycross . . . . D 4
Columbus . . . . B 3	
Cordele . . . . C 4	
Elberton . . . . D 1	
Gainesville . . . . C 1	
Griffin . . . . B 2	
Lagrange . . . . A 2	
Macon . . . . C 3	
Marietta . . . . B 2	
Milledgeville . . . C 2	



Islands

Hawaii	F 4
Kahoolawee	E 3
Kauai	B 1
Lanai	E 3
Maui	E 3
Molokai	D 2
Niihau	A 2
Oahu	D 2

Districts of Hawaii

Ewa	C 2	Lahaina	E 3	Molokai	D 2
Hamakua	F 4	Lihue	B 2	N. Kona	F 4
Hana	E 3	Makawao	E 3	Niihau	A 2
Hanalei	B 1	Molokai	D 2	Puna	F 4
Hilo	F 4	Niihau	A 2	S. Kona	F 4
Honolulu	D 2	N. Kona	F 4	Waialua	C 2
Kau	F 4	Puna	F 4	Waianae	C 2
Kawaihau	B 1	S. Kona	F 4	Wailuku	E 3
Kohala	F 4	Waialua	C 2	Waimea	B 1
Koloa	B 2	Waianae	C 2		
Koolauloa	D 2	Wailuku	E 3		
Koolapoko	D 2	Waimea	B 1		

Principal Cities and Towns of Hawaii

Aiea	D 2	Hana	F 3	Honokawai	E 3	Kailua	F 4	Kawaihae	F 3	Kohala	F 3
Anaholа		Hanalei	B 1	Honolulu	D 2	Kalapana	E 4	Keaau	F 4	Koloa	B 2
Ldg.	B 1	Hanamaula		Honomu	F 4	Kalaupapa	E 2	Kealakekua	F 4	Kukuihaele	F 3
Eleele	B 2	Ldg.	B 1	Honuapo	F 4	Kalawao	E 2	Kealia	B 1	Kurtistown	F 4
Ewa	C 2	Hanapepe	B 2	Hookena	F 4	Kamalo	E 2	Keanae	E 3	Lahaina	E 3
Haiku	E 3	Hauula	D 2	Hoopuloa	F 4	Kamuela	F 3	Keanae	E 3	Laie	D 2
Hakalau	F 4	Heeia	D 2	Huelo	E 3	Kaneohe	D 2	Keauhou	F 4	Lalamilo	F 4
Halawa	E 2	Hilea	F 4	Kahakuloa	E 2	Kapaa	B 1	Kekaha	B 2	Lanai	E 3
Haleiwa	C 2	Hilo	F 4	Kahalepa-		Kapoho	G 4	Keokea	E 3	Laupahoehoe	F 3
Hamakua-		Holualoa	F 4	Kaunakakai	D 2	Kaupo	E 3	Kihei	E 3	Lihue	B 2
poka	E 3	Honakohau	E 2	Kahuku	D 2	Kipahulu	E 3	Kilauea	B 1	Olowalu	E 3
Hamoa	F 3	Honoipu	F 3	Kahului	E 3					Ookala	F 3
										Paauhau	F 3
										Pauuilo	F 3
										Pahala	F 4
										Pahoa	G 4
										Paia	E 3
										Pahiku	E 3
										Papaaloa	F 4
										Papaikou	F 4
										Pearl City	C 2
										Pelekunu	E 2
										Waimea	B 2
										Waiohinu	F 4
										Waipahu	C 2
										Puunene	E 3
										Spreckelsville	E 3
										Wahiawa	C 2
										Waiakea	F 4
										Waiakoa	E 3
										Waialua	C 2
										Wainae	C 2
										Wailau	E 2
										Waimea	B 2
										Waiohinu	F 4
										Waipahu	C 2
										Puunene	E 3

INDEX FOR MAP OF CALIFORNIA (Page 13)

Principal Cities and Towns of California

Alameda	C 5	Colton	H 8	Escondido	H 9	Hayward	C 5	Los Angeles	G 8	National City	H 10
Alturas	E 1	Colusa	C 3	Eureka	A 2	Healdsburg	C 4	Los Gatos	C 5	Nevada City	D 3
Anaheim	H 9	Corona	H 9	Ferndale	A 2	Hollister	D 6	Martinez	D 5	Oakland	C 5
Antioch	D 5	Coronado	H 10	Fort Bragg	B 3	Huron	E 6	Marysville	D 3	Olancha	H 6
Arcata	A 2	Crescent City	A 1	Fresno	F 6	Kern	F 7	Merced	E 5	Ontario	H 8
Auburn	D 4	Del Sur	G 8	Gilroy	D 5	Lakeport	C 3	Modesto	D 5	Palo Alto	C 5
Azusa	H 8	Dogtown	E 4	Gonzales	D 6	Lincoln	D 4	Monrovia	H 8	Pasadena	G 8
Benicia	C 4	Downieville	E 3	Grass Valley	D 3	Livermore	D 5	Napa	C 4	Paso Robles	E 7
Berkeley	C 5	Dunlap	F 6	Hanford	F 6	Long Beach	G 9	Petaluma	C 4	Pleasanton	D 5
Calistoga	C 4					Lompoc	E 8	Placerville	E 4	Pomona	H 8
Chico	D 3					Monterey	D 6	Redding	C 2	Red Bluff	C 2
								Redlands	H 8	Redondo	G 9
								Redwood	C 5	Rio Vista	D 4
								Riverside	H 9	Rocklin	D 4
										San Diego	H 10
										San Francisco	C 5
										San Jacinto	J 9
										San Jose	D 5
										San Juan	D 6
										San Luis Obispo	E 7
										San Mateo	C 5
										San Pedro	G 9
										San Rafael	C 5
										Santa Ana	H 9
										Santa Barbara	F 8
										Santa Clara	D 5
										Santa Cruz	C 6
										Santa Monica	G 9
										Santa Rosa	C 4
										Selma	F 6
										Sonoma	C 4
										Sonora	E 4
										Stockton	D 5
										Suisun	C 4
										Susanville	E 2
										Tulare	F 6
										Ukiah	B 3
										Vacaville	D 4
										Vallejo	C 4
										Ventura	F 8
										Visalia	F 6
										Watsonville	D 6
										Whittier	H 9
										Willows	C 3
										Winters	C 4
										Woodland	D 5
										Yosemite	F 5
										Yreka	C 1

INDEX FOR MAP OF NEW YORK (Page 39)

Principal Cities and Towns of New York

Albany	G 5	Binghamton	E 6	Cohoes	G 5	Elmira	D 6	Gouverneur	E 2	Jamestown	A 6
Albion	B 4	Brooklyn	B 3	Cooperstown	F 5	Fort Edward	G 4	Granville	G 4	Johnstown	F 4
Amsterdam	F 5	Buffalo	B 5	Corning	C 6	Fredonia	A 6	Hempstead	B 3	Kingston	G 7
Auburn	D 5	Canajoharie	F 5	Cortland	D 5	Freeport	B 3	Herkimer	F 4	Lancaster	B 5
Baldwinsville	D 4	Canandaigua	C 5	Coxsackie	G 6	Fulton	D 4	Hoosick Falls	G 5	Leroy	B 5
Ballston Spa	G 4	Canastota	E 4	Dansville	C 5	Geneva	C 5	Hornellsville	C 6	Lestershire	E 6
Batavia	B 4	Canton	E 1	Depew	B 5	Glens Falls	G 4	Hudson	G 6	Little Falls	F 4
Bath	C 6	Cobleskill	F 5	Dobbs Ferry	B 2	Gloversville	F 4	Ilion	E 4	Lockport	B 4
				Dunkirk	A 6	Goshen	A 2	Ithaca	D 6	Lyons	D
				Ellenville	A 1					Malone	F 4
										Matteawan	B 1
										Mechanicsville	G 5
										Middletown	A 1
										Mt. Vernon	B 3
										Newark	C 4
										Newburg	A 1
										New Rochelle	B 3
										New York	B 3
										Niagara Falls	A 4
										Niagara Wanda	B 4
										Norwich	E 5
										Nyack	B 2
										Ogdensburg	E 1
										Olean	B 6
										Oneida	E 4
										Oneonta	F 6
										Ossining	B 2
										Oswego	D 4
										Owego	D 6
										Patchogue	B 3
										Peekskill	B 2
										Penn Yan	C 5
										Perry	B 5
										Plattsburg	G 1
										Port Chester	B 2
										Port Jervis	A 2
										Potsdam	E 1
										Poughkeepsie	B 1
										Rochester	C 4
										Rome	E 4
										Salamanca	B 6
										Sandy Hill	G 4
										Saranac Lake	F 2
										Saratoga Springs	G 4
										Saugerties	G 6
										Schenectady	G 5
										Sharon	F 5
										Syracuse	D 4
										Tarrytown	B 2
										Tonawanda	B 4
										Troy	G 5
										Utica	E 4
										Walden	A 1
										Walton	E 6
										Wappingers Falls	B 1
										Warsaw	B 5
										Waterloo	D 5
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Archbald	L 3	Butler	B 5	Connellsville	B 7	Etna	B 6	Hunting-		Lewistown	F 6
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Bangor	L 5	Carlisle	G 7	Corry	B 2	Franklin	B 3	Indiana	C 6	McKeesport	B 6
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Bellefonte	F 5	Chambersburg	F 8	Dickson City	K 3	Gettysburg	G 8	Johnstown	D 7	Mauch Chunk	K 5
Bethlehem	L 6	Charleroi	B 7	Dubois	D 4	Greensburg	B 7	Kane	D 3	Meadville	A 2
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										Newcastle	A 4
										New Kensington	B 6
										Norristown	L 7
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										Olyphant	K 3
										Philadelphia	L 8
										Phoenixville	K 7
										Pittsburg	A 6
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										Steelton	H 7
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										Sunbury	H 5
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										Westchester	K 8
										Wilkesbarre	K 4
										Wilkinsburg	B 6
										Uniontown	B 8
										Williamsport	G 4
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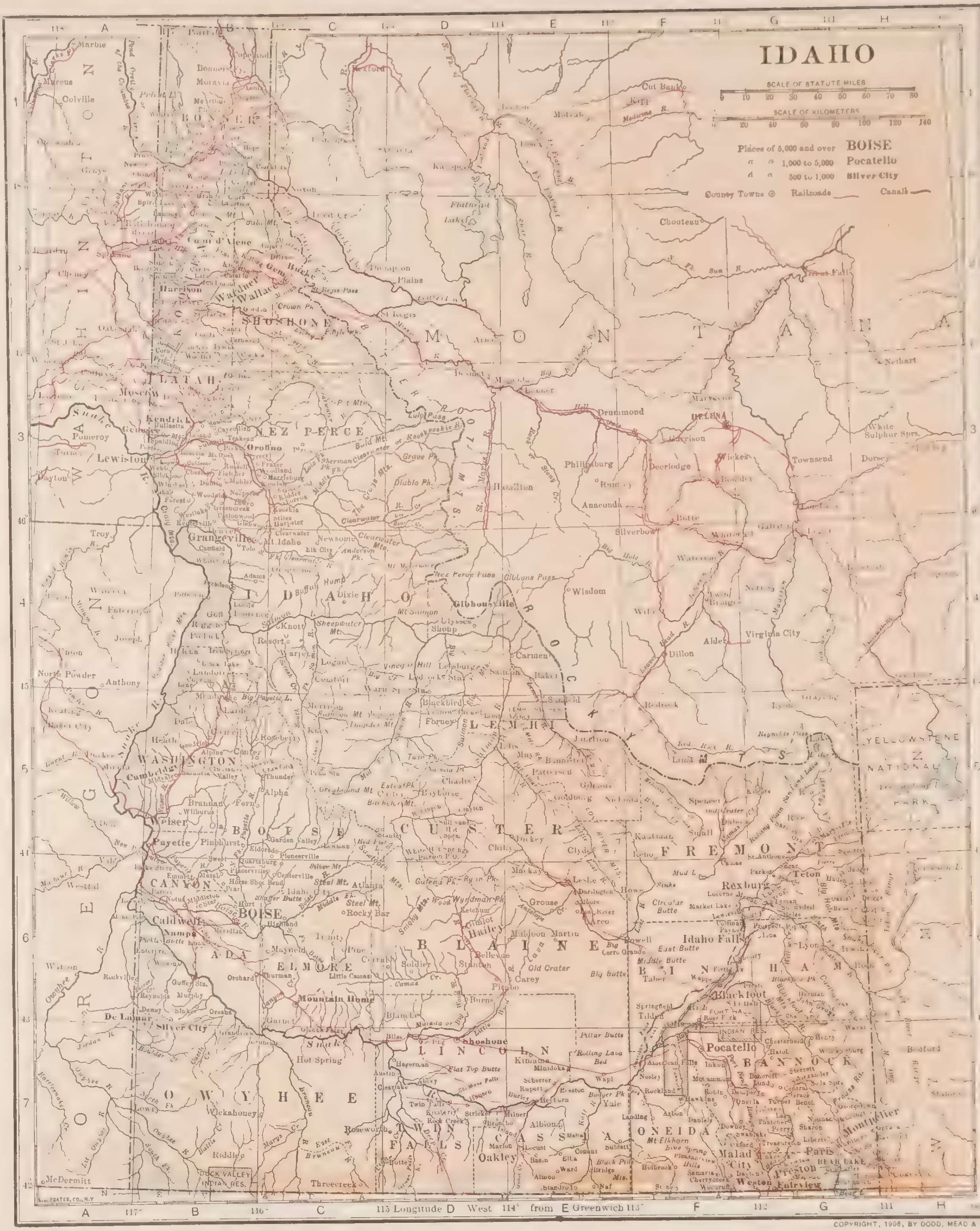
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Benwood	D 1	Charlestown	G 2	Fairmont	D 2	Liberty	C 3	Piedmont	E 2	Thomas	E 2
Bluefield	C 4	Clarksburg	D 2	Grafton	E 2	Lumberp't	D 2	Princeton	C 4	Triadelphia	D 1
Buckhannon	D 3	Cyclone	C 4	Harpers Ferry	G 2	Martinsb'g	F 2	Shiloh	C 2	Wayne	B 3
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		Davis	E 2	Huntington	B 3	Montgomery	C 3	Weston	D 2	Wheeling	D 1
		Elkins	E 3	Hurricane	C 3	Mounds-ville	D 2				



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Counties

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Blaine	D 6
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Bonner	B 1
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Cassia	D 7
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Elmore	C 6
Fremont	F 5
Idaho	C 4
Kootenai	B 1
Latah	B 3
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Lincoln	D 7
Nez Perce	B 3
Oneida	F 7
Owyhee	B 7
Shoshone	C 2
Twin Falls	D 7
Washington	B 5

Principal Cities and Towns of Idaho

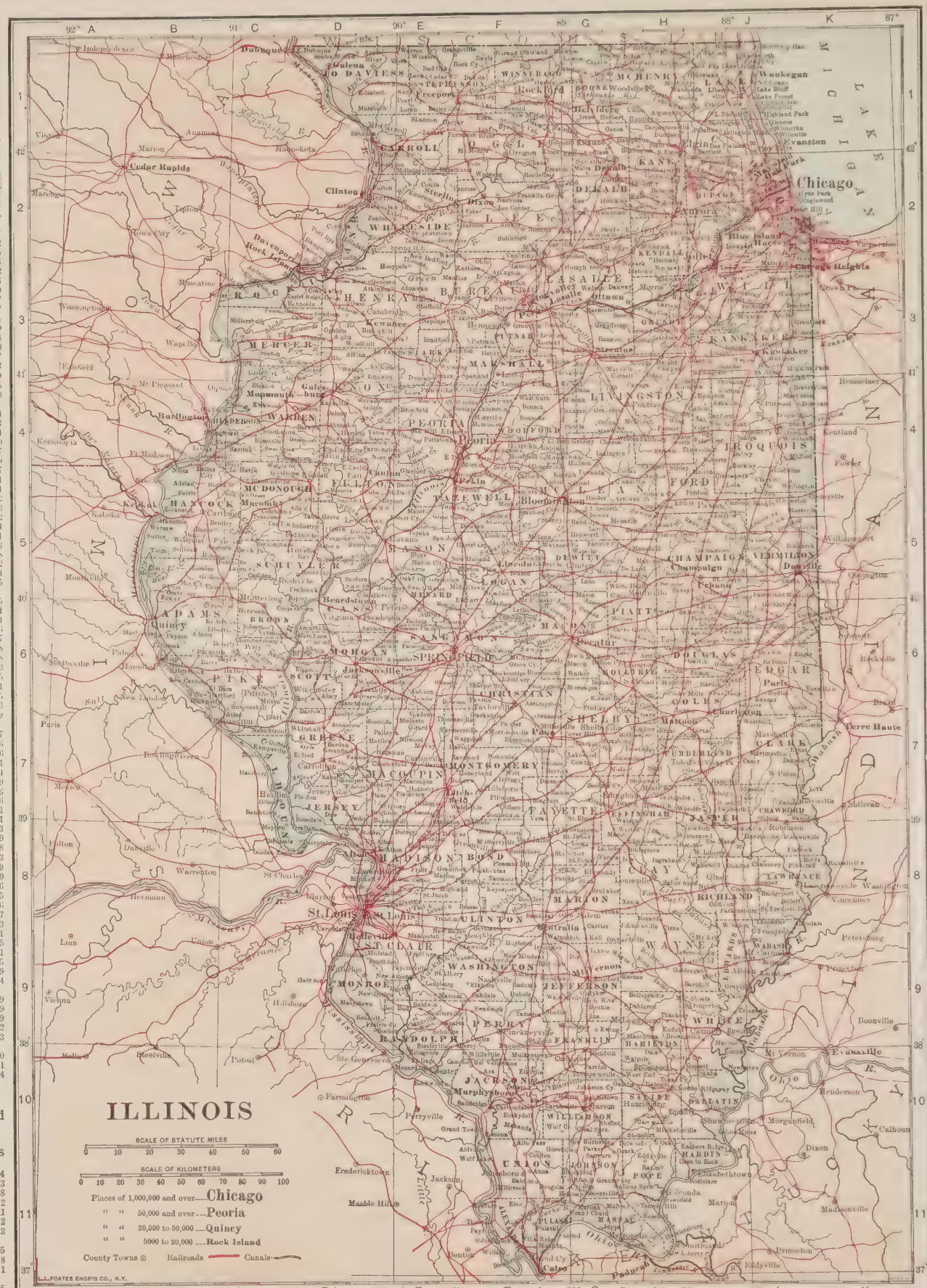
Adams	B 4
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Almo	E 7
Alpha	B 5
Alpine	B 5
Alton	G 7
American Falls	F 7
Athol	B 2
Badger	G 6
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Colburn	B 1
Copeland	B 1
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Dubois	F 5
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Wardner	B 2
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Greene . . D 7
Grundy . . H 3
Hamilton . H 9
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Jo Daviess D 1
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Galesburg D 4
Galva . . D 3
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Sterling . E 2
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Sycamore . G 2
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Tuscola . H 6
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Urbana . . H 5
Vandalia . F 9
Venice . . D 8
Warsaw . B 5
Waterloo . D 8
Watseka . J 5
Waukegan J 1
W. Chicago H 2
Wheaton . H 2
Wilmette . J 2
Winnetka . J 2
Woodstock H 1
Zion City . J 1



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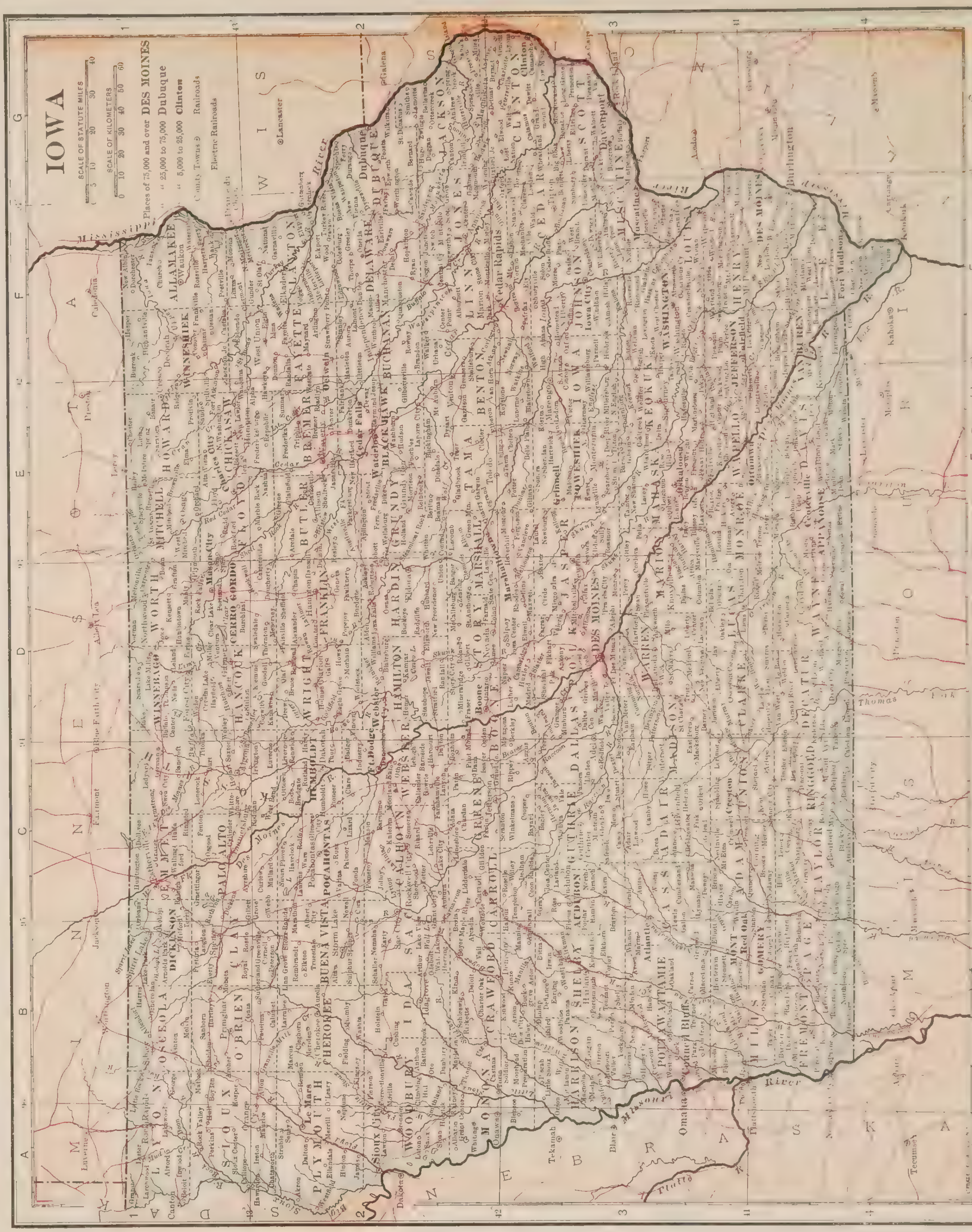
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Counties of Indiana

Adams	H 3	Franklin	G 6	Lawrence	D 7	Rush	G 5
Allen	G 2	Fulton	E 2	Madison	F 4	St. Joseph	E 1
Bartholomew	F 6	Gibson	B 8	Marion	E 5	Scott	F 7
Benton	C 3	Grant	F 4	Marshall	E 2	Shelby	F 5
Blackford	G 4	Greene	C 6	Martin	D 7	Spencer	D 8
Boone	E 4	Hamilton	E 4	Miami	E 3	Starke	D 2
Brown	E 6	Hancock	F 5	Monroe	E 6	Steuben	G 1
Carroll	D 3	Harrison	E 8	Montgomery	D 4	Sullivan	C 6
Cass	E 3	Hendricks	D 5	Morgan	E 6	Switzerland	G 7
Clark	F 7	Henry	G 5	Newton	C 3	Tippecanoe	D 4
Clay	C 6	Howard	E 4	Noble	G 2	Tipton	E 4
Clinton	D 4	Huntington	F 3	Ohio	H 7	Union	H 5
Crawford	E 8	Jackson	E 7	Orange	D 7	Vanderburg	B 8
Daviess	C 7	Jasper	C 2	Owen	D 6	Vermilion	C 5
Dearborn	H 6	Jay	G 4	Parke	C 5	Vigo	C 6
Decatur	F 6	Jefferson	G 7	Perry	E 8	Wabash	F 3
Dekalb	G 2	Jennings	F 7	Pike	C 8	Warren	C 4
Delaware	G 4	Johnson	E 5	Porter	C 2	Warrick	C 8
Dubois	D 8	Knox	C 7	Posey	B 8	Washington	E 7
Elkhart	F 1	Kosciusko	F 2	Pulaski	D 2	Wayne	G 5
Fayette	G 5	Lagrange	G 1	Putnam	D 5	Wells	G 3
Floyd	F 8	Lake	C 2	Randolph	G 4	White	D 3
Fountain	C 4	Laporte	D 1	Ripley	G 6	Whitley	F 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Indiana

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Albion	G 2	Delphi	D 3	Kokomo	E 3	Portland	H 4
Alexandria	F 4	Dunkirk	G 4	La Fayette	D 4	Princeton	B 8
Anderson	F 4	East Chicago	C 1	Lagrange	G 1	Rensselaer	C 3
Angola	G 1	Elkhart	F 1	Laporte	D 1	Richmond	H 5
Auburn	G 2	Elwood	F 4	Lawrenceburg	H 6	Rochester	E 2
Aurora	H 6	Evansville	B 9	Lebanon	E 4	Rockport	C 9
Bedford	E 7	Fort Wayne	G 2	Logansport	E 3	Scottsburg	F 7
Bloomfield	D 6	Frankfort	D 4	Madison	G 7	Seymour	F 7
Bloomington	D 6	Franklin	E 6	Marion	F 3	Shelbyville	F 5
Bluffton	G 3	Garrett	G 2	Martinsville	E 6	South Bend	F 1
Boonville	C 8	Gas City	F 4	Michigan City	D 1	Sullivan	C 6
Brazil	C 5	Goshen	F 1	Mishawaka	E 1	Terre Haute	C 6
Brookville	H 6	Greencastle	D 5	Monticello	D 3	Tipton	E 4
Cannelton	D 9	Greenfield	F 5	Mount Vernon	B 9	Valparaiso	C 2
Clinton	C 5	Greensburg	G 6	Muncie	G 4	Vernon	F 7
Columbia City	F 2	Hammond	B 1	Nashville	E 6	Versailles	G 6
Columbus	F 6	Hartford City	G 4	New Albany	F 8	Vincennes	B 7
Connersville	G 5	Huntingburg	D 8	Newcastle	G 5	Wabash	F 3
Covington	C 4	Huntington	G 3	Newport	C 5	Warsaw	F 2
Crawfordsville	D 4	Indianapolis	E 5	Noblesville	E 4	Washington	C 7
Crown Point	C 2	Jeffersonville	F 8	North Vernon	F 6	Williamsport	C 4
Danville	D 5	Kentland	C 3	Peru	E 3	Winchester	H 4

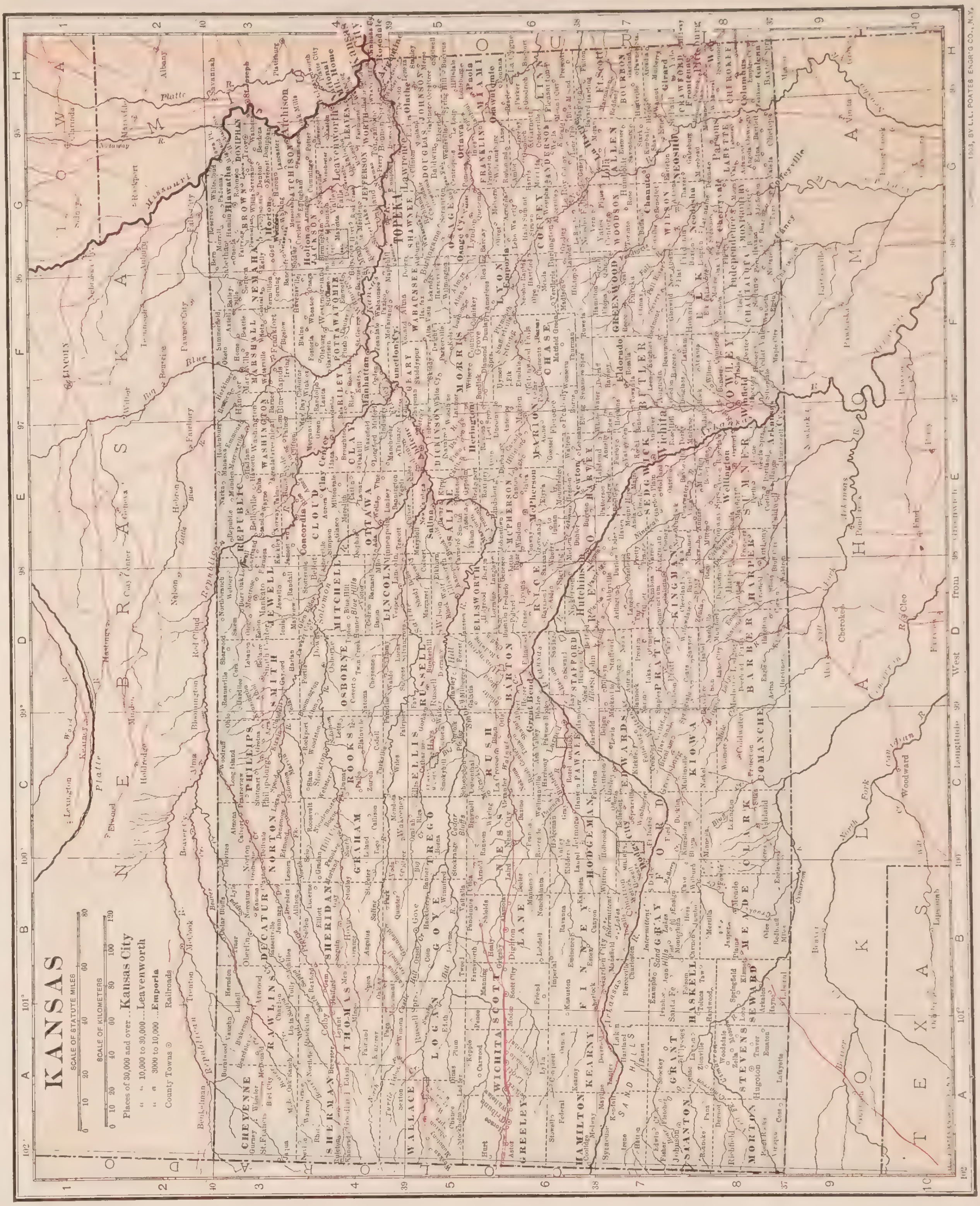


Counties of Iowa

Adair	C 3	Davis	E 4	Jefferson	E 3	Pocahontas	C 2
Adams	C 3	Decatur	D 4	Johnson	F 3	Polk	D 3
Allamakee	F 1	Delaware	F 2	Jones	F 2	Pottawattamie	B 3
Appanoose	E 4	Des Moines	F 4	Keokuk	E 3	Poweshiek	E 3
Audubon	C 3	Dickinson	B 1	Kossuth	C 1	Ringgold	C 4
Benton	E 2	Dubuque	G 2	Lee	F 4	Sac	B 2
Blackhawk	E 2	Emmet	C 1	Linn	F 2	Scott	G 3
Boone	D 2	Fayette	F 2	Louisa	F 3	Shelby	B 3
Bremer	E 2	Floyd	E 1	Lucas	D 3	Sioux	A 1
Buchanan	F 2	Franklin	D 2	Lyon	A 1	Story	D 2
Buena Vista	B 2	Fremont	B 4	Madison	C 3	Tama	E 2
Butler	E 2	Greene	C 2	Mahaska	E 3	Taylor	C 4
Calhoun	C 2	Grundy	E 2	Marion	D 3	Union	C 3
Carroll	C 2	Guthrie	C 3	Marshall	D 2	Van Buren	E 4
Cass	C 3	Hamilton	D 2	Mills	B 4	Wapello	E 3
Cedar	F 3	Hancock	D 1	Mitchell	E 1	Warren	D 3
Cerro Gordo	D 1	Hardin	D 2	Monona	A 2	Washington	F 3
Cherokee	B 2	Harrison	B 3	Monroe	E 3	Wayne	D 4
Chickasaw	E 1	Henry	F 3	Montgomery	B 3	Webster	C 2
Clarke	D 3	Howard	E 1	Muscatine	F 3	Winnebago	D 1
Clay	B 1	Humboldt	C 2	O'Brien	B 1	Winneshiek	F 1
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Crawford	B 2	Jackson	G 2	Palo Alto	C 1	Wright	D 2
Dallas	C 3	Jasper	D 3	Plymouth	A 2		

Principal Cities and Towns of Iowa

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Algona	C 1	Des Moines	D 3	Mason City	D 1
Anamosa	F 2	Dubuque	G 2	Mount Ayr	C 4
Atlantic	C 3	Emmetsburg	C 1	Mt. Pleasant	F 4
Audubon	C 3	Fairfield	F 3	Muscatine	F 3
Bloomfield	E 4	Forest City	D 1	Newton	D 3
Boone	D 2	Fort Dodge	C 2	Oelwein	F 2
Burlington	F 4	Fort Madison	F 4	Osage	E 1
Carroll	C 2	Glenwood	B 3	Osceola	D 3
Cedar Falls	E 2	Grinnell	E 3	Oskaloosa	E 3
Cedar Rapids	F 3	Hampton	D 2	Ottumwa	E 4
Centerville	E 4	Independence	F 2	Red Oak	B 3
Chariton	D 3	Indianola	D 3	Rock Rapids	A 1
Charles City	E 1	Iowa City	F 3	Sidney	B 4
Cherokee	B 2	Jefferson	C 2	Sioux City	A 2
Clarinda	C 4	Keokuk	F 4	Spencer	B 1
Clinton	G 3	Keosauqua	F 4	Tipton	F 3
Corydon	D 4	Knoxville	D 3	Vinton	E 2
Council Bluffs	B 3	Le Mars	A 2	Washington	F 3
Cresco	E 1	Leon	D 4	Waterloo	E 2
Creston	C 3	Manchester	F 2	Waukon	F 1
Davenport	G 3	Maquoketa	G 2	Webster City	D 2
Decorah	F 1	Marion	F 2	Winterset	C 3

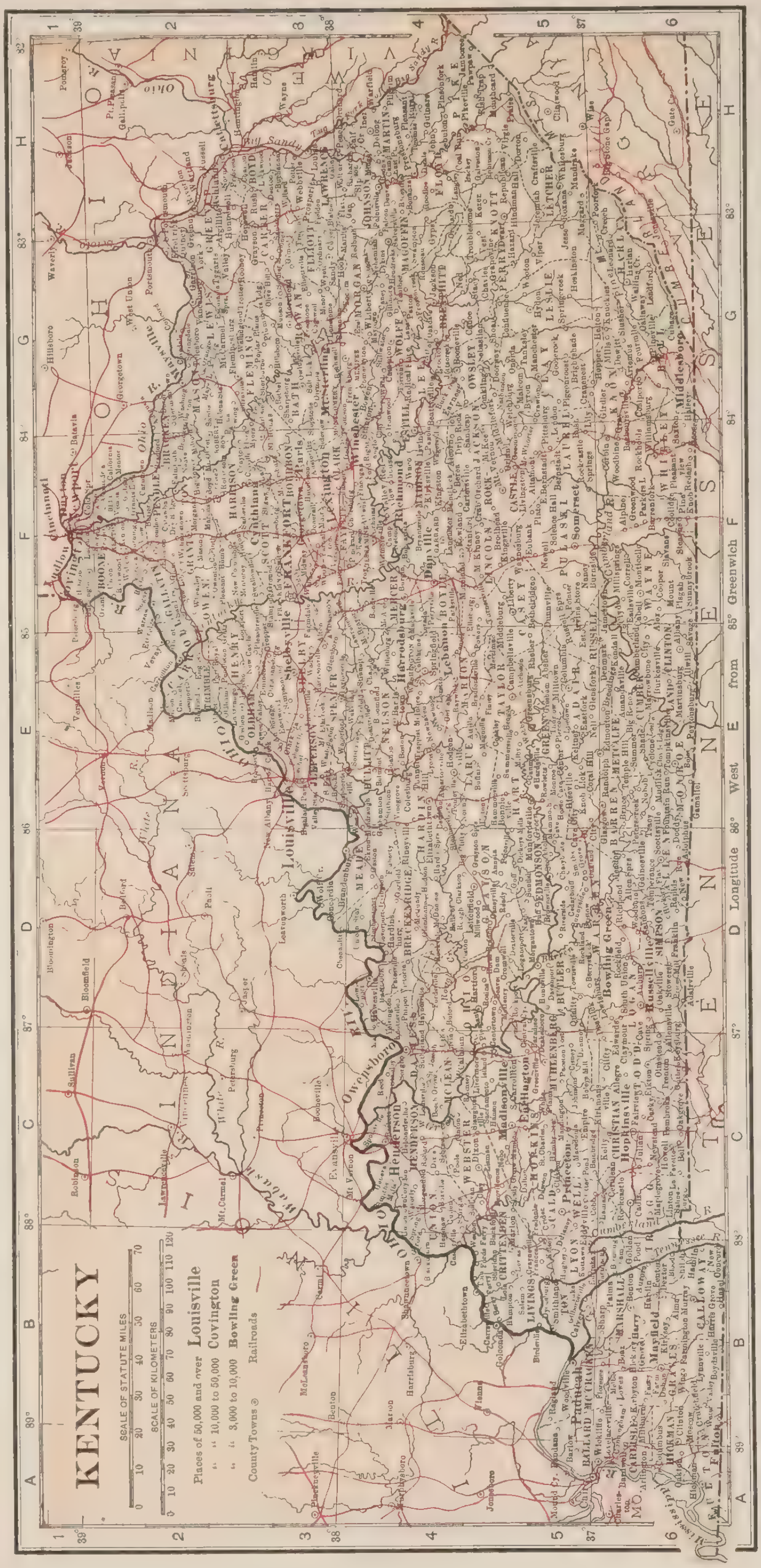


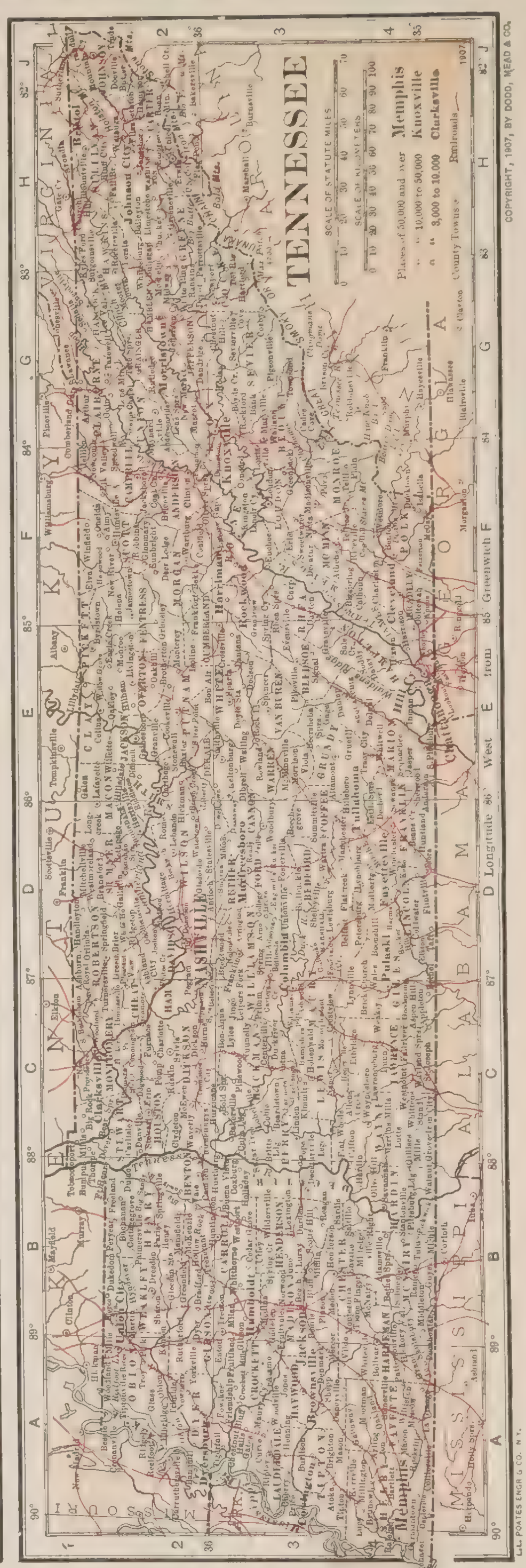
Counties of Kansas

Allen	G 7	Doniphan	G 3	Jackson	G 4	Morris	F 5	Saline	E 5
Anderson	G 6	Douglas	G 5	Jefferson	G 4	Morton	A 8	Scott	B 6
Atchison	G 3	Edwards	C 7	Jewell	D 3	Nemaha	F 3	Sedgwick	E 7
Barber	D 8	Elk	F 8	Johnson	H 5	Neosho	G 7	Seward	B 8
Barton	D 5	Ellis	C 5	Kearny	A 6	Ness	C 6	Shawnee	G 4
Bourbon	H 7	Ellsworth	D 5	Kingman	D 7	Norton	C 3	Sheridan	B 4
Brown	G 3	Finney	B 7	Kiowa	C 8	Osage	G 5	Sherman	A 4
Butler	F 7	Ford	C 7	Labette	G 8	Osborne	D 4	Smith	D 3
Chase	F 6	Franklin	G 5	Lane	B 6	Ottawa	E 4	Stafford	D 6
Chautauqua	F 8	Geary	F 5	Leavenworth	G 4	Pawnee	C 6	Stanton	A 7
Cherokee	H 8	Gove	B 5	Lincoln	D 4	Phillips	C 3	Stevens	A 8
Cheyenne	A 3	Graham	C 4	Linn	H 6	Pottawatomie	F 4	Sumner	E 8
Clark	C 8	Grant	A 7	Logan	A 5	Pratt	D 7	Thomas	A 4
Clay	E 4	Gray	B 7	Lyon	F 6	Rawlins	A 3	Trego	C 5
Cloud	E 4	Greeley	A 6	McPherson	E 6	Reno	D 7	Wabaunsee	F 5
Coffey	G 6	Greenwood	F 7	Marion	E 6	Republic	E 3	Wallace	A 5
Comanche	C 8	Hamilton	A 6	Marshall	F 3	Rice	D 6	Washington	E 3
Cowley	F 8	Harper	D 8	Meade	B 8	Riley	F 4	Wichita	A 6
Crawford	H 7	Harvey	E 6	Miami	H 5	Rooks	C 4	Wilson	G 7
Decatur	B 3	Haskell	B 7	Mitchell	D 4	Rush	C 5	Woodson	G 7
Dickinson	E 5	Hodgeman	C 6	Montgomery	G 8	Russell	D 5	Wyandotte	H 4

Cities and Towns of Kansas

Abilene	E 5	Fredonia	G 8	Manhattan	F 4
Anthony	D 8	Frontenac	H 8	Marysville	F 3
Argentine	H 4	Galena	H 8	Neodesha	G 8
Arkansas City	F 8	Garden City	B 7	Newton	E 6
Atchison	G 3	Girard	H 7	Norton	C 3
Belleville	E 3	Goodland	A 4	Olathe	H 5
Beloit	D 4	Great Bend	D 6	Osage City	G 5
Burlington	G 6	Herington	F 5	Osawatomie	H 5
Caney	G 8	Hiawatha	G 3	Oswego	G 8
Chanute	G 7	Holton	G 4	Ottawa	G 5
Cherry Vale	G 8	Horton	G 3	Paola	H 5
Clay Center	E 4	Humboldt	G 7	Parsons	G 8
Coffeyville	G 8	Hutchinson	E 6	Pittsburg	H 8
Colby	A 4	Independence	G 8	Rosedale	H 4
Columbus	H 8	Iola	G 7	St. John	D 6
Concordia	E 4	Junction City	F 4	Salina	E 5
Council Grove	F 5	Kansas City	H 4	Sterling	D 6
Dodge City	B 7	Kingman	D 7	Topeka	G 4
El Dorado	F 7	La Harpe	G 7	Weir	H 8
Emporia	F 6	Larned	C 6	Wellington	E 8
Erie	G 7	Lawrence	G 5	Wichita	E 7
Eureka	F 7	Leavenworth	H 4	Winfield	F 8
Fort Scott	H 7	McPherson	E 6	Yates Center	G 7





Counties of Kentucky

Adair	E 5
Allen	D 6
Anderson	F 3
Ballard	A 5
Barren	E 6
Bath	G 3
Bell	G 6
Boone	F 2
Bourbon	F 3
Boyd	H 3
Boyle	F 4
Bracken	F 2
Breathitt	G 4
Breckenridge	D 4
Bullitt	E 4
Butler	D 5
Caldwell	C 5
Calloway	B 6
Campbell	F 2
Carlisle	B 6
Carroll	E 2
Carter	G 3
Casey	F 5
Christian	C 6
Clark	F 3
Clay	G 5
Clinton	E 6
Crittenden	B 4
Cumb'rl'nd	E 6
Daviess	C 4
Edmonson	D 5
Elliott	G 3
Estill	G 4
Fayette	F 3
Fleming	G 3
Floyd	H 4
Franklin	F 3
Fulton	A 6
Gallatin	F 2
Garrard	F 4
Grant	F 2
Graves	B 6
Grayson	D 4
Green	E 5
Greenup	H 2
Hancock	D 4
Hardin	E 4
Harlan	G 6
Harrison	F 2
Hart	E 5
Henderson	C 4
Henry	E 2
Hickman	B 6
Hopkins	C 5
Jackson	F 4
Jefferson	E 3
Jessamine	F 4
Johnson	H 4
Kenton	F 2
Knott	H 5
Knox	G 6
Larue	E 4
Laurel	F 5
Lawrence	H 3
Lee	G 4
Leslie	G 5
Letcher	H 5
Lewis	G 2
Lincoln	F 5
Livingston	B 5
Logan	D 6
Lyon	B 5
McCracken	B 5
McLean	C 4
Madison	F 4
Magoffin	G 4
Marion	E 4
Marshall	B 6
Martin	H 4
Mason	G 2
Meade	D 4
Menifee	G 4
Mercer	F 4
Metcalfe	E 6
Monroe	E 6
Montgomery	G 3
Morgan	G 4
Muhlenberg	C 5
Nelson	E 4
Nicholas	F 3
Ohio	D 4
Oldham	E 2
Owen	F 2
Owsley	G 4
Pendleton	F 2
Perry	G 5
Pike	H 4
Powell	G 4
Pulaski	F 5
Robertson	F 2
Rockcastle	F 5
Rowan	G 3
Russell	E 5
Scott	F 3
Shelby	E 3
Simpson	D 6
Spencer	E 3
Taylor	E 5
Todd	C 6
Trigg	C 6
Trimble	E 2
Union	C 4
Warren	D 5
W'shington	E 4
Wayne	F 6
Webster	C 4
Whitley	F 6
Wolfe	G 4
Woodford	F 3

Principal Cities and Towns of Kentucky

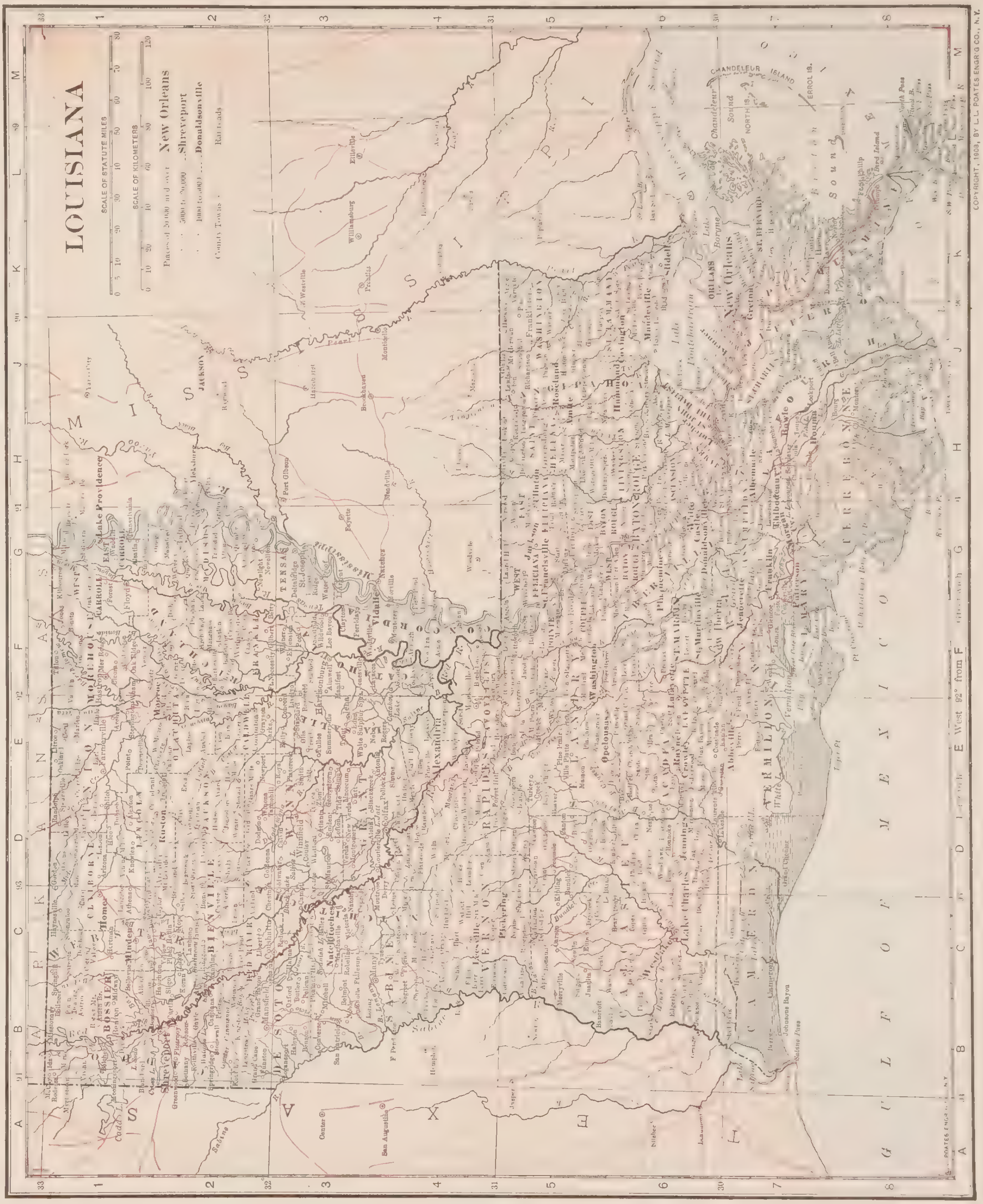
Ashland	H 2
Bardstown	E 4
Bowling Green	D 6
Burlington	F 1
Carrollton	E 2
Catlettsburg	H 2
Covington	F 1
Cynthiana	F 3
Danville	F 4
Dayton	F 1
Earlington	C 5
Elizabethtown	E 4
Frankfort	F 3
Franklin	D 6
Fulton	B 6
Georgetown	F 3
Glascow	E 6
Harlan	G 6
Henderson	C 4
Hopkinsville	C 6
Lebanon	E 4
Lexington	F 3
Louisville	E 3
Madisonville	C 5
Mayfield	B 6
Maysville	G 2
Middlesboro	G 6
Mount Sterling	G 3
Newport	F 1
Owensboro	C 4
Paducah	B 5
Paris	F 3
Richmond	F 4
Shelbyville	E 3
Somerset	F 5
Vevay	E 2
Winchester	F 4

Counties of Tennessee

Anderson	F 2
Bedford	D 3
Benton	B 2
Bledsoe	E 3
Blount	G 3
Bradley	F 4
Campbell	F 2
Cannon	D 3
Carroll	B 3
Carter	H 2
Cheatham	C 2
Chester	B 4
Claiborne	G 2
Clay	E 1
Cocke	G 3
Coffee	D 4
Crockett	A 3
Cumberland	E 2
Davidson	D 2
Decatur	B 3
Dekalb	E 2
Dickson	C 2
Dyer	A 2
Fayette	A 4
Fentress	F 2
Franklin	D 4
Gibson	A 2
Giles	C 4
Grainger	G 2
Greene	H 2
Grundy	E 3
Hamblen	G 2
Hamilton	E 4
Hancock	G 2
Hardeman	A 4
Hardin	B 4
Hawkins	H 1
Haywood	A 3
Henderson	B 3
Henry	B 2
Hickman	C 3
Houston	C 2
Humphreys	C 2
Jackson	E 2
James	E 4
Jefferson	G 2
Johnson	J 2
Knox	G 2
Lake	A 2
Lauderdale	A 3
Lawrence	C 4
Lewis	C 3
Lincoln	D 4
Loudon	F 3
McMinn	F 3
McNairy	B 4
Macon	D 1
Madison	B 3
Marion	E 4
Marshall	D 3
Maury	C 3
Meigs	F 3
Monroe	F 3
Montgomery	C 1
Moore	D 4
Morgan	F 2
Obion	A 2
Overton	E 2
Perry	C 3
Pickett	E 1
Polk	F 4
Putnam	E 2
Rhea	F 3
Roane	F 3
Robertson	D 1
Rutherford	D 3
Scott	F 2
Sequatchie	E 4
Sevier	G 3
Shelby	A 4
Smith	E 2
Stewart	C 2
Sullivan	H 2
Sumner	D 1
Tipton	A 3
Trousdale	D 2
Unicoi	H 2
Union	G 2
Van Buren	E 3
Warren	E 3
Washington	H 2
Wayne	C 4
Weakley	B 2
White	E 3
Williamson	D 3
Wilson	D 2

Cities of Tennessee

Athens	F 3
Bristol	H 1
Brownsville	A 3
Chattanooga	E 4
Clarksville	C 1
Cleveland	F 4
Columbia	C 3
Covington	A 3
Dyersburg	A 2
Fayetteville	D 4
Franklin	D 3
Gainesboro	E 2
Jackson	B 3
Knoxville	F 3
Memphis	A 4
Murfreesboro	D 3
Nashville	D 2
Trenton	B 3
Union City	B 1

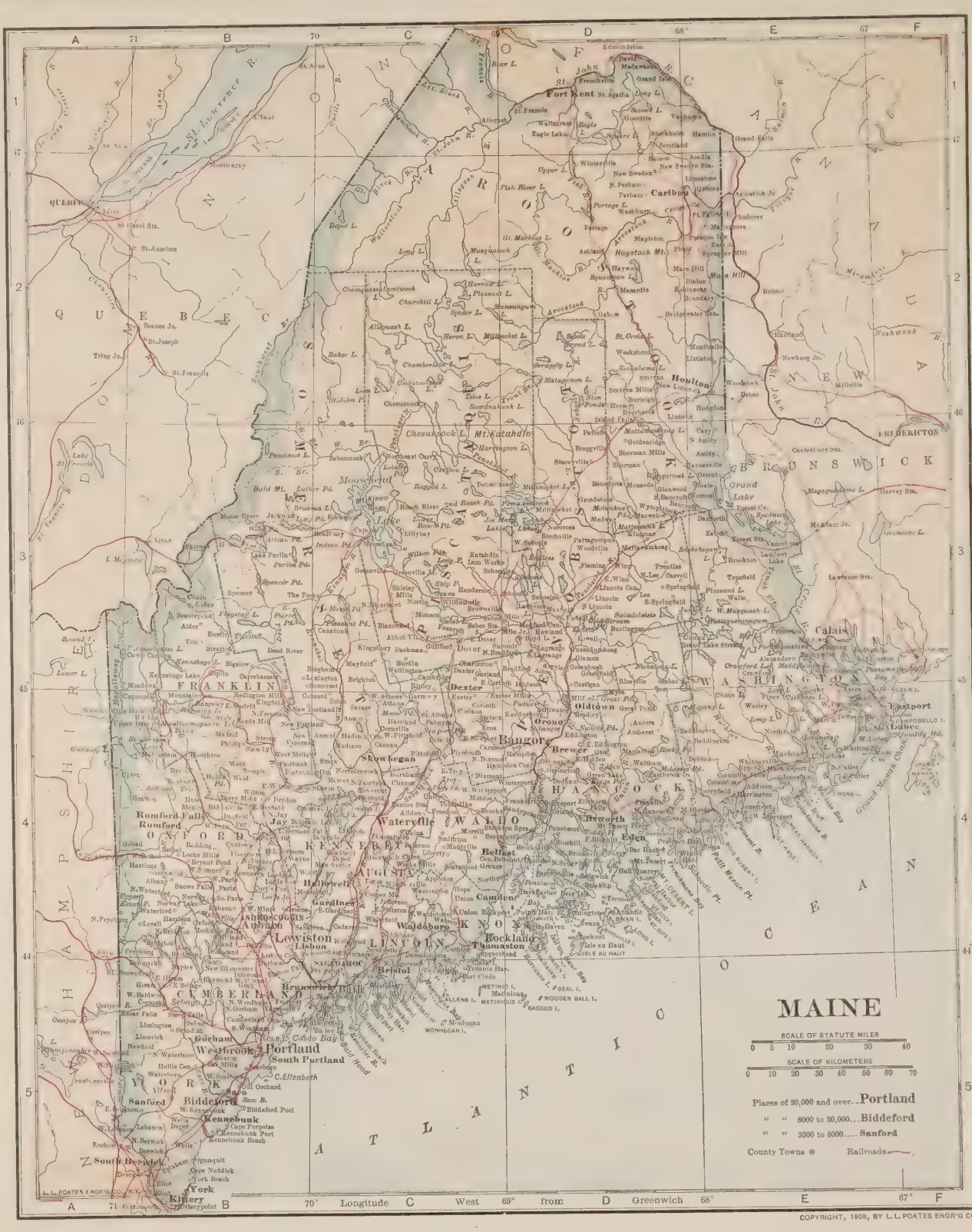


Counties of Louisiana

Acadia	E 6	Iberville	G 6	St. Helena	H 5
Ascension	H 6	Jackson	D 2	St. James	H 6
Assumption	G 7	Jefferson	J 7	St. John the Baptist	J 6
Avoyelles	E 4	Lafayette	E 6	St. Landry	E 5
Bienville	C 2	Lafourche	J 7	St. Martin	F 6
Bossier	B 1	La Salle	E 3	St. Mary	G 7
Caddo	B 1	Lincoln	D 1	St. Tammany	J 6
Calcasieu	C 6	Livingston	H 6	Tangipahoa	J 5
Caldwell	E 2	Madison	G 2	Tensas	G 3
Cameron	C 7	Morehouse	F 1	Terrebonne	G 8
Catahoula	E 3	Natchitoches	C 3	Union	E 1
Claiborne	C 1	Orleans	K 6	Vermilion	E 7
Concordia	F 4	Ouachita	E 2	Vernon	C 4
De Soto	B 3	Plaquemines	K 7	Washington	J 5
East Baton Rouge	G 5	Pointe Coupee	F 5	Webster	C 1
East Carroll	G 1	Rapides	D 4	West Baton Rouge	G 6
East Feliciana	G 5	Red River	C 2	West Carroll	G 1
Franklin	F 2	Richland	F 2	West Feliciana	G 5
Grant	D 3	Sabine	B 3	Winn	D 3
Iberia	F 7	St. Bernard	K 7		
		St. Charles	J 7		

Principal Cities and Towns of Louisiana

Abbeville	E 7	Cottonport	F 5	Jackson	G 5	Napoleonville	G 7	St. Bernard	K 7
Albemarle	H 7	Coushatta	C 2	Jeanerette	F 7	Natchitoches	C 3	St. Francisville	G 5
Alexandria	E 4	Covington	J 6	Jennings	D 6	New Iberia	F 6	St. Joseph	G 3
Amite	J 5	Crowley	E 6	Kenner	J 7	New Orleans	J 7	St. Martinville	F 6
Arcadia	D 2	Donaldsonville	H 6	Kentwood	H 5	New Roads	F 5	Shreveport	B 2
Arnaudville	F 6	Edgard	H 6	Lafayette	E 6	Oak Ridge	F 1	Slaughter	G 5
Bastrop	F 1	Farmerville	E 1	Lake Charles	C 6	Opelousas	E 5	Slidell	K 6
Baton Rouge	G 6	Floyd	G 1	Lake Providence	G 1	Oxford	B 3	Sparta	C 2
Benton	B 1	Fort Jesup	C 3	Leesville	C 4	Patterson	G 7	Springville	H 6
Berwick	G 7	Franklin	G 7	Logansport	B 3	Pickering	C 5	Tallulah	G 2
Bowie	H 7	Franklinton	J 5	Lutcher	H 6	Pineville	E 4	Tangipahoa	H 5
Boyce	D 4	Gibsland	C 1	Madisonville	J 6	Plaquemine	G 6	Thibodaux	H 7
Breaux Bridge	F 6	Glencoe	F 7	Mandeville	J 6	Pleasant Hill	B 3	Vernon	D 2
Broussard	F 6	Grand Cane	B 2	Mansfield	B 2	Pointe a la Hache	K 7	Vidalia	G 3
Bunkie	E 5	Grand Coteau	F 6	Mansura	E 4	Pollock	E 3	Washington	F 5
Cameron	C 7	Greensburg	H 5	Many	C 3	Ponchatoula	J 6	Water Proof	G 3
Carencro	E 6	Gretna	J 7	Marksville	E 4	Port Allen	G 6	Waverly	G 2
Churchpoint	E 6	Hahnville	J 7	Marthaville	C 3	Provencal	C 3	Welsh	D 6
Clinton	G 5	Hammond	J 6	Mermenton	D 6	Rayne	E 6	Westlake	C 6
Colfax	D 4	Harrisenburg	F 3	Minden	C 1	Rayville	F 2	Whitecastle	G 6
Columbia	E 2	Haughton	B 2	Monroe	E 2	Robeline	C 3	Winnfield	D 3
Concession	K 7	Homer	C 1	Montgomery	D 3	Roseland	J 5	Winnsboro	F 2
Convent	H 6	Houma	H 7	Morgan City	G 7	Ruston	D 2	Zachary	G 5



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Counties of Maine

Androscoggin . . B 4
Aroostook . . . D 2
Cumberland . . . B 5
Franklin . . . . B 3
Hancock . . . . D 4
Kennebec . . . . C 4
Knox . . . . . C 4
Lincoln . . . . C 4
Oxford . . . . . B 4
Penobscot . . . . D 3
Piscataquis . . . C 3
Sagadahoc . . . C 5
Somerset . . . . B 3
Waldo . . . . . C 4
Washington . . . E 3
York . . . . . B 5

Principal Cities and Towns of Maine

Addison . . . . E 4
Appleton . . . . C 4
Ashland . . . . D 2
Auburn . . . . B 4
Augusta . . . . C 4
Bangor . . . . D 4
Bath . . . . . C 5
Belfast . . . . C 4
Belgrade . . . . C 4
Berwick . . . . B 5
Bethel . . . . B 4
Biddeford . . . B 5
Blue Hill . . . D 4
Boothbay Harbor . C 5
Bowdoinham . . . C 4
Bradley . . . . D 4
Brewer . . . . D 4
Bridgewater Center . . . . E 2
Bridgton . . . . B 4
Bristol . . . . C 5
Brooksville . . . D 4
Brownville . . . C 3
Brunswick . . . C 5
Bucksport . . . . D 4
Buxton . . . . B 5
Byron . . . . B 4
Calais . . . . E 3
Camden . . . . C 4
Caribou . . . . D 2
Casco . . . . B 5
Castine . . . . D 4
Charleston . . . C 3
Cherryfield . . . E 4
China . . . . C 4
Clinton . . . . C 4
Corinna . . . . C 4
Cumberland Center . . . . B 5
Danforth . . . . E 3
Deer Isle . . . . D 4
Dexter . . . . C 3
Dover . . . . C 3
Durham . . . . B 5
East Machias . . E 4
Easton . . . . E 2
Eastport . . . . F 4
Eden . . . . . D 4
Eliot . . . . . B 5
Ellsworth . . . . D 4
Enfield . . . . D 3
Exeter . . . . C 4
Fairfield . . . . C 4
Farmington . . . B 4
Fort Fairfield . . E 2
Fort Kent . . . . D 1
Foxcroft . . . . C 3
Frankfort . . . . D 4
Franklin . . . . D 4
Freeport . . . . B 5
Frenchville . . . D 1
Fryeburg . . . . B 4
Gardiner . . . . C 4
Gorham . . . . B 5
Gouldsboro . . . D 4
Gray . . . . . B 5
Greenville . . . C 3
Guilford . . . . C 3
Hallowell . . . . C 4
Hampden . . . . D 4
Harrington . . . E 4
Hartland . . . . C 4
Henderson . . . C 3
Hodgdon . . . . E 2
Hollis Center . . B 5
Houlton . . . . E 2
Island Falls . . . D 2
Jay . . . . . B 4
Jefferson . . . . C 4
Jonesport . . . . E 4
Kennebunkport . . B 5
Kittery . . . . B 5
Lebanon . . . . B 5
Leeds . . . . . B 4
Lewiston . . . . B 4
Limestone . . . . E 2
Lincoln . . . . D 3
Lisbon . . . . B 4
Livermore . . . . B 4
Lubec . . . . . F 4
Machias . . . . E 4
Machiasport . . . E 4
Madison . . . . C 4
Mars Hill . . . . E 2
Mechanic Falls . . B 4
Millbridge . . . E 4
Milo . . . . . D 3
Monmouth . . . B 4
Monson . . . . C 3
Monticello . . . E 2
Mount Desert . . D 4
Newcastle . . . C 4
New Gloucester . . B 5
New Portland . . B 4
Norridgewock . . C 4
North Berwick . . B 5
North Edgecomb . C 5
Norway . . . . B 4
Oakland . . . . C 4
Old Orchard . . . B 5
Oldtown . . . . D 4
Orland . . . . D 4
Orono . . . . D 4
Orrington . . . D 4
Paris . . . . . B 4
Pemaquid . . . . C 5
Pembroke . . . . E 4
Penobscot . . . . D 4
Perry . . . . . E 4
Phillips . . . . B 4
Phippsburg . . . C 5
Pittsfield . . . C 4
Poland . . . . B 4
Portland . . . . B 5
Presque Isle . . E 2
Princeton . . . E 3
Raymond . . . . B 5
Richmond . . . . C 4
Rockland . . . . C 4
Rockport . . . . C 4
Rumford . . . . B 4
Rumford Falls . . B 4
Saco . . . . . B 5
Sanford . . . . B 5
Scarboro . . . . B 5
Sebago Lake . . . B 5
Shawmut . . . . C 4
Skowhegan . . . C 4
Sorrento . . . . D 4
South Portland . B 5
South Windham . B 5
Thomaston . . . C 4
Topsfield . . . . E 3
Togus . . . . . C 4
Troy . . . . . C 4
Union . . . . . C 4
Van Buren . . . E 1
Vinalhaven . . . D 4
Waldoboro . . . C 4
Warren . . . . C 4
Washington . . . C 4
Waterboro . . . B 5
Waterville . . . C 4
Wells . . . . . B 5
Westbrook . . . B 5
Whitefield . . . C 4
Whiting . . . . E 4
Wilton . . . . B 4
Winterport . . . D 4
Winthrop . . . C 4
Wiscasset . . . C 4
Yarmouth . . . B 5
York . . . . . B 5

Counties of Maryland

Allegany . B 1
Anne Arundel . F 2
Baltimore . F 2
Baltimore City . F 2
Calvert . . F 3
Caroline . H 3
Carroll . . E 1
Cecil . . . H 1
Charles . . E 3
Dorchester . G 4
Frederick . F 2
Garrett . . A 1
Harford . . G 1
Howard . . F 2
Kent . . . G 2
Montgomery . E 2
Prince George . F 3
Queen Anne . H 2
St Mary . . F 4
Somerset . H 4
Talbot . . G 3
Washington . D 1
Wicomico . H 4
Worcester . J 4

Cities and Towns of Maryland

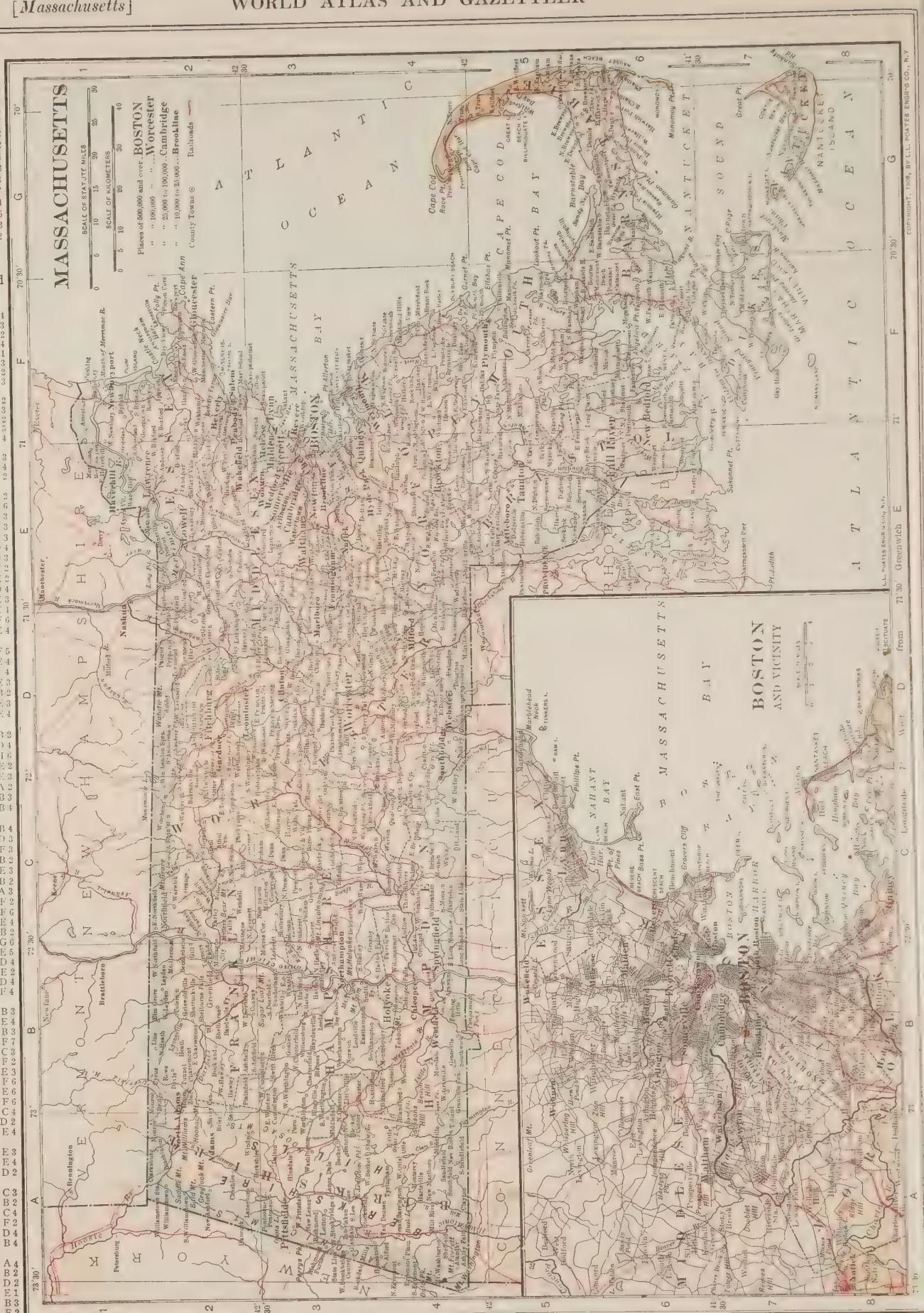
Aberdeen . G 1
Alberton . F 2
Annapolis . G 3
Aquasco . F 3
Armiger . . F 3
Baltimore . F 2
Barclay . . H 2
Barton . . A 1
Bel Air . . G 1
Berlin . . J 4
Betterton . G 2
Bishopville . J 4
Bittinger . . A 1
Bivalve . . H 1
Bladensburg . . F 3
Boonsboro . D 1
Bowie . . . F 2
Bristol . . F 3
Brookeville . E 2
California . F 4
Cambridge . G 3
Cardiff . . G 1
Carrollton . F 1
Cascade . . D 1
Cavetown . D 1
Cecilton . . H 2
Centerville . G 2
Chaptico . . F 4
Cheltenham . F 3
Cherryhill . H 1
Chesapeake City . . H 1
Chestertown . . G 2
Church Hill . . H 2
Clear Spg. . D 1
Cockeysville . F 2
College Pk. . F 3
Colora. . . G 1
Conowingo . G 1
Crisfield . . H 5
Cumberland . B 1
Damascus . . E 2
Darlington . G 1
Dayton . . . F 4
Deal Island . H 4
Deer Park . . A 2
Denton . . . H 3
Doubs . . . D 2
East New Market . H 3
Easton . . . G 3
Eckhart Mines . B 1
Edesville . . G 2
Elkton . . . H 1
Ellicott City . . F 2
Emmitsburg . . E 1
Fairmont . . H 4
Fallston . . G 1
Faulkner . . F 4
Federalsburg . . H 3
Fishing Creek . G 4
Flint Stone . B 1
Fort Washington . E 3
Frederick . . E 2
Frostburg . . B 1
Fruitland . . H 4
Fullerton . . F 2
Funkstown . D 1
Gaithersburg . . E 2
Galena . . . H 2
Galloways . . F 3
Gapland . . . F 2
Garrett Pk . E 2
Girdletree . . J 4
Goldenhill . . G 4
Graceham . . E 1
Granite . . . F 2
Grantsville . A 1
Greensboro . H 3
Hagerstown . . D 1
Hampstead . . F 1
Hancock . . C 1
Harwood . . F 3
Havre de Grace . G 1
Henderson . H 2
Hillsboro . . H 3
Hoopersville . . G 4
Hyattstown . E 2
Hyattsville . F 3
Ilchester . . F 2
Ingleside . . H 2
Jefferson . . D 2
Johnsville . . E 1
Kearney . . A 2
Keedysville . . D 2
Keeptryst . . D 2
Knoxville . . D 2
La Plata . . F 3
Laurel . . . F 2
Leonardtown . . F 4
Liberty Grove . G 1
Lime Kiln . . E 2
Linden . . . E 2
Lonaconing . B 1
Luke . . . A 2
Lutherville . F 2
Madison . . G 3
Manchester . F 1
Mechanicsville . F 4
Medford . . E 1
Midland . . B 1
Millington . H 2
Monrovia . . E 2
Mt. Carmel . F 1
Mt. Savage . B 1
Mountain Lake Pk. A 2
New Glatz . . E 3
New Windsor . . . E 1
Northeast . . H 1
Oakland . . A 2
Ocean City . J 4
Oxford . . . G 3
Pekin . . . B 1
Perryville . G 1
Pittsville . J 4
Pocomoke City . . H 4
Poolesville . E 2
Pt. Deposit . G 1
Pt. Tobacco . E 3
Preston . . H 3
Prince Frederick town . F 3
Quantico . . H 4
Queenstown . . G 3
Rawlings . . B 1
Reisterstown . . F 2
Ridge . . . G 4
Rising Sun . G 1
Riverside . . E 4
Rockhall . . G 2
Rockville . . E 2
Rowlandsville . . G 1
St. Michaels . G 3
Savage . . . F 2
Salisbury . . H 4
Secretary . . H 3
Showell . . . J 4
Smithburg . . D 1
Snow Hill . . J 4
Stevensville . . G 3
Stockton . . J 4
Swanton . . A 2
Sykesville . . F 2
Taneytown . . E 1
Templeville . H 2
Thurmont . . E 1
Towson . . . F 2
Trappe . . . G 3
Union Bridge . E 1
Unionville . . F 2
Upper Marlboro . . F 3
Vienna . . . H 4
Waldorf . . . F 3
Western Run . . . F 1
WestminsterF 1
West River . F 3
Williamsport . . D 1

Delaware Counties

Kent . . . H 2
Newcastle . H 1
Sussex . . J 3

Cities and Towns of Delaware

Angola . . J 3
Argo . . . J 3
Bacons . . H 4
Bear . . . H 1
Bellevue . . J 1
Bethel . . . H 3
Blackbird . . H 2
Blades . . . H 3
Bowers . . . J 2
Brenford . . H 2
Bridgeville . . H 3
Cheswold . . H 2
Christiana . H 1
Claymont . . J 1
Clayton . . H 2
Dagsboro . . J 3
Delaware City . H 1
Delmar . . H 4
Dover . . . H 2
Ellendale . . J 3
Farmington . H 3
Felton . . . H 2
Forest . . . H 2
Frankford . . J 3
Georgetown . J 3
Glasgow . . H 1
Greenwood . H 3
Harrington . H 3
Hartly . . . H 2
Hockessin . . H 1
Hollyville . . J 3
Houston . . Station . . H 3
Kenton . . . H 2
Laurel . . . H 3
Leipsic . . . H 2
Lewes . . . J 3
Lincoln . . . J 3
Little Creek . J 3
Magnolia . . J 2
Marshallton . . . H 1
Middletown . . H 2
Milford . . . J 3
Millsboro . . J 3
Millville . . J 3
Milton . . . J 3
Nassau . . . J 3
Newark . . . H 1
New Castle . H 1
Newport . . H 1
Ocean View . J 3
Odessa . . . H 2
Port Penn . . H 1
Porters . . . H 2
Rehoboth . . J 3
Roxana . . . J 3
Sandtown . . H 2
Seaford . . . H 3
Selbyville . . J 4
Smyrna . . . H 2
Townsend . . H 2
Trinity . . . H 2
Wilmington . H 1
Wyoming . . H 2



Counties

Barnstable G6
Berkshire A3
Bristol . . E5
Dukes . . F7
Essex . . E2
Franklin . B2
Hampden . B4
Hampshire B3
Middlesex E3
Nantucket G7
Norfolk . E4
Plymouth . F5
Suffolk . . E3
Worcester C2

Cities and Towns

Abington . F4
Acton . . E3
Adams . . A2
Agawam . B4
Amesbury . E1
Amherst . B3
Andover . E2
Arlington . E3
Ashburnham D2
Ashland . D3
Athol . . C2
Attleboro . E5
Auburn . . D4
Auburndale . . E3
Avon . . E4
Ayer . . D2
Baldwinsville . . C2
Barnstable G6
Barre . . C3
Bedford . . E3
Belchertown C3
Bellingham D4
Berlin . . D3
Beverly . . F2
Billerica . E2
Blackstone D4
Boston . . E3
Bondsville C4
Bourne . . F6
Braintree . E4
Bridgewater . . F5
Brockton . E4
Brookfield C4
Brookline . E3
Buckland . B2
Cambridge E3
Canton . . E4
Charlemont . . B2
Charlton . D4
Chatham . H6
Chelmsford E2
Chelsea . E3
Cheshire . A2
Chester . . B3
Chicopee . B4
Chicopee Falls . B4
Clinton . D3
Cohasset . F3
Colerain . B2
Concord . E3
Conway . . B2
Dalton . . A3
Danvers . F2
Dartmouth E6
Dedham . E4
Deerfield . B2
Dennis . G6
Dighton . E5
Douglass . D4
Dracut . E2
Dudley . D4
Duxbury . F4
Easthampton . . B3
Easton . . E4
E. Whately B3
Edgartown F7
Enfield . . C3
Essex . . F2
Everett . . E3
Fairhaven . F6
Fall River E6
Falmouth . F6
Fiskdale . C4
Fitchburg D2
Foxboro . . E4
Framingham . E3
Franklin . E4
Gardner . D2
Gilbertville . . C3
Gill . . . B2
Globe . . C4
Gloucester F2
Grafton . D4
Granville . B4
Great Barrington . A4
Greenfield B2
Groton . D2
Groveland E1
Hadley . B3
Hamilton . F2
Hanover . F4
Hanson . F4
Hardwick . C3
Harvard . D2
Harwich . G6
Hatfield . B3
Haverhill . E1
Hingham . F3
Holyoke . B4
Hinsdale . A3
Holbrook . E4
Holden . D3
Hopedale . D4
Hopkinton D4
Hubbardston . C3
Hudson . D3
Huntington . . B4
Hull . . . F3
Hyde Pk. E4
Indian Orchard B4
Ipswich . F2
Kingston . F5
Lancaster D3
Lawrence E1
Lee A3
Lenox . . A3
Leominster D2
Leicester . D3
Lexington E3
Lowell . . E2
Ludlow . . C4
Lynn . . . F3
Malden . . E3
Manchester F2
Mansfield E4
Marblehead F2
Marlboro . D3
Mattapoisett . . F6
Maynard . E3
Medfield . E4
Medford . E3
Medway . E4
Melrose . E3
Merrimac . E1
Methuen . E1
Needham . E3
New Bedford . . F6
Newburyport . . F1
Newton . . E3
N. Adams A2
Northampton . . B3
N. Andover E2
North Attleboro . . E5
Northboro D3
Northbridge D4
N. Brookfield . . C3
Northfield . C2
Norton . . E5
Norwell . F4
Norwood . F4
Oakdale . D3
Orange . . C2
Orleans . H5
Oxford . . D4
Palmer . . C4
Peabody . F2
Pembroke . F4
Pepperell . D2
Pittsfield . A3
Plymouth . F5
Provincetown . . G4
Quincy . . E3
Randolph . E4
Raynham . E5
Reading . E2
Rehoboth . E5
Revere . . E3
Rochdale . D3
Rockland . F4
Rockport . F2
Rowley . . F1
Russell . . B4
Rutland . . D3
Salem . . F2
Saugus . . F3
Scituate . F4
Sharon . . E4
Shrewsbury D3
Somerset . E6
Somerville E3
South-bridge . D4
Southboro . D3
Southbridge . D4
Spencer . C3
Springfield B4
Stockbridge A3
Stoneham . E3
Stoughton . E4
Sturbridge C4
Swampscott F3
Taunton . E5
Templeton C2
Tewksbury E2
Upton . . D4
Uxbridge D4
Wakefield F2
Walpole . E4
Waltham . E3
Ware . . C3
Wareham . F6
Warren . . C4
Watertown E3
Webster . D4
Wellesley . E3
Wellfleet . G5
Wendell . C2
Westboro . D3
Westfield . B4
Westford . E2
Weston . . E3
Westport . F6
Weymouth F4
Whitins-ville . . D4
Whitman . F4
Williamsburg . .
Williamstown . .
Williamsett
Wilmington
Winchendon . .
Winthrop
Woburn . .
Worcester
Wrentham

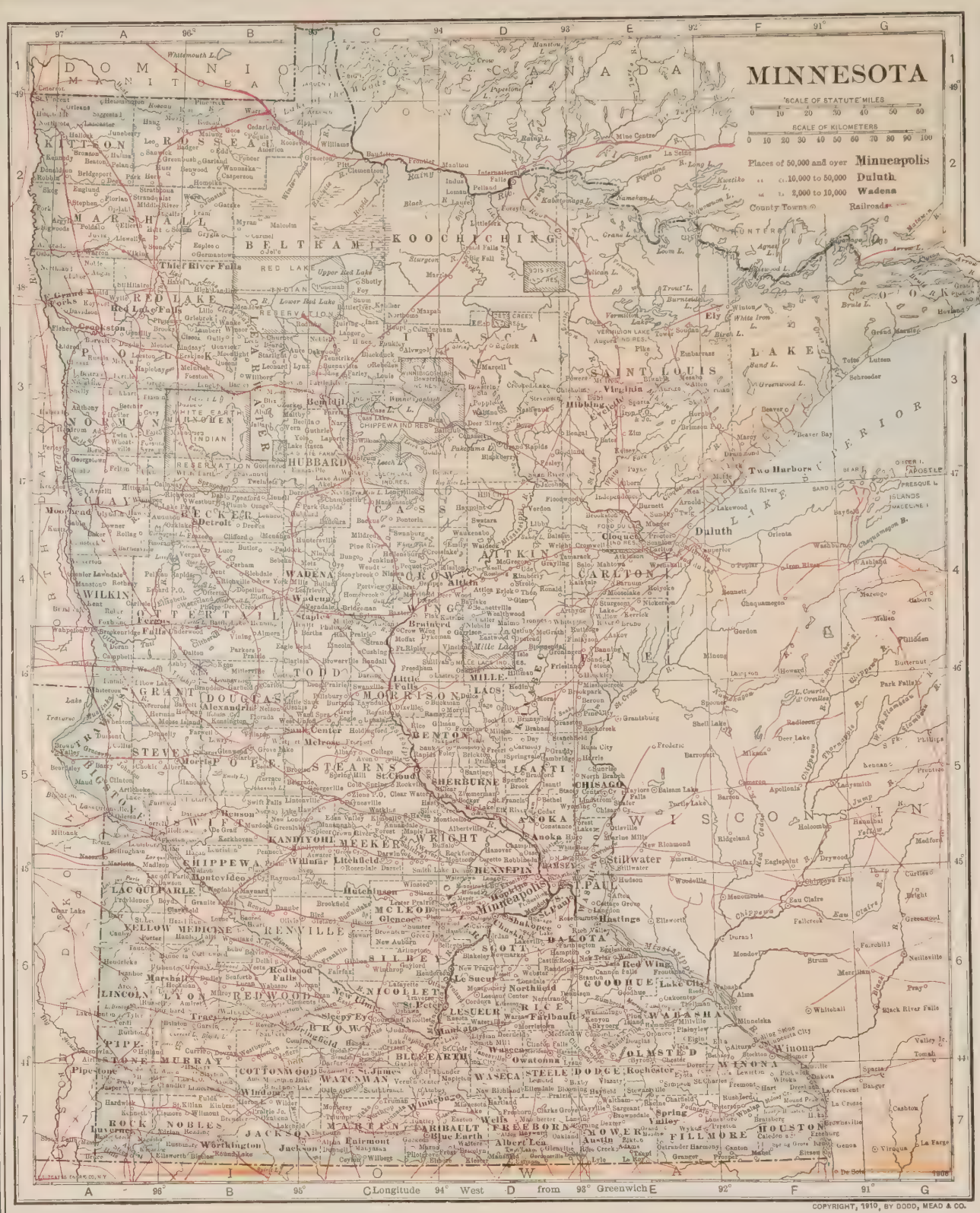


Counties of Michigan

Alcona	F 4	Dickinson	B 2	Lake	D 5	Oceana	C 5
Alger	C 2	Eaton	E 6	Lapeer	F 5	Ogemaw	F 4
Allegan	D 6	Emmet	E 3	Leelanau	D 4	Ontonagon	G 1
Alpena	F 3	Genesee	F 5	Lenawee	E 7	Osceola	D 5
Antrim	D 3	Gladwin	E 4	Livingston	F 6	Oscoda	F 4
Arenac	F 4	Gogebic	F 2	Luce	D 2	Otsego	E 4
Baraga	A 2	Grand Traverse	D 4	Mackinac	D 2	Ottawa	C 6
Barry	D 6	Gratiot	E 5	Macomb	G 6	Presque Isle	F 3
Bay	E 5	Hillsdale	E 7	Manistee	C 4	Roscommon	F 4
Benzie	C 4	Houghton	A 2	Marquette	B 2	St. Clair	G 5
Berrien	C 7	Huron	F 5	Mason	C 4	St. Joseph	D 7
Branch	D 7	Ingham	E 6	Mecosta	D 5	Saginaw	F 5
Calhoun	D 6	Ionia	D 6	Menominee	B 3	Sanilac	G 5
Cass	C 7	Iosco	F 4	Midland	E 5	Schoolcraft	C 2
Charlevoix	D 3	Iron	A 2	Missaukee	D 4	Shiawassee	F 6
Cheboygan	E 3	Isabella	E 5	Monroe	F 7	Tuscola	F 5
Chippewa	E 2	Jackson	E 6	Montcalm	D 5	Van Buren	C 6
Clare	E 5	Kalamazoo	D 6	Montmorency	E 3	Washtenaw	F 6
Clinton	E 6	Kalkaska	D 4	Muskegon	C 5	Wayne	F 6
Crawford	E 4	Kent	D 5	Newaygo	D 5	Wexford	D 4
Delta	C 3	Keweenaw	A 1	Oakland	F 6		

Principal Cities and Towns of Michigan

Adrian	F 7	Eaton Rapids	E 6	Lake Linden	A 1	Owosso	E 5
Albion	F 6	Edmore	D 5	Lansing	F 6	Oxford	F 6
Allegan	D 6	Escanaba	B 3	Lapeer	F 5	Petoskey	E 3
Alma	E 5	Fenton	F 6	Laurium	A 1	Pontiac	F 6
Alpena	F 3	Flint	F 6	Lowell	D 6	Port Huron	G 6
Ann Arbor	F 6	Gladstone	C 3	Ludington	C 5	Portland	E 6
Battle Creek	E 6	Grand Haven	C 5	Manistee	C 4	Reed City	D 5
Bay City	F 5	Grand Ledge	E 6	Manistique	C 3	River Rouge	F 6
Belding	D 5	Grand Rapids	D 6	Marine City	G 6	St. Clair	G 6
Bessemer	B 2	Greenville	D 5	Marquette	B 2	St. Ignace	E 2
Big Rapids	D 5	Hancock	A 1	Marshall	E 6	St. Johns	E 6
Buchanan	C 7	Hastings	D 6	Menominee	B 3	St. Joseph	C 6
Cadillac	D 4	Hillsdale	E 7	Midland	E 5	St. Louis	E 5
Caro	F 5	Houghton	A 1	Monroe	F 7	Saginaw	F 5
Charlevoix	D 3	Howell	F 6	Mount Clemens	G 6	Sault Ste. Marie	E 2
Charlotte	E 6	Hudson	E 7	Mount Pleasant	E 5	South Haven	C 6
Cheboygan	E 3	Ionia	D 6	Munising	C 2	Sturgis	D 7
Coldwater	D 7	Iron Mountain	B 3	Muskegon	C 5	Tecumseh	F 6
Crystal Falls	A 2	Ironwood	B 2	Negaunee	B 2	Three Rivers	D 7
Decatur	D 6	Ishpeming	B 2	Niles	C 7	Traverse City	D 4
Delray	F 6	Ithaca	E 5	Northville	F 6	West Bay City	F 5
Detroit	F 6	Jackson	E 6	Norway	B 3	Wyandotte	F 6
Durand	E 6	Kalamazoo	D 6	Otsego	D 6	Ypsilanti	F 6



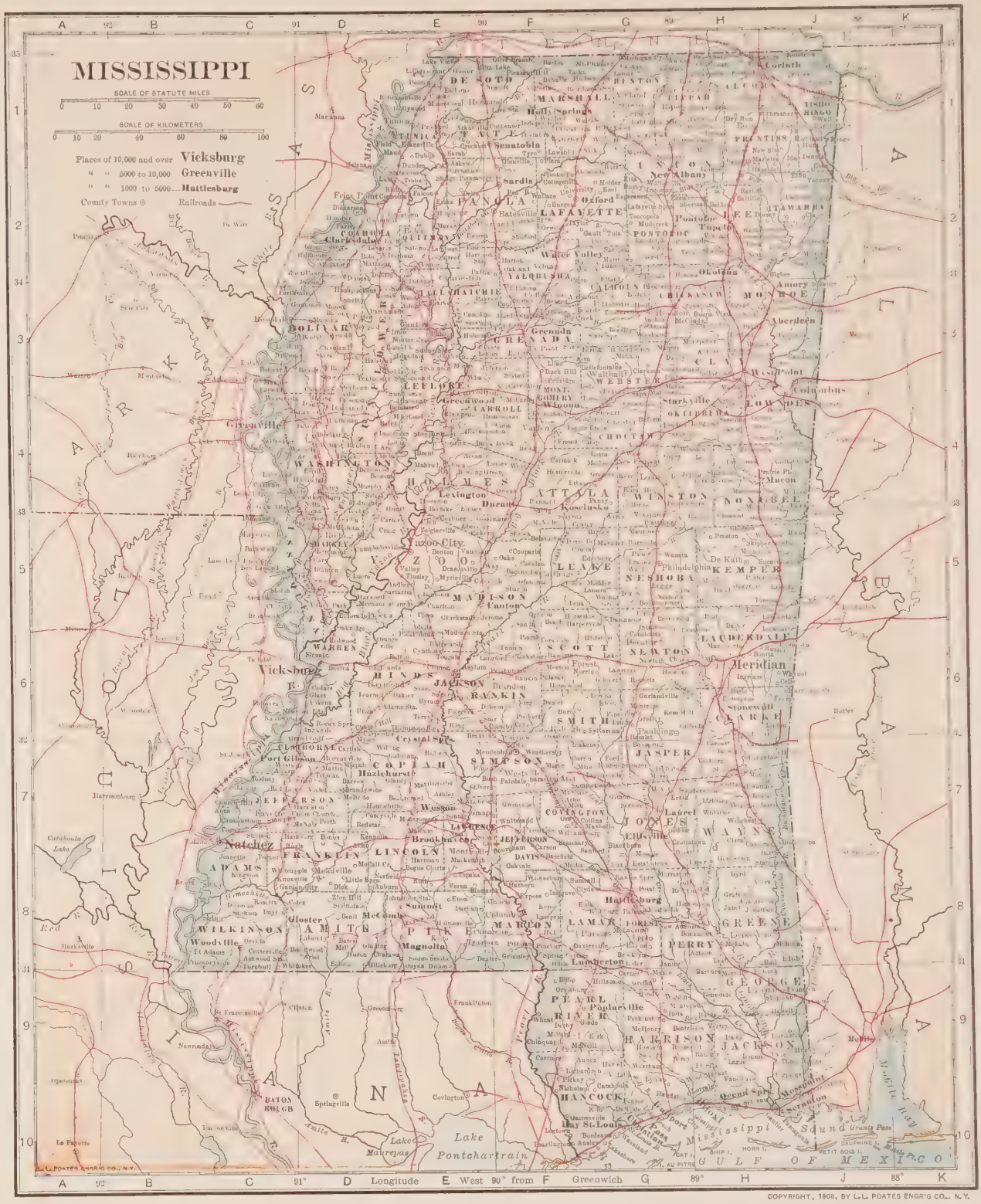
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Counties of Minnesota

Aitkin	D 4	Grant	A 5	Nicollet	C 6	Traverse	A 5
Anoka	D 5	Hennepin	D 5	Nobles	B 7	Wabasha	E 6
Becker	B 4	Houston	F 7	Norman	A 3	Wadena	C 4
Beltrami	B 2	Hubbard	C 3	Olmsted	E 6	Waseca	D 6
Benton	D 5	Isanti	D 5	Ottertail	B 4	Washington	E 5
Bigstone	A 5	Itasca	D 3	Pine	E 4	Watonwan	C 7
Blue Earth	C 6	Jackson	B 7	Pipestone	A 6	Wilkin	A 4
Brown	C 6	Kanabec	D 5	Polk	A 3	Winona	F 7
Carlton	E 4	Kandiyohi	B 5	Pope	B 5	Wright	D 5
Carver	D 6	Kittson	A 2	Ramsey	D 5	Yellow Medicine	B 6
Cass	C 4	Koochiching	D 2	Red Lake	A 3		
Chippewa	B 5	Lac qui Parle	A 6	Redwood	B 6	**Reservations**	
Chisago	E 5	Lake	F 3	Renville	B 6		
Clay	A 4	Lesueur	D 6	Rice	D 6	Bois Fort	D 2
Clearwater	B 3	Lincoln	A 6	Rock	A 7	Cass Lake	C 3
Cook	G 3	Lyon	B 6	Rosseau	B 2	Chippewa	C 3
Cottonwood	B 7	McLeod	C 6	Saint Louis	E 3	Deer Creek	D 3
Crow Wing	C 4	Mahnomen	B 3	Scott	D 6	Fond du Lac	E 4
Dakota	D 6	Marshall	A 2	Sherburne	D 5	Leech Lake	C 3
Dodge	E 7	Martin	C 7	Silbey	C 6	Mille Lacs	D 4
Douglas	B 5	Meeker	C 5	Stearns	C 5	Pigeon River	G 3
Faribault	D 7	Millelacs	D 5	Steele	D 7	Red Lake	B 2
Fillmore	E 7	Morrison	C 5	Stevens	A 5	White Earth	B 3
Freeborn	D 7	Mower	E 7	Swift	B 5	Winnibigoshish	C 3
Goodhue	E 6	Murray	B 6	Todd	C 4		

Principal Cities and Towns of Minnesota

Ada	A 3	Eveleth	E 3	Minneapolis	D 6	Shakopee	D 6
Adrian	B 7	Fairmont	C 7	Montevideo	B 6	Sleepy Eye	C 6
Aitkin	D 4	Faribault	D 6	Moorhead	A 4	Springfield	C 6
Albert Lea	D 7	Fergus Falls	A 4	Morris	B 5	Spring Valley	E 7
Alexandria	B 5	Glencoe	C 6	New Prague	D 6	Staples	C 4
Anoka	D 5	Grand Rapids	D 3	New Ulm	C 6	Stillwater	E 5
Austin	E 7	Hastings	E 6	Northfield	D 6	Thief River Falls	A 2
Barnesville	A 4	Hibbing	E 3	Ortonville	A 5	Tower	E 3
Bemidji	C 3	Hutchinson	C 6	Owatonna	D 6	Tracy	B 6
Benson	B 5	Jackson	C 7	Park Rapids	C 4	Two Harbors	F 3
Biwabik	E 3	Janesville	D 6	Pipestone	A 7	Virginia	E 3
Blue Earth	C 7	Jordan	D 6	Preston	E 7	Wabasha	E 6
Brainerd	C 4	Lake City	E 6	Princeton	D 5	Wadena	C 4
Breckenridge	A 4	Lesueur	D 6	Red Lake Falls	A 3	Warren	A 2
Cannon Falls	F 6	Litchfield	C 5	Red Wing	E 6	Waseca	D 6
Chaska	D 6	Little Falls	C 5	Redwood Falls	B 6	Waterville	D 6
Chatfield	E 7	Long Prairie	C 5	Rochester	E 7	Wells	D 7
Cloquet	E 4	Luverne	A 7	St. Cloud	C 5	Whitebear Lake	D 5
Crookston	A 3	Madelia	C 6	St. James	C 7	Willmar	B 5
Detroit	B 4	Madison	A 5	St. Paul	D 6	Windom	B 7
Duluth	E 4	Mankato	D 6	St. Peter	C 6	Winnebago	C 7
East Grand Forks	A 3	Marshall	B 6	Sauk Center	C 5	Winona	F 6
Ely	F 3	Melrose	C 5	Sauk Rapids	C 5	Worthington	B 7

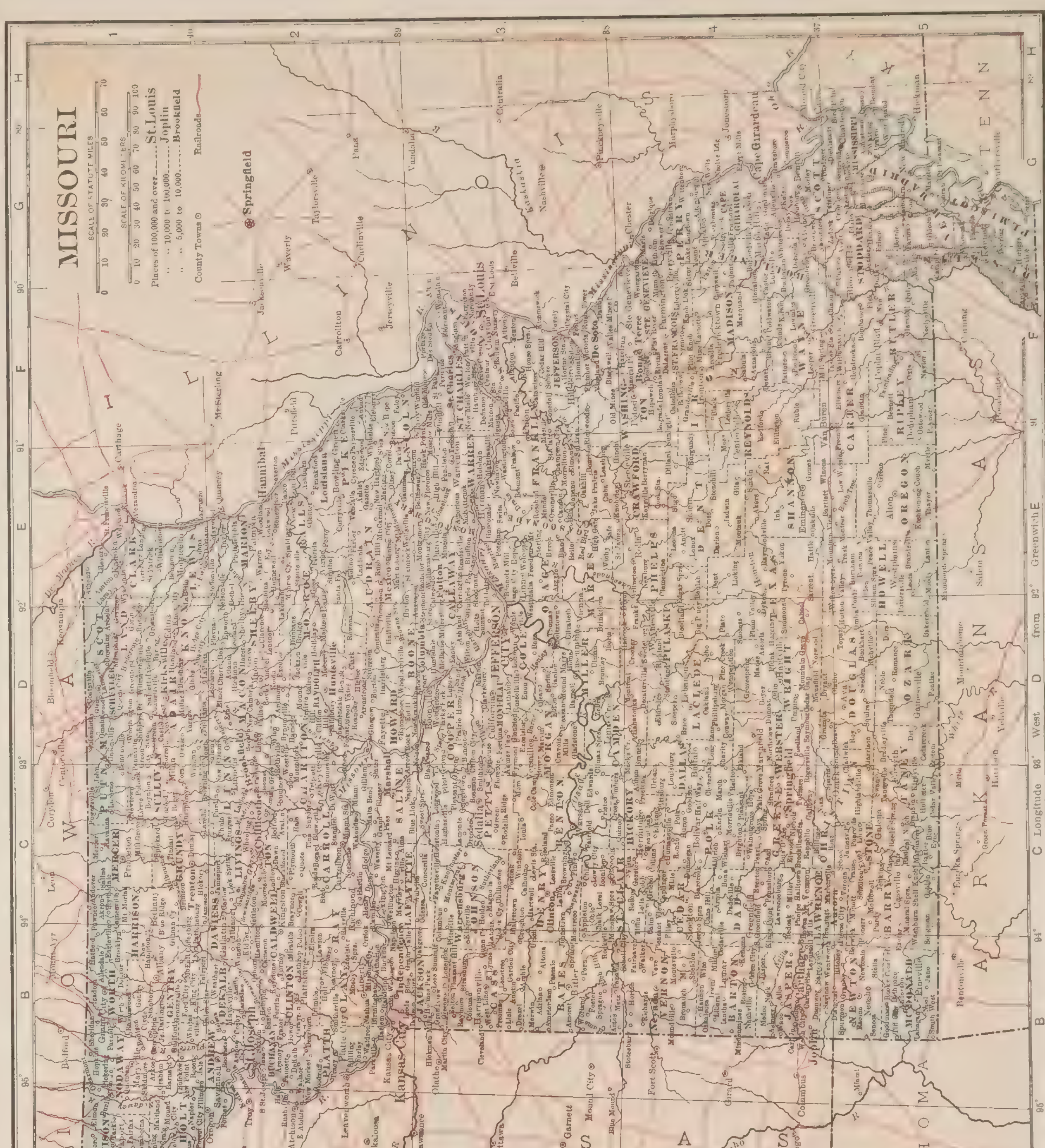


Counties of Mississippi

Adams	C 7	George	H 9	Lee	H 2	Rankin	F 6
Alcorn	H 1	Greene	H 8	Leflore	E 3	Scott	F 6
Amite	D 8	Grenada	F 3	Lincoln	E 8	Sharkey	D 5
Attala	F 4	Hancock	F 10	Lowndes	J 4	Simpson	F 7
Benton	G 1	Harrison	G 9	Madison	E 5	Smith	F 6
Bolivar	D 3	Hinds	E 6	Marion	F 8	Sunflower	D 4
Calhoun	G 3	Holmes	E 4	Marshall	F 1	Tallahatchie	E 3
Carroll	F 4	Issaquena	C 5	Monroe	J 3	Tate	F 1
Chickasaw	H 3	Itawamba	J 2	Montgomery	F 4	Tippah	H 1
Choctaw	G 4	Jackson	H 9	Neshoba	G 5	Tishomingo	J 1
Claiborne	D 7	Jasper	G 7	Newton	G 6	Tunica	E 1
Clarke	H 6	Jefferson	C 7	Noxubee	H 4	Union	G 2
Clay	H 3	Jefferson Davis	F 7	Oktibbeha	H 4	Warren	D 6
Coahoma	D 2	Jones	G 7	Panola	F 2	Washington	D 4
Copiah	E 7	Kemper	H 5	Pearl River	G 9	Wayne	H 7
Covington	F 7	Lafayette	F 2	Perry	G 8	Webster	G 3
De Soto	E 1	Lamar	F 8	Pike	E 8	Wilkinson	C 8
Forest	G 8	Lauderdale	H 6	Pontotoc	G 2	Winston	G 4
Franklin	D 8	Lawrence	E 7	Prentiss	H 1	Yalobusha	F 2
		Leake	F 5	Quitman	E 2	Yazoo	E 5

Principal Cities and Towns of Mississippi

Aberdeen	J 3	Crystal Springs	E 6	Houston	H 3	Philadelphia	G 5
Ackerman	G 4	Durant	F 4	Indianola	D 4	Pontotoc	H 2
Amory	J 3	Edwards	D 6	Iuka	J 1	Poplarville	G 9
Batesville	F 2	Ellisville	G 7	Jackson	E 6	Port Gibson	D 7
Bay St. Louis	G 10	Enterprise	H 6	Kosciusko	F 4	Prentiss	F 7
Biloxi	H 10	Eucutta	H 7	Laurel	G 7	Purvis	G 8
Blue Mountain	G 1	Fayette	C 7	Leland	D 4	Raleigh	F 6
Bobo	D 2	Forest	F 6	Lexington	E 4	Ripley	H 1
Bogue Chitto	E 8	Fort Adams	B 8	Lumberton	G 8	Rosedale	C 3
Bolton	E 6	French Camp	G 4	McComb	E 8	Sardis	F 2
Booneville	H 1	Friarpoint	D 2	Macon	H 4	Scranton	J 10
Brandon	F 6	Glen Allan	C 4	Magnolia	E 8	Senatobia	F 1
Brookhaven	E 7	Gloster	C 8	Meridian	H 6	Starkville	H 4
Brookville	H 4	Greenville	C 4	Mosspoint	H 10	Stonewall	H 6
Byhalia	F 1	Grenada	F 3	Natchez	C 7	Summit	D 8
Canton	E 5	Greenwood	E 3	New Albany	G 2	Tupelo	H 2
Carrollton	F 3	Gulfport	G 10	Newton	G 6	Vicksburg	D 6
Centerville	C 8	Handsboro	G 10	Nitta Yuma	D 4	Water Valley	F 2
Clarksdale	D 2	Hattiesburg	G 8	Ocean Springs	H 10	Wesson	E 7
Coldwater	F 1	Hazlehurst	E 7	Okolona	H 2	West Point	H 3
Columbia	F 8	Hernando	F 1	Osyka	E 8	Winona	F 3
Columbus	J 4	Hickory	G 6	Oxford	F 2	Woodville	C 8
Corinth	H 1	Holly Springs	F 1	Pass Christian	G 10	Yazoo City	E 5



Counties of Missouri

Adair	D 1	Clay	B 2	Iron	F 4	Montgomery	E 3	St. Clair	C 3
Andrew	B 2	Clinton	B 2	Jackson	B 3	Morgan	D 3	St. Francois	F 4
Atchison	A 1	Cole	D 3	Jasper	B 4	New Madrid	G 5	Ste. Genevieve	F 4
Audrain	E 2	Cooper	D 3	Jefferson	F 3	Newton	B 5	St. Louis	F 3
Barry	C 5	Crawford	E 4	Johnson	C 3	Nodaway	B 1	St. Louis City	F 3
Barton	B 4	Dade	C 4	Knox	D 1	Oregon	E 5	Saline	C 2
Bates	B 3	Dallas	C 4	Laclede	D 4	Osage	E 3	Schuyler	D 1
Benton	C 3	Daviess	B 2	Lafayette	C 2	Ozark	D 5	Scotland	D 1
Bollinger	F 4	Dekalb	B 2	Lawrence	C 4	Pemiscot	G 5	Scott	G 4
Boone	D 2	Dent	E 4	Lewis	E 1	Perry	G 4	Shannon	E 4
Buchanan	B 2	Douglas	D 5	Lincoln	F 2	Pettis	C 3	Shelby	D 2
Butler	F 5	Dunklin	F 5	Linn	C 2	Phelps	E 4	Stoddard	G 5
Caldwell	B 2	Franklin	E 3	Livingston	C 2	Pike	E 2	Stone	C 5
Callaway	E 3	Gasconade	E 3	McDonald	B 5	Platte	B 2	Sullivan	C 1
Camden	D 3	Gentry	B 1	Macon	D 2	Polk	C 4	Taney	C 5
Cape Girardeau	G 4	Greene	C 4	Madison	F 4	Pulaski	D 4	Texas	E 4
Carroll	C 2	Grundy	C 1	Maries	E 3	Putnam	C 1	Vernon	B 4
Carter	E 5	Harrison	B 1	Marion	E 2	Ralls	E 2	Warren	E 3
Cass	B 3	Henry	C 3	Mercer	C 1	Randolph	D 2	Washington	F 4
Cedar	C 4	Hickory	C 4	Miller	D 3	Ray	B 2	Wayne	F 4
Chariton	C 2	Holt	A 1	Mississippi	G 5	Reynolds	E 4	Webster	D 4
Christian	C 5	Howard	D 2	Moniteau	D 3	Ripley	F 5	Worth	B 1
Clark	E 1	Howell	E 5	Monroe	D 2	St. Charles	F 3	Wright	D 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Missouri

Albany	B 1	Higginsville	C 2	Neosho	B 5
Aurora	C 5	Holden	C 3	Nevada	B 4
Bethany	C 1	Independence	B 2	Oronogo	B 4
Boonville	D 3	Jefferson City	D 3	Palmyra	E 2
Brookfield	C 2	Joplin	B 4	Pierce City	B 5
Butler	B 3	Kansas City	B 2	Pleasant Hill	B 3
California	D 3	Kirksville	D 1	Poplar Bluff	F 5
Camden	C 2	Knox City	D 1	Rich Hill	B 3
Campbell	F 5	Lamar	B 4	Richmond	C 2
Cape Girardeau	G 4	Lebanon	D 4	St. Charles	F 3
Carrollton	C 2	Lexington	C 2	St. Joseph	B 2
Carterville	B 4	Liberty	B 2	St. Louis	F 3
Carthage	B 4	Louisiana	E 2	Sedalia	C 3
Caruthersville	G 5	Macon	D 2	Slater	C 2
Chillicothe	C 2	Marble Hill	G 4	Springfield	C 4
Clinton	C 3	Marshall	C 2	Stanberry	B 1
Columbia	D 3	Maryville	B 1	Trenton	C 1
De Soto	F 3	Memphis	D 1	Unionville	D 1
Eldridge	D 4	Mexico	E 2	Warrensburg	C 3
Fayette	D 2	Moberly	D 2	Washington	F 3
Fulton	E 3	Monett	C 5	Webb City	B 4
Granby	B 5	Monroe City	E 2	West Plains	E 5
Hannibal	E 2	Montgomery City	E 3		

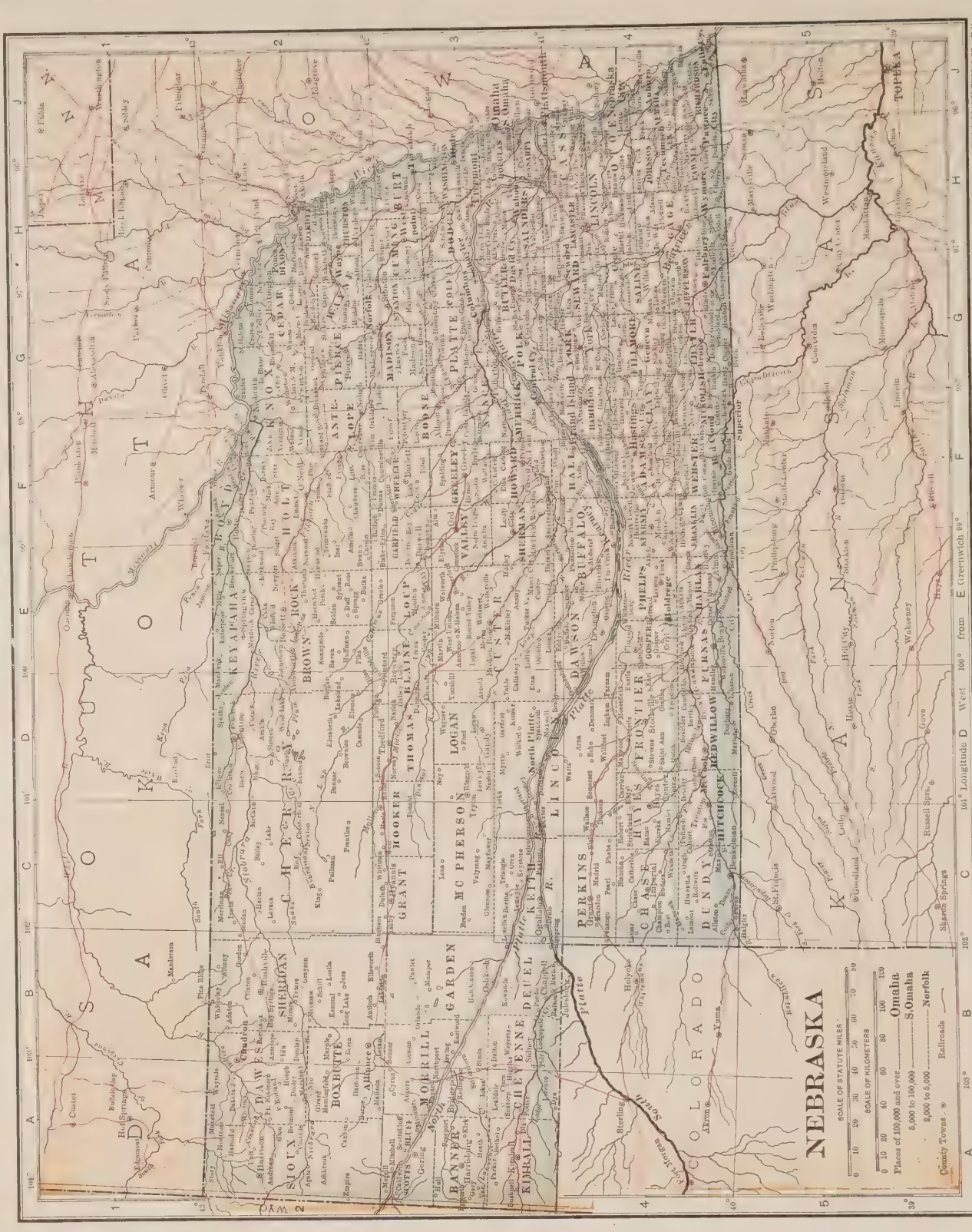


Counties of Montana

Beaverhead	C 4	Lewis and Clarke	D 2
Broadwater	E 3	Lincoln	A 1
Carbon	G 4	Madison	D 4
Cascade	E 2	Meagher	F 3
Choteau	F 1	Missoula	B 2
Crow Indian Res.	J 4	Park	F 4
Custer	L 4	Powell	C 2
Dawson	K 2	Ravalli	B 3
Deer Lodge	C 4	Rosebud	J 4
Fergus	G 2	Sanders	A 2
Flathead	B 1	Silver Bow	D 4
Gallatin	E 4	Sweet Grass	G 4
Granite	C 3	Teton	D 1
Jefferson	D 3	Valley	K 1
		Yellowstone	H 3

Principal Cities and Towns of Montana

Absarokee	G 4	Big Timber	G 4	Dean	D 4	Fergus	G 2	Great Falls	E 2	Millegan	E 3
Adobetown	E 4	Billings	H 4	Deborgia	A 2	Fishtail	G 4	Greycliff	G 4	Missoula	C 2
Albrigit	F 2	Boulder	D 3	Deer Lodge	D 3	Florence	E 3	Gunderson	D 3	Monarch	E 3
Alder	D 4	Bowler	H 4	Dell	D 5	Forsyth	K 3	Hamilton	B 3	Nashua	K 1
Aldridge	F 4	Bozeman	F 4	Dewey	D 4	Fort Assiniboine	G 1	Harlowtown	G 3	Neihart	F 3
Alhambra	D 3	Bridger	H 4	Diamond City	E 3	Fort Benton	F 2	Havre	G 1	Philipsburg	C 3
Alma	F 1	Briston	C 4	Dillon	D 4	Fort Keogh	L 3	Helena	D 3	Preston	M 3
Alta	B 4	Brookside	H 2	Divide	D 4	Fort Shaw	F 2	Holmes	E 2	Red Lodge	G 4
Alzada	M 4	Browning	D 1	Dorsey	F 3	Fox	C 4	Jardine	F 4	Redstone	F 1
Anaconda	B 3	Butte	D 4	Dupuyer	D 1	Fridley	F 4	Jordan	K 2	Saco	G 1
Apex	B 4	Bynum	D 2	East Helena	E 3	Fromberg	H 4	Junction	L 3	Sandcoulee	F 3
Arlee	B 2	Cable	C 3	Edgewater	H 2	Fulton	D 2	Kalispell	B 1	Sheridan	D 4
Armells	G 2	Canyon Creek	D 3	Eddy	A 2	Garneill	G 3	Kendall	G 2	Stevensville	B 3
Armington	F 2	Carlton	B 3	Ekalaka	M 4	Garnet	C 3	Lat	F 3	Stockett	E 3
Ashfield	J 1	Cascade	E 2	Elizabeth	D 2	Garrison	L 3	Lewistown	G 2	Straw	G 3
Augusta	D 2	Chance	G 4	Elkhorn	E 3	Gateway	A 1	Libby	A 1	Sun River	F 2
Avery	H 1	Chester	F 1	Elliston	D 3	Gebo	H 4	Livingston	F 4	Teedee	M 3
Avon	D 3	Chinook	G 1	Elso	H 3	Gilt Edge	G 2	Lombard	E 3	Townsend	E 3
Baeth	J 1	Choteau	D 2	Enid	M 2	Glasgow	K 1	Lothrop	B 3	Twin Bridges	D 4
Bannack	C 4	Clancey	E 3	Essex	C 1	Glendive	M 2	Lowry	D 2	Victor	B 3
Basin	D 3	Clinton	C 3	Eureka	B 1	Goldbutte	E 1	Maiden	G 2	Virginia City	F 4
Bearmouth	C 3	Coburn	H 4	Ewing	H 4	Graham	L 4	Manhattan	E 4	Walkerville	D 3
Beatrice	E 1	Columbia Falls	B 1	Fallon	L 3	Granite	C 3	Marysville	D 3	Whitehall	E 4
Beebe	L 3	Columbus	G 4	Farmington	D 2	Grant	C 4	Meaderville	D 3	White Sulphur Springs	F 3
Belt	F 2	Darby	B 3	Fattig	H 3	Grantsdale	B 3	Miles City	L 3		



Counties of Nebraska

Adams	F 4	Deuel	B 3	Jefferson	G 4	Platte	G 3
Antelope	F 2	Dixon	H 2	Johnson	H 4	Polk	G 3
Banner	A 3	Dodge	H 3	Kearney	F 4	Red Willow	D 4
Blaine	E 3	Douglas	H 3	Keith	C 3	Richardson	J 4
Boone	F 3	Dundy	C 4	Keyapaha	E 2	Rock	E 2
Boxbutte	A 2	Fillmore	G 4	Kimball	A 3	Saline	G 4
Boyd	E 2	Franklin	F 4	Knox	G 2	Sarpy	H 3
Brown	E 2	Frontier	D 4	Lancaster	H 4	Saunders	H 3
Buffalo	E 4	Furnas	E 4	Lincoln	D 3	Scotts Bluff	A 3
Burt	H 3	Gage	H 4	Logan	D 3	Seward	G 4
Butler	G 3	Garden	B 3	Loup	E 3	Sheridan	B 2
Cass	H 4	Garfield	F 3	McPherson	C 3	Sherman	F 3
Cedar	G 2	Gosper	E 4	Madison	G 3	Sioux	A 2
Chase	C 4	Grant	C 3	Merrick	F 3	Stanton	G 3
Cherry	C 2	Greeley	F 3	Morrill	A 3	Thayer	G 4
Cheyenne	A 3	Hall	F 4	Nance	F 3	Thomas	D 3
Clay	F 4	Hamilton	F 4	Nemaha	J 4	Thurston	H 2
Colfax	G 3	Harlan	E 4	Nuckolls	F 4	Valley	E 3
Cuming	H 3	Hayes	C 4	Otoe	H 4	Washington	H 3
Custer	E 3	Hitchcock	C 4	Pawnee	H 4	Wayne	G 2
Dakota	H 2	Holt	F 2	Perkins	C 4	Webster	F 4
Dawes	A 2	Hooker	C 3	Phelps	E 4	Wheeler	F 3
Dawson	E 4	Howard	F 3	Pierce	G 2	York	G 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Nebraska

Albion	F 3	Falls City	J 4	Madison	G 3	Scribner	H 3
Alliance	B 2	Fremont	H 3	Minden	F 4	Seward	G 4
Alma	E 4	Friend	G 4	Nebraska City	J 4	Shelton	F 4
Ashland	H 3	Fullerton	G 3	Neligh	F 2	Sidney	B 3
Auburn	J 4	Geneva	G 4	Nelson	F 4	South Omaha	J 3
Aurora	F 4	Genoa	G 3	Norfolk	G 2	Stanton	G 3
Beatrice	H 4	Gothenburg	D 4	North Bend	H 3	Stromsburg	G 3
Beaver City	F 4	Grand Island	F 4	North Platte	D 3	Superior	F 4
Blair	H 3	Hartington	G 2	Oakland	H 3	Sutton	G 4
Bluehill	F 4	Harvard	F 4	Omaha	J 3	Syracuse	H 4
Brokenbow	E 3	Hastings	F 4	O'Neill	F 2	Tablerock	H 4
Cambridge	D 4	Havelock	H 4	Ord	E 3	Tecumseh	H 4
Central City	G 3	Hebron	G 4	Osceola	G 3	Tekamah	H 3
Chadron	B 3	Holdrege	E 4	Pawnee	H 4	University Place	H 4
Cheney	H 1	Hooper	H 3	Pender	H 2	Valentine	D 2
Columbus	G 3	Humboldt	J 4	Peru	J 4	Wahoo	H 3
Concord	H 2	Humphrey	G 3	Plattsmouth	J 3	Wayne	G 2
Creighton	G 2	Kearney	E 4	Ponca	H 2	Weeping Water	H 4
Crete	H 4	Lexington	E 4	Randolph	G 2	Westpoint	H 3
David City	G 3	Lincoln	H 4	Ravenna	F 3	Wilber	G 4
Edgar	G 4	Loup City	F 3	Red Cloud	F 4	Wisner	H 3
Fairbury	G 4	Lyons	H 3	St. Paul	F 3	Wymore	H 4
Fairfield	F 4	McCook	D 4	Schuyler	G 3	York	G 4

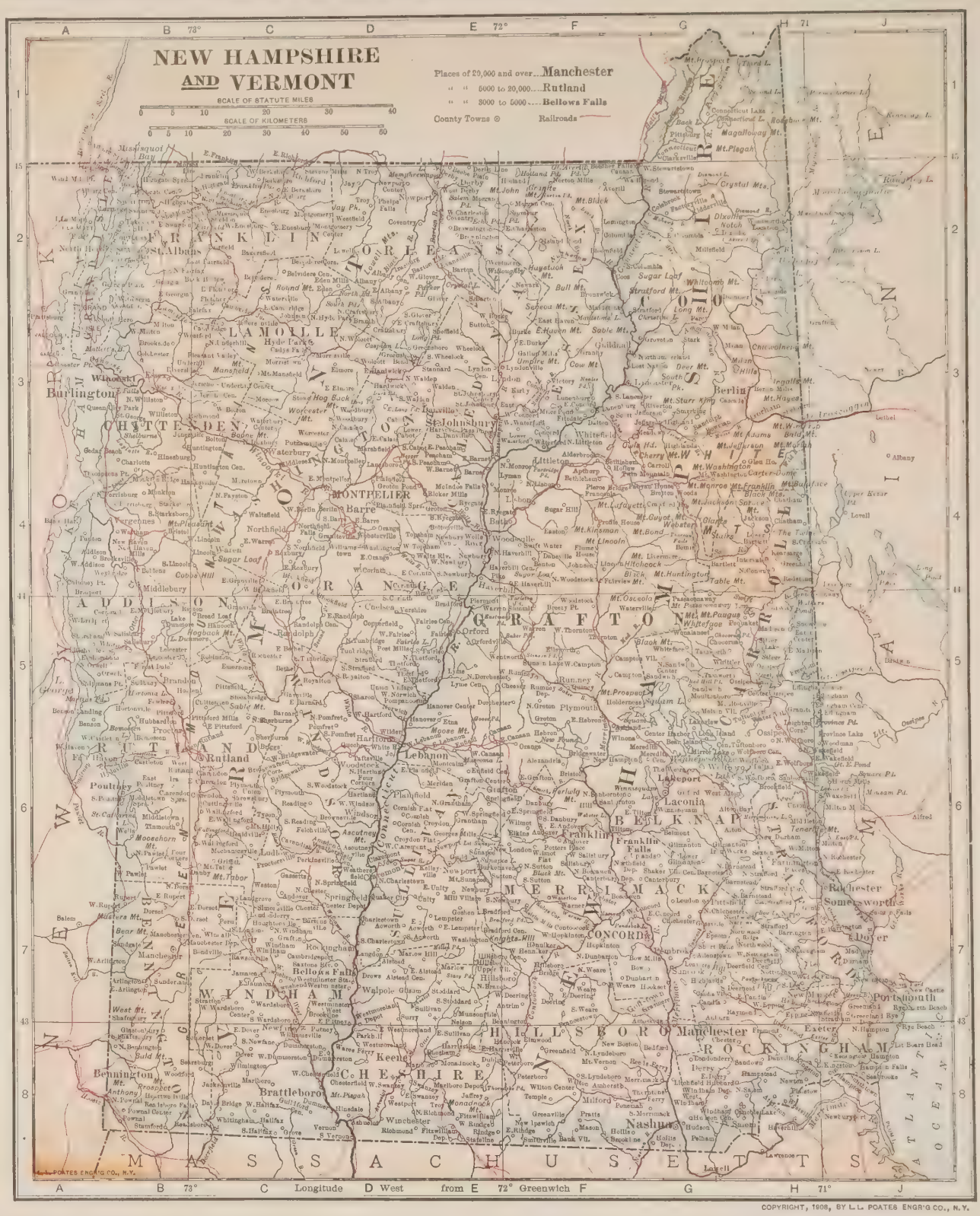


Counties of Nevada

Churchill	C 3
Clark	F 6
Douglas	B 4
Elko	F 1
Esmeralda	C 4
Eureka	E 2
Humboldt	C 1
Lander	D 3
Lincoln	F 5
Lyon	B 3
Nye	E 4
Ormsby	B 3
Storey	B 3
Washoe	B 2
White Pine	F 3

Principal Cities and Towns of Nevada

Acoma	G 5	Carlin	E 2	Eureka	E 3	Hill	C 3	Mina	C 4	Reveille	E 4	Strawberry	F 3
Alpine	D 3	Carson City	B 3	Fallon	C 3	Hobson	F 2	Mineral Hill	E 2	Rhodes	C 4	Sunnyside	F 4
Amos	D 1	Cavecreek	F 2	Fay	G 5	Holbrook	B 4	Moapa	G 6	Rioville	G 6	Sweetwater	B 4
Arthur	F 2	Charleston	F 1	Fletcher	C 4	Hotcreek	E 4	Montelle	C 4	Romano	E 3	Tippett	G 3
Ashdown	C 1	Cherrycreek	G 3	Foltz	C 2	Humboldt House	C 2	Morey	E 4	Roop	B 2	Toano	G 1
Aurum	G 3	Coaldale	D 4	Fort Churchill	B 3	Illipah	F 3	Mountain City	F 1	Ryepatch	C 2	Tonkin	E 3
Austin	D 3	Coldcreek	F 3	Fort Halleck	F 2	Johnny	E 6	Newland	G 4	Saint Clair	C 3	Tonopah	D 4
Barnes	F 4	Columbia	D 5	Franktown	B 3	Junction	D 3	Nordyke	B 4	Saint Thomas	G 6	Tuscarora	E 1
Basalt	C 4	Contact	G 1	Galena	D 2	Kennedy	D 2	Norths Ranch	D 1	Sandy	F 7	Tybo	F 4
Battle Mountain	E 2	Currant	F 4	Galt	G 6	Kent	G 3	Olinghouse	B 3	San Jacinto	G 1	Unionville	C 2
Beatty	E 6	Dayton	B 3	Gardnerville	B 4	Lamoille	F 2	O'Neil	F 1	Schellbourne	G 3	Ursine	G 5
Beaver	F 1	Deephole	B 2	Genoa	B 3	Las Vegas	F 6	Ormsby	B 3	Schley	F 2	Verdi	B 3
Belleville	C 4	Deeth	F 1	Geyser	G 4	Lee	F 2	Overton	G 6	Schurz	C 4	Virginia City	B 3
Belmont	E 4	Delamar	G 5	Gillis	C 4	Leete	B 3	Palisade	E 2	Searchlight	G 7	Voight	F 2
Beowawe	E 2	Dewey	B 3	Glenbrook	B 3	Leetville	C 3	Panaca	G 5	Sharp	F 4	Wabuska	B 3
Berlin	D 4	Diamondfield	E 5	Golconda	D 2	Lida	D 5	Paradise Valley	D 1	Sheepshead	B 2	Wadsworth	B 3
Birch	E 3	Douglas	B 4	Gold Center	E 6	Logan	G 6	Patterson	G 4	Sheridan	B 4	Washoe	D 2
Blaine	F 2	Duckwater	F 4	Gold Creek	F 1	Lovelocks	C 2	Pinegrove	B 4	Shoshone	G 4	Wellington	B 4
Boyer	C 3	Dyer	C 5	Goldfield	D 5	Lund	G 4	Pioche	G 5	Silverpeak	D 5	Wells	G 1
Buffalo Meadows	B 2	Eagleville	C 3	Gold Hill	B 3	Luning	C 4	Potts	E 3	Skelton	F 2	Whiteplains	C 3
Bull Frog	E 6	Edgemont	E 1	Goodsprings	F 7	McGill	G 3	Preston	F 4	Smith	B 4	Willowpoint	D 1
Bullion	F 2	Eldorado Canyon	G 7	Halleck	F 2	Manse	E 6	Prospect	E 3	Spencer	E 3	Wilson	F 3
Bunkerville	G 6	Elko	F 2	Hawthorne	C 4	Marmol	B 3	Pyramid	B 2	Steamboat	B 3	Winnemucca	D 2
Butler	D 4	Ely	G 3	Hazen	C 3	Mesquite	G 6	Rebel Creek	D 1	Steptoe	G 3	Yerington	B 4
Candelaria	C 4	Empire	B 3	Hiko	F 5	Mill City	C 2	Reno	B 3	Stillwater	C 3	Zelda	C 3



Counties of New Hampshire

Belknap	G 6	Hillsboro	F 8
Carroll	H 5	Merrimack	F 7
Cheshire	D 8	Rockingham	H 8
Coos	G 2	Strafford	H 6
Grafton	F 5	Sullivan	E 7

Counties of Vermont

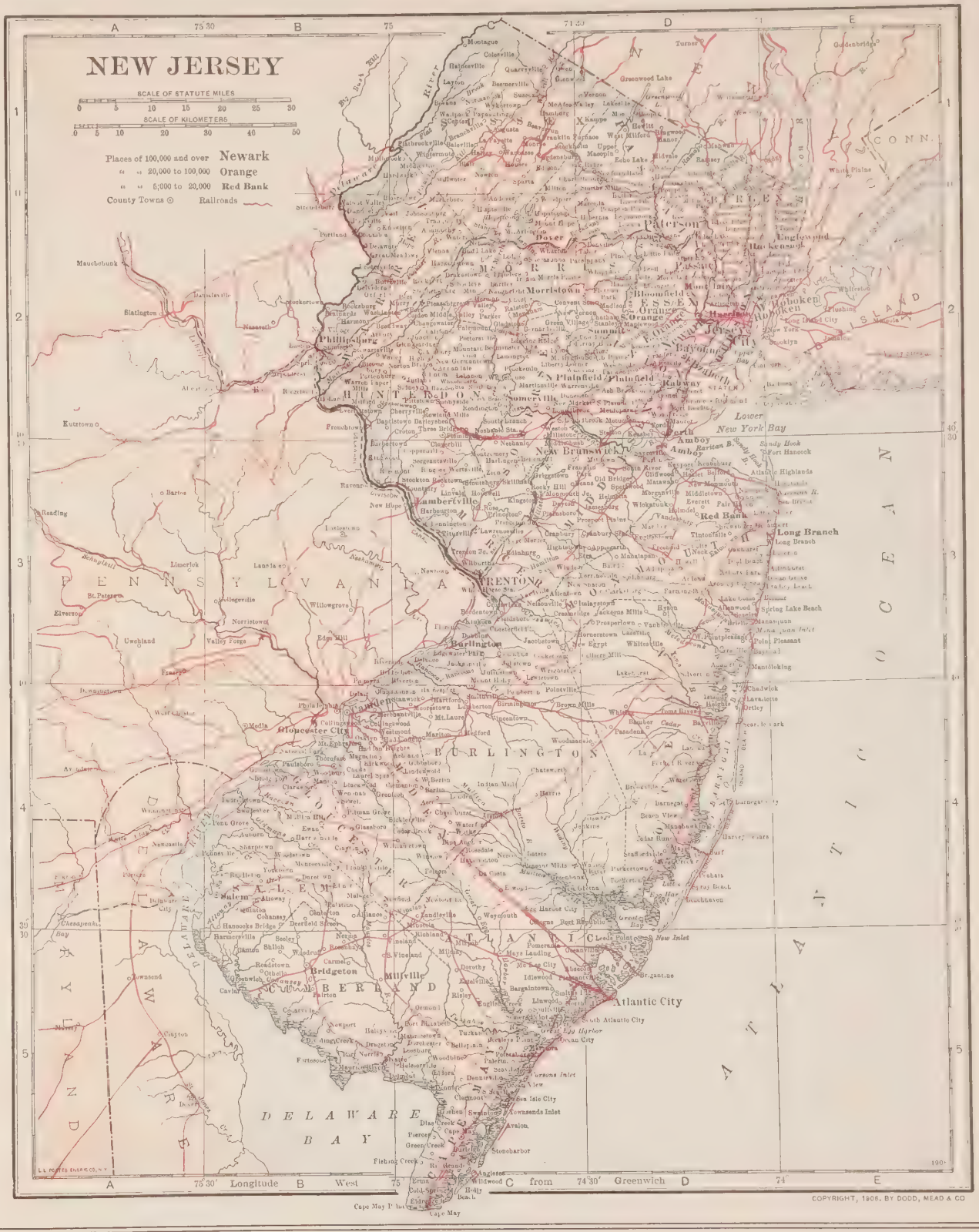
Addison	B 5	Lamoille	C 3
Bennington	B 7	Orange	D 4
Caledonia	E 3	Orleans	E 2
Chittenden	B 3	Rutland	B 6
Essex	F 3	Washington	C 4
Franklin	C 2	Windham	C 7
Grand Isle	A 2	Windsor	C 6

Principal Cities and Towns of New Hampshire

Allentown	G 7	Gorham	H 3	Newport	E 6
Alton	H 6	Grafton	F 6	Northumberland	G 3
Antrim	F 7	Greenville	F 8	Ossipee	H 5
Berlin	H 3	Hanover	D 5	Pembroke	G 7
Boscawen	G 7	Haverhill	E 4	Peterboro	E 8
Bristol	F 6	Hillsboro	F 7	Pittsfield	G 7
Canaan	E 6	Hinsdale	D 8	Plymouth	F 5
Charlestown	D 7	Hopkinton	F 7	Portsmouth	J 7
Claremont	D 6	Keene	D 8	Rochester	H 7
Colebrook	G 2	Laconia	G 6	Rumney	F 5
Concord	G 7	Lakeport	G 6	Salem	H 8
Conway	H 5	Lancaster	F 3	Seabrook	J 8
Coos	F 2	Lebanon	D 6	Somersworth	H 7
Derry	G 8	Lisbon	F 4	Swanzey	E 8
Dover	J 7	Littleton	F 4	Tilton	G 6
Enfield	E 6	Londonderry	G 8	Wakefield	H 6
Epping	H 7	Manchester	G 8	Walpole	D 7
Exeter	H 8	Marlboro	D 8	Weare	F 7
Fabyan House	G 4	Meredith	G 6	Whitefield	F 3
Farmington	H 6	Milford	F 8	Wilton	F 8
Franklin	F 6	Milton	H 6	Winchester	E 8
Franklin Falls	G 6	Nashua	G 8	Wolfboro	H 6
Goffstown	G 7	Newmarket	H 7	Woodsville	E 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Vermont

Alburg	A 2	Fairfield	B 2	Poultney	B 6
Barnet	E 4	Ferrisburg	B 4	Pownal	B 8
Barre	D 4	Guildhall	F 3	Proctor	B 5
Barton	E 2	Hartford	D 6	Randolph	C 5
Bellows Falls	D 7	Hartland	D 6	Richford	C 2
Bennington	B 8	Hyde Park	C 3	Rockingham	D 7
Bethel	C 5	Jericho	B 3	Royalton	D 5
Bradford	E 5	Johnson	C 3	Rutland	C 6
Brandon	B 5	Ludlow	C 6	St. Albans	B 2
Brattleboro	D 8	Lyndon	E 3	St. Johnsbury	E 3
Bridgewater	C 6	Manchester	B 7	Shaftsbury	B 8
Bristol	B 4	Middlebury	B 4	Sheldon	B 2
Burlington	B 3	Milton	B 3	Springfield	D 7
Castleton	B 6	Montgomery	C 2	Stowe	C 3
Cavendish	C 6	Montpelier	D 4	Swanton	B 2
Chelsea	D 5	Morrisville	C 3	Vergennes	A 4
Chester	D 7	Newbury	E 4	Wallingford	C 6
Colchester	B 3	Newfane	C 8	Waterbury	C 3
Danville	E 3	Newport	E 2	West Rutland	B 6
Derby	E 2	Northfield	C 4	Williamstown	D 4
Dorset	B 7	North Hero	A 2	Windsor	D 6
Essex	B 3	Pawlet	B 6	Winooski	B 3
Fairfax	B 2	Pittsford	B 5	Woodstock	D 6



Counties of New Jersey

Atlantic	C 5
Bergen	D 2
Burlington	C 4
Camden	C 4
Cape May	C 5
Cumberland	B 5
Essex	D 2
Gloucester	B 4
Hudson	D 2
Hunterdon	C 2
Mercer	C 3
Middlesex	D 3
Monmouth	D 3
Morris	C 2
Ocean	D 4
Passaic	D 1
Salem	B 4
Somerset	C 2
Sussex	C 1
Union	D 2
Warren	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of New Jersey

Absecon	D 5	Atsion	C 4	Chatham	D 2	Frenchtown	B 2	Lodi	D 2	Ocean Grove	D 3	Saddle River	D 1
Adamston	D 3	Avalon	C 5	Chesilhurst	C 4	Garfield	D 2	Long Branch	E 3	Orange	D 2	Salem	B 4
Adelphia	D 3	Barnegat	D 4	Clayton	B 4	Gloucester	B 4	Madison	D 2	Palisades Park	E 2	Seabright	E 3
Allamuchy	C 2	Bayhead	D 3	Cliffside	D 2	Hackensack	D 2	Manasquan	D 3	Park Ridge	E 2	Seaside Park	D 4
Allendale	D 1	Bayonne	D 2	Clinton	C 2	Hackettstown	C 2	Matawan	D 3	Passaic	D 2	Secaucus	D 2
Allenhurst	E 3	Beach Haven	D 4	Collingswood	B 4	Harrison	D 2	Mays Landing	C 5	Paterson	D 2	Somers Point	C 5
Allentown	C 3	Beimar	D 3	Cresskill	E 2	Harvey Cedars	D 4	Maywood	D 2	Penngrove	B 4	Somerville	C 2
Allenwood	D 3	Belvidere	B 2	Deal	E 4	Hasbrouck H'gts	D 2	Merchantville	B 4	Pennington	C 2	South Amboy	D 3
Alliance	B 4	Bergenfields	E 2	Dover	D 2	Hawthorne	D 2	Metuchen	D 2	Perth Amboy	D 3	South Boundbrook	C 2
Alloway	B 4	Beverly	C 3	Dragston	B 5	Helmetta	D 3	Midland Park	D 2	Phillipsburg	B 2	South Orange	D 2
Alpha	B 2	Bloomfield	D 2	Dumont	E 2	High Bridge	C 2	Millstone	C 3	Plainfield	D 2	South River	D 3
Andover	C 2	Bogota	D 2	Dunellen	D 2	Highlands	D 3	Milltown	D 3	Pleasantville	C 5	Spring Lake	D 3
Anglesea	C 6	Boonton	D 2	East Orange	D 2	Hightstown	C 3	Millville	B 5	Pt. Pleasant Beach	D 3	Stockton	C 3
Annandale	C 2	Bordentown	C 3	East Rutherford	D 2	Hoboken	D 2	Montclair	D 2	Pompton Lakes	D 1	Summit	D 2
Applegarth	D 3	Boundbrook	C 2	Egg Harbor	C 5	Holly Beach	C 6	Montvale	D 1	Port Oram	C 2	Surf City	D 4
Ardena	D 3	Bradley Beach	D 3	Elizabeth	D 2	Hopewell	D 3	Morristown	D 2	Princeton	C 2	Tenafly	E 2
Arlington	D 2	Branchville	C 1	Elmer	B 4	Jamesburg	D 3	Mt. Arlington	C 2	Rahway	D 2	Toms River	D 4
Asbury	B 2	Bridgeton	B 5	Englewood	E 2	Jersey City	D 2	Mount Holly	C 3	Raritan	C 2	Trenton	C 3
Asbury Park	D 3	Brielle	D 3	Englewood Cliffs	E 2	Junction	C 2	Netcong	C 2	Red Bank	D 3	Vineland	B 5
Ash Brook	D 2	Brigantine	D 5	Englishtown	D 3	Keyport	D 3	Newark	D 2	Ridgefield	E 2	Washington	C 2
Ashland	B 4	Burlington	C 3	Fairview	E 2	Lakewood	D 3	New Brunswick	D 3	Ridgewood	D 2	Wenonah	B 4
Atco	C 4	Caldwell	D 2	Fanwood	D 2	Lambertville	C 3	New Providence	D 2	Riverton	B 3	West Cape May	C 6
Athenia	D 2	Camden	B 4	Fieldsboro	C 3	Lavelette	D 4	Newton	C 1	Rockaway	C 2	Westwood	D 2
Atlantic City	D 5	Cape May	C 6	Flemington	C 3	Leonia	E 2	North Plainfield	C 2	Roselle	D 2	Woodbury	B 4
Atlantic Highl'nds	D 3	Carlstadt	D 2	Freehold	D 3	Linden	D 2	Ocean City	C 5	Rutherford	D 2	Woodstown	B 4



Counties of New Mexico

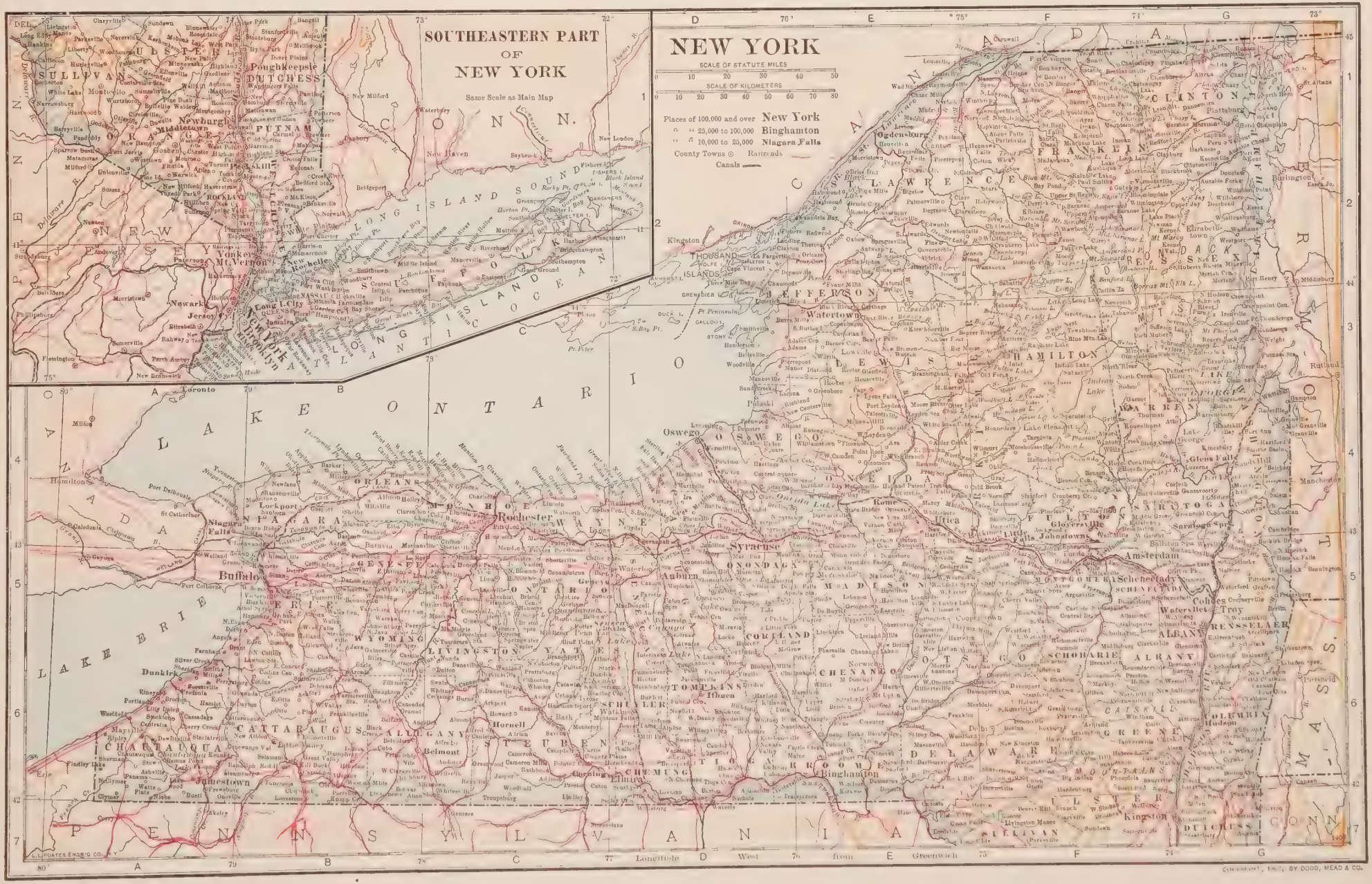
Bernalillo	C 3	Quay	F 4
Chaves	E 5	Rio Arriba	C 2
Colfax	E 2	Roosevelt	F 4
Curry	F 4	Sandoval	C 3
Dona Ana	C 6	San Juan	A 2
Eddy	E 6	San Miguel	E 3
Grant	A 6	Santa Fe	C 3
Guadalupe	E 4	Sierra	B 5
Lincoln	D 5	Socorro	B 5
Luna	B 6	Taos	D 2
McKinley	A 3	Torrance	D 4
Mora	E 2	Union	F 2
Otero	D 6	Valencia	B 4

Indian Reservations

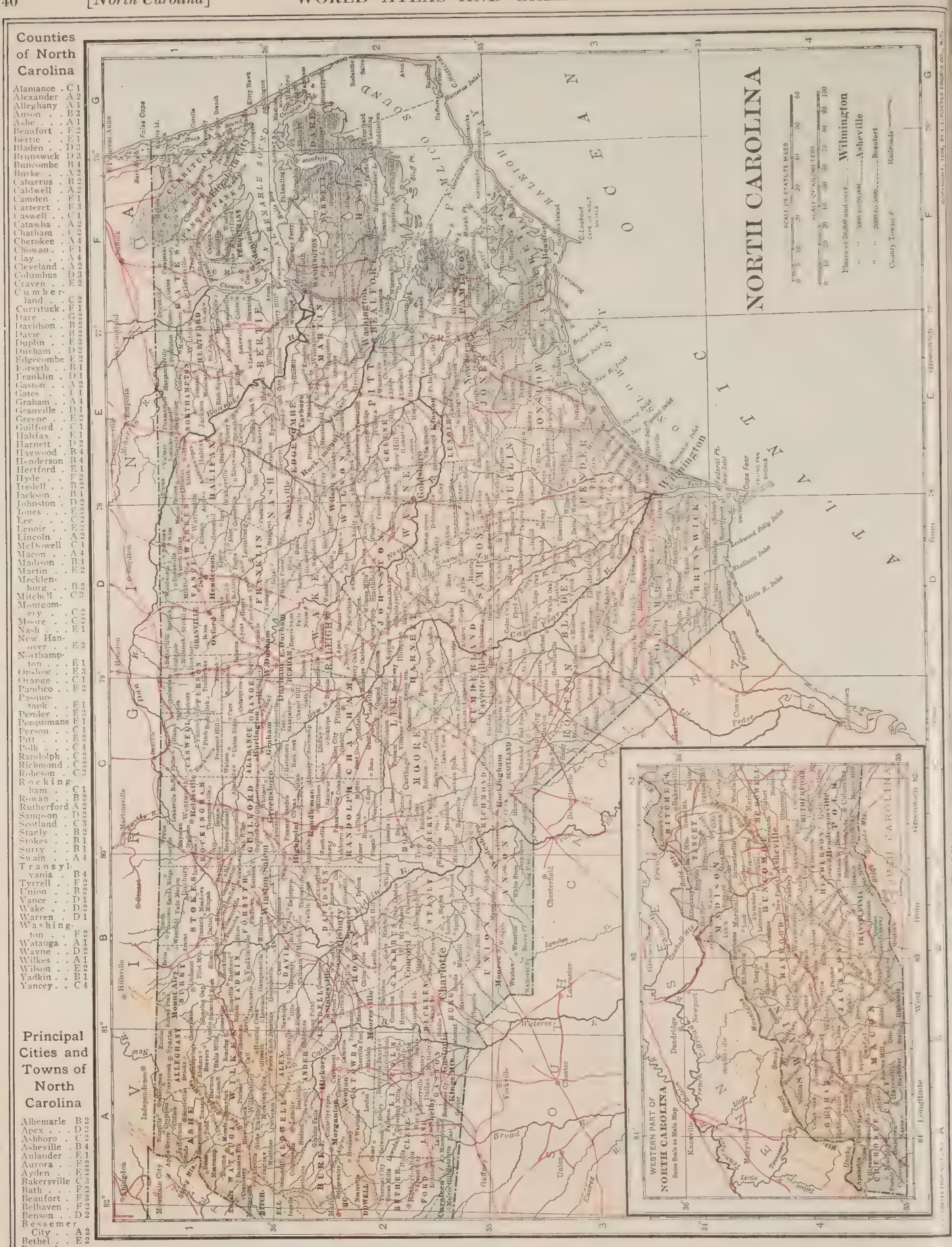
Jicarilla Res.	B 2	Navajo Res.	A 2
Mescalero Res.	D 5	So. Ute Res.	A 1
Zuni Res.	A 3		

Principal Cities and Towns of New Mexico

Abiquiu	C 2	Caliente	D 2	Eastview	C 4	Halls Peak	D 2	Mesilla	C 6	Roswell	E 5
Alameda	C 3	Canjilon	C 2	Elida	F 5	Hillsboro	B 6	Mogollon	A 5	San Antonio	C 5
Alamogordo	C 6	Capitan	D 5	Elizabethtown	D 2	Hope	E 6	Mora	D 3	Sandoval	C 3
Albert	F 3	Carlsbad	E 6	El Rito	B 3	Hot Springs	D 3	Nambe	D 3	San Marcial	B 5
Albuquerque	C 3	Central	A 6	Estancia	C 4	Ildefonso	C 3	Nara Visa	F 3	Santa Cruz	C 3
Algodones	C 3	Cerillos	C 3	Farmington	A 2	Isleta	C 4	Nogal	D 5	Santa Fe	D 3
Anthony	C 6	Cerro	D 2	Faywood	A 6	Kelly	B 4	Nutt	B 6	Santa Rita	A 6
Anton Chico	D 3	Chama	C 2	Felix	D 6	Kingston	B 6	Ocate	E 2	Santa Rosa	E 4
Arabela	D 5	Cimarron	E 2	Fierro	A 6	Laguna	B 3	Old Albuquerque	C 3	Silver City	A 6
Arroyohondo	D 2	Clarkville	A 3	Florence	E 6	Lajoya	C 4	Pajarito	C 3	Socorro	C 4
Arroyoseco	D 2	Clayton	F 2	Folsom	F 2	Lamy	D 3	Palomas	F 3	Springer	E 2
Aztec	A 2	Cliff	A 6	Fort Bayard	A 6	Largo	B 2	Parkview	C 2	Steeplerock	A 6
Baldy	D 2	Cloudcroft	D 6	Fort Sumner	E 4	Lascruces	C 6	Parsons	D 5	Taos	D 2
Barney	F 2	Cubero	B 3	Fort Wingate	A 3	Las Palomas	B 5	Penablanca	C 3	Tierra Amarilla	C 2
Bayard	A 6	Cuervo	E 3	Gage	A 6	Las Vegas	D 3	Penasco	D 2	Tohatchi	A 3
Beenham	F 2	Deming	B 6	Gallup	A 3	Lemitar	C 4	Pinos Altos	A 6	Tularosa	C 5
Belen	C 4	Des Moines	F 2	Gardiner	E 2	Lincoln	D 5	Pinoswells	D 4	Tucumcari	F 3
Bellranch	E 3	Dexter	E 5	Gibson	A 3	Lordsburg	A 6	Placitas	C 3	Upham	C 6
Berino	C 6	Dona Ana	C 6	Glorieta	D 3	Los Lunas	C 4	Portales	F 4	Vallecitos	C 2
Bernalillo	C 3	Dorsey	E 2	Golden	C 3	Lumberton	C 2	Puerto de Luna	E 4	Wagonmound	E 2
Bernardo	C 4	Dulce	B 2	Grant	B 3	Magdalena	B 4	Questa	D 2	Watrous	E 3
Bethel	F 4	Dwyer	B 6	Hachita	A 7	Manzano	C 4	Raton	E 2	White Oaks	D 5
Cabezon	B 3	Earlham	C 6	Hagerman	E 5	Maxwell City	E 2	Rincon	B 6	Zuni	A 3



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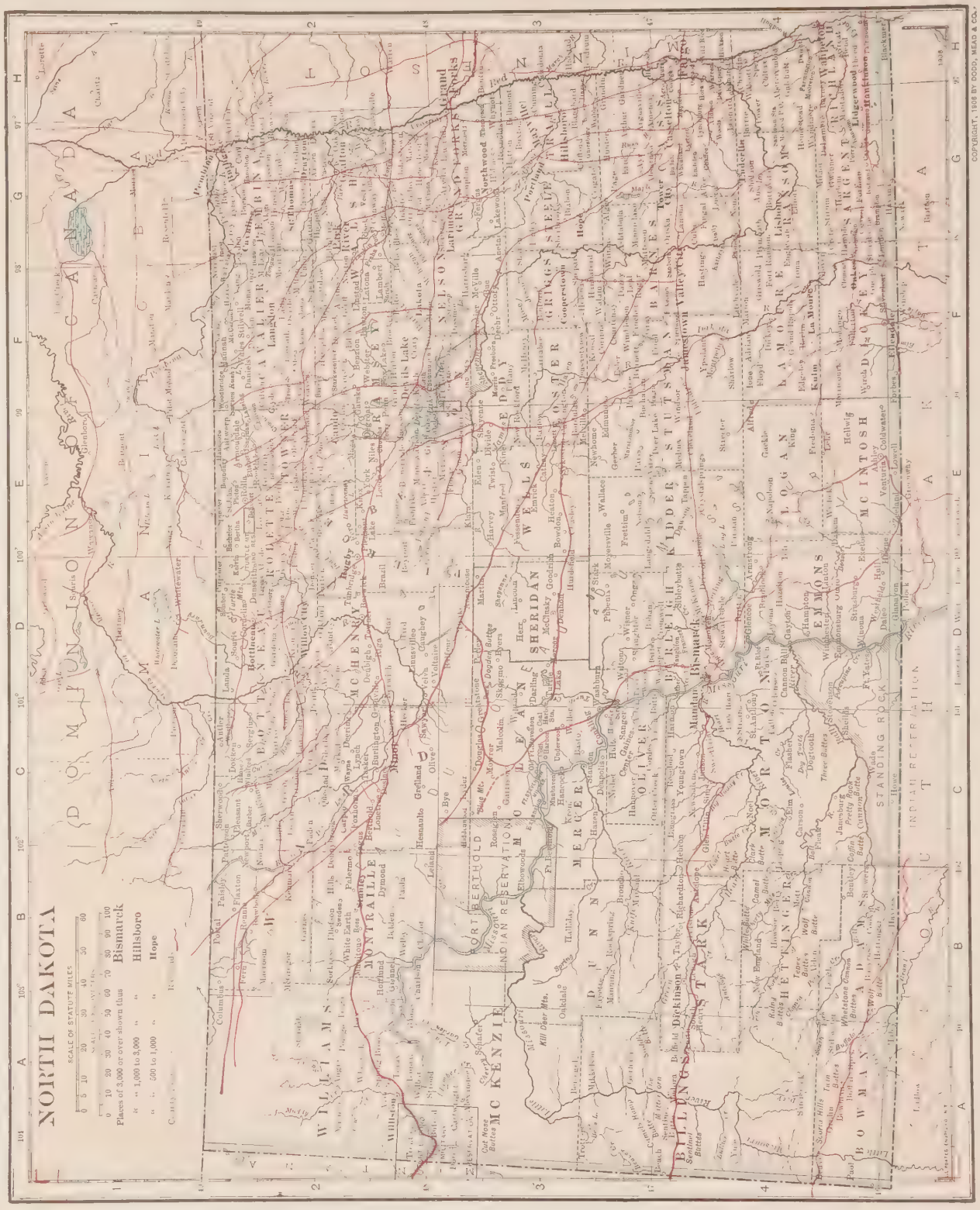


Counties of North Carolina

Alamance . C1
Alexander . A2
Alleghany . A1
Anson . . B3
Ashe . . A1
Beaufort . E2
Bertie . . E1
Bladen . . D3
Brunswick . D3
Buncombe . B4
Burke . . A2
Cabarrus . B2
Caldwell . A2
Camden . . E1
Carteret . E3
Caswell . . C1
Catawba . . A2
Chatham . . C2
Cherokee . A4
Chowan . . E1
Clay . . . A4
Cleveland . A2
Columbus . D3
Craven . . E2
Cumberland . . C2
Currituck . E1
Dare . . . G2
Davidson . B2
Davie . . B2
Duplin . . E3
Durham . . D2
Edgecombe . E2
Forsyth . . B1
Franklin . D1
Gaston . . A2
Gates . . . E1
Graham . . A4
Granville . D1
Greene . . E2
Guilford . . B2
Halifax . . E1
Harnett . . D2
Haywood . B4
Henderson . B4
Hertford . E1
Hyde . . . E3
Iredell . . B2
Jackson . . B4
Johnston . D2
Jones . . . E2
Lee C2
Lenoir . . E2
Lincoln . . A2
McDowell . C4
Macon . . A4
Madison . B1
Martin . . E2
Mecklenburg . B2
Mitchell . . C3
Montgomery . C2
Moore . . . C2
Nash . . . E1
New Hanover . E3
Northampton . E1
Onslow . . E3
Orange . . C1
Pamlico . . E2
Pasquotank . E1
Pender . . E3
Perquimans . E1
Person . . C1
Pitt . . . E2
Polk . . . C4
Randolph . C2
Richmond . C3
Robeson . . C3
Rockingham . C1
Rowan . . B2
Rutherford . A3
Sampson . D2
Scotland . . C3
Stanly . . B2
Stokes . . B1
Surry . . B1
Swain . . A4
Transylvania . B4
Tyrrell . . E2
Union . . . E3
Vance . . D1
Wake . . D2
Warren . . D1
Washington . E2
Watauga . A1
Wayne . . D2
Wilkes . . A1
Wilson . . E2
Yadkin . . B1
Yancey . . C4

Principal Cities and Towns of North Carolina

Albemarle B2
Apex . . . D2
Ashboro . C2
Asheville . B4
Aulander . E1
Aurora . . E2
Ayden . . E2
Bakersville C3
Bath . . . F2
Beaufort . F3
Belhaven . F2
Benson . . D2
Bessemer City . . A2
Bethel . . E2
Blowing Rock . A1
Boardman D3
Brevard . B4
Bryson City . . B4
Burgaw . . E3
Burlington C1
Candler . B4
Caroleen . A2
Carthage . C2
Chapel Hill C2
Charlotte . B2
Cherryville A2
China Grove . B2
Chinquapin E3
Cleveland Mills . . A2
Clifton . . A1
Clinton . . D3
Columbia . F2
Columbus . C4
Concord . B2
Cooleemee B2
Currituck . F1
Dallas . . A2
Dunn . . . D2
Durham . . D1
Eastbend . B1
Edenton . . F1
Elizabeth City . . F1
Ellijay . . B4
Elm City . E2
Fairview . C4
Faison . . D2
Fayetteville D2
Franklinton . . D1
Frankville . C2
Fremont . E2
Gastonia . A2
Gatesville . F1
Gibson . . C3
Gibsonville C1
Gold Hill . B2
Goldsboro . E2
Graham . . C1
Greensboro C1
Greenville E2
Halifax . . E1
Hamilton . E2
Hamlet . . C3
Henderson D1
Hendersonville . . C4
Henrietta . A2
Hertford . F1
Hickory . . A2
High Point B2
Hillsboro . C1
Hope Mills D2
Hot Sprgs. B4
Huntersville . . B2
Jacksonville . . E3
Jonesboro . C2
Kenansville E3
Kernersville . . B1
Kings Mt. A2
Kinston . . E2
La Grange E2
Laurinburg C3
Leaksville C1
Lenoir . . A2
Lexington B2
Liberty . . C2
Lincolnton A2
Littleton . F1
Louisburg D1
Madison . C1
Magnolia . D3
Maiden . . A2
Manteo . . G2
Marion . . C4
Marshall . B4
Marshville B3
Matthews . B2
Maxton . . C3
Mayodan . C1
Monroe . . B3
Mooresville B2
Morganton A2
Mt. Airy . B1
Murphy . . A4
Mocksville B2
Morehead City . . F3
Mt. Gilead C2
Mt. Holly A2
Mt. Olive D2
Mt. Pleasant . . B2
Murfreesboro . . E1
Nashville . E2
Newbern . . E2
Newton . . A2
N. Wilkesboro . . A1
Norwood . B2
Oriental . F2
Oxford . . D1
Parmele . E2
Pilot Mt. . B1
Pineville . B2
Plymouth . F2
Polkton . . B2
Raleigh . D2
Ramseur . C2
Randleman C2
Red Springs C3
Reidsville C1
Richmond . C2
Rockingham . C3
Rocky Mt. E2
Roper . . . E2
Rowland . C3
Roxboro . D1
Rutherfordton . . A2
Salem . . B1
Salisbury . B2
Selma . . D2
Shelby . . A3
Siler City C2
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Southport D4
Sparta . . A1
Spring Hope . D2
Stanley . . A2
Statesville B2
Swepsonville . . C1
Tarboro . E2
Taylorsville . . A2
Thomasville . . B2
Trenton . . E2
Tryon . . C4
Vineland . D3
Wadesboro B3
Warrenton D1
Warsaw . D2
Washington . . E2
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Weaverville
Weldon
Whitakers
Whiteville
Wilkesboro
Williamston
Wilmington
Wilson
Windsor
Winston
Winton
Worthville
Yanceyvill

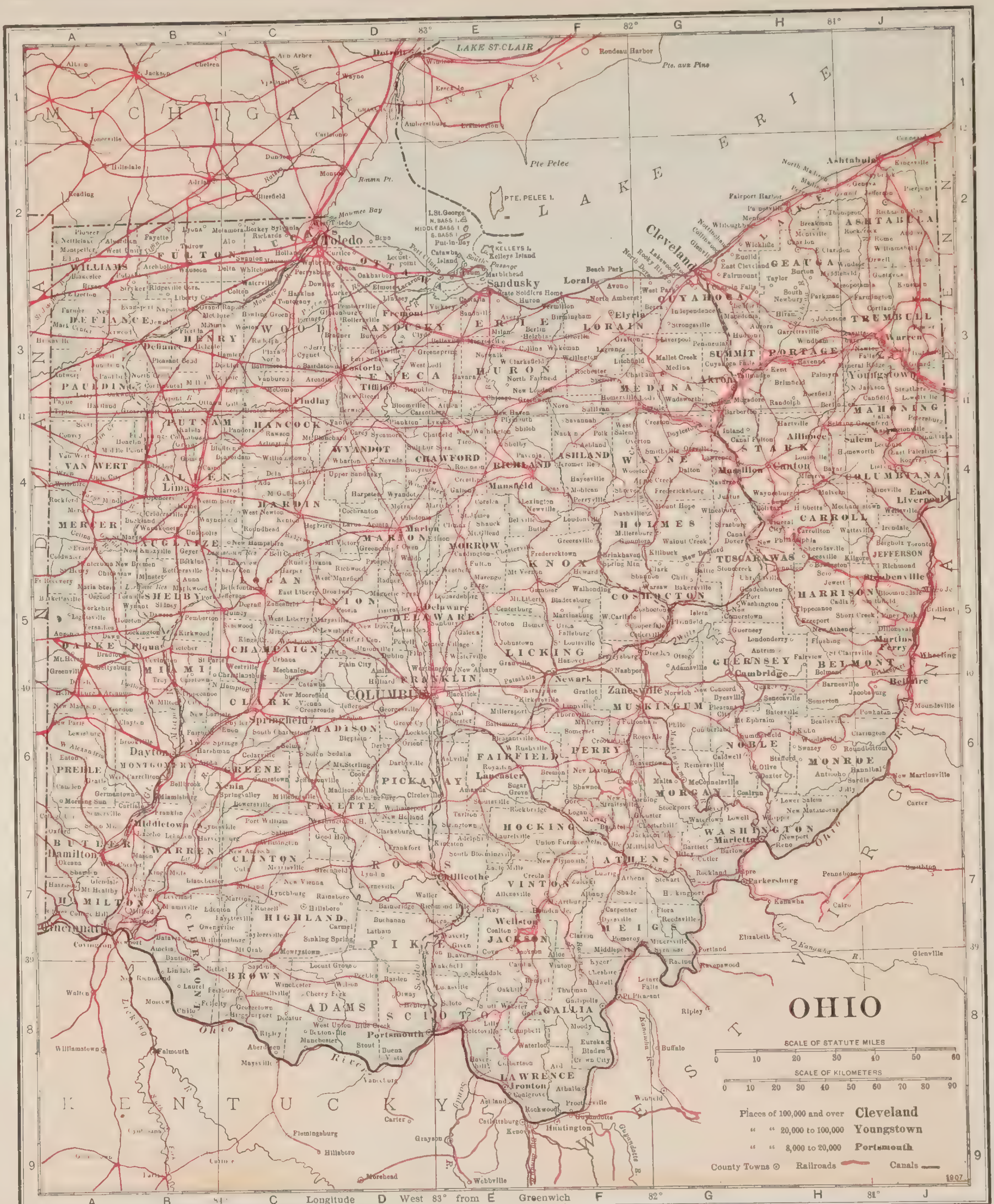


Counties of North Dakota

Adams	B 4	McKenzie	A 3				
Barnes	F 3	McLean	C 3				
Benson	E 2	Mercer	B 3				
Billings	A 4	Montraille	B 2				
Bottineau	D 2	Morton	C 4				
Bowman	A 4	Nelson	F 3				
Burleigh	D 4	Oliver	C 3				
Cass	G 4	Pierce	E 2				
Cavalier	F 2	Ramsey	F 2				
Dickey	F 4	Ransom	G 4				
Dunn	B 3	Richland	H 4				
Eddy	F 3	Rolette	E 2				
Emmons	D 4	Sargent	G 4				
Foster	F 3	Sheridan	D 3				
Grand Forks	G 3	Stark	B 4				
Griggs	F 3	Steele	G 3				
Hettinger	B 4	Stutsman	E 4				
Kidder	E 4	Towner	E 2				
Lamoure	F 4	Traill	G 3				
Logan	E 4	Walsh	G 2				
McHenry	D 2	Ward	B 2				
McIntosh	E 4	Wells	E 3				
		Williams	A 2				

Principal Cities and Towns of North Dakota

Abercrombie	H 4	Bowdon	E 3	Dazey	F 3	Harvey	E 3	McHenry	F 3	Portland	G 3
Absaraka	G 3	Bowesmont	G 2	Devils Lake	F 2	Hatton	G 3	Medora	A 4	Reynolds	G 3
Acton	G 2	Braddock	D 4	Dickinson	B 4	Havana	G 5	Michigan	F 2	Rolla	F 2
Adams	F 2	Brampton	G 4	Donnybrook	C 2	Heart	A 4	Milnor	G 4	Rugby	D 2
Addison	G 4	Buffalo	G 4	Drayton	G 2	Hebron	B 4	Milton	F 2	Rutland	G 4
Anamoose	D 3	Buford	A 3	Edgeley	F 4	Hillsboro	G 3	Minnewaukon	E 2	St. John	E 2
Aneta	G 3	Buxton	G 3	Edinburg	G 2	Hoople	G 2	Minot	C 2	St. Thomas	G 2
Angie	A 2	Caledonia	H 3	Ellendale	F 5	Hope	G 3	Minto	G 2	Sanborn	F 4
Anselm	G 4	Cando	E 2	Emerado	G 3	Hunter	G 3	Napoleon	E 4	Schafer	A 3
Ardock	G 2	Carlisle	G 2	Enderlin	G 4	Jamestown	F 4	Neche	G 2	Sharon	G 3
Argusville	H 3	Carrington	E 3	Fairmount	H 4	Kenmare	B 2	New Rockford	E 3	Sheldon	G 4
Arvilla	G 3	Carson	C 4	Fargo	H 4	Kindred	H 4	Newport	B 2	Sherbrooke	G 3
Ashley	E 4	Casselton	G 4	Fessenden	E 3	Kulm	F 4	New Salem	C 4	Sheyenne	E 3
Aveca	A 2	Cavalier	G 2	Fingal	G 4	Lakota	F 2	Northwood	G 3	Stanton	C 3
Banks	A 2	Center	C 3	Forest River	G 2	Lamoure	F 4	Norton	F 2	Steele	E 4
Baqual	A 2	Christine	H 4	Forman	G 4	Langdon	F 2	Oakes	F 4	Thompson	G 3
Bathgate	G 2	Churchs Ferry	E 2	Galesburg	G 3	Larimore	G 3	Oberon	E 3	Tower City	G 4
Beach	A 4	Cleveland	F 4	Gardner	H 3	Leeds	E 2	Omemee	D 2	Towner	D 2
Beiegel	A 3	Conway	G 2	Glen Ullin	C 4	Lehigh	B 4	Osnabrock	F 2	Valley City	F 4
Belfield	A 4	Cooperstown	F 3	Gorham	A 3	Lidgerwood	G 4	Page	G 3	Wahpeton	H 4
Bellmont	H 3	Courtenay	E 3	Grafton	G 2	Linton	D 4	Park River	G 2	Walhalla	G 2
Bisbee	F 2	Crary	F 2	Grand Forks	G 3	Lisbon	G 4	Pembina	G 2	Washburn	D 3
Bismarck	D 4	Crystal	G 2	Hamilton	G 2	Mandan	D 4	Petersburg	G 2	Williston	A 2
Bottineau	D 2	Davenport	G 4	Hankinson	H 4	Mapleton	G 4	Phoenix	D 3	Willow City	D 2
Bowbells	B 2	Dawson	E 4	Hannah	F 2	Mayville	G 3	Pisek	G 2	Wimbledon	F 3



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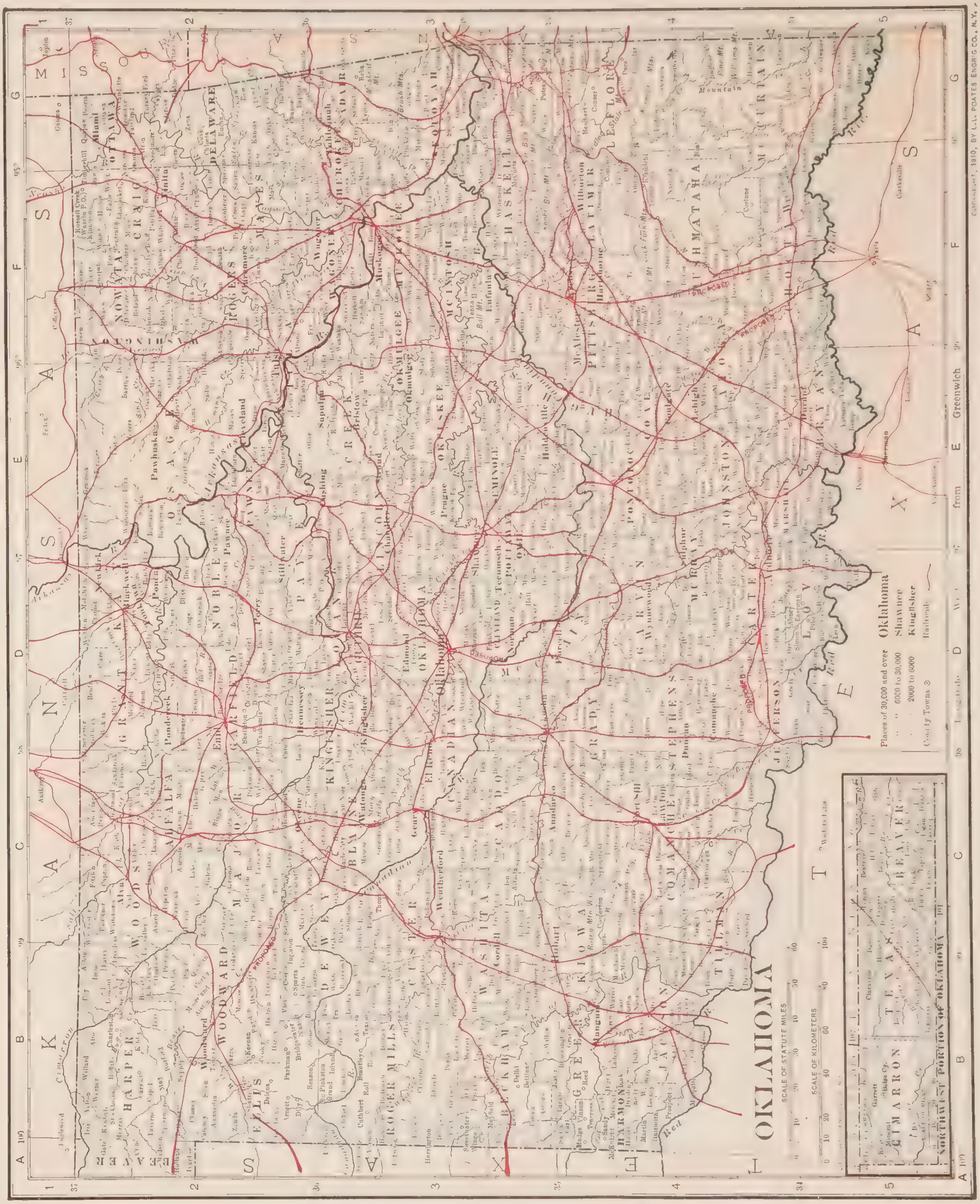
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Counties of Ohio

Adams	D 8	Fairfield	E 6	Licking	E 5	Portage	H 3
Allen	B 4	Fayette	D 6	Logan	C 5	Preble	A 6
Ashland	F 4	Franklin	D 5	Lorain	F 3	Putnam	B 4
Ashtabula	J 2	Fulton	B 2	Lucas	C 2	Richland	E 4
Athens	F 7	Gallia	F 8	Madison	D 6	Ross	D 7
Auglaize	B 4	Geauga	H 2	Mahoning	J 3	Sandusky	D 3
Belmont	J 6	Greene	C 6	Marion	D 4	Scioto	E 8
Brown	C 8	Guernsey	H 5	Medina	G 3	Seneca	D 3
Butler	A 7	Hamilton	A 7	Meigs	F 7	Shelby	B 5
Carroll	H 4	Hancock	C 3	Mercer	A 4	Stark	H 4
Champaign	C 5	Hardin	C 4	Miami	B 5	Summit	G 3
Clark	C 6	Harrison	H 5	Monroe	H 6	Trumbull	J 3
Clermont	B 7	Henry	B 3	Montgomery	B 6	Tuscarawas	H 5
Clinton	C 7	Highland	C 7	Morgan	G 6	Union	D 5
Columbiana	J 4	Hocking	E 7	Morrow	E 4	Van Wert	A 4
Coshocton	G 5	Holmes	G 4	Muskingum	G 6	Vinton	E 7
Crawford	E 4	Huron	E 3	Noble	G 6	Warren	B 7
Cuyahoga	G 2	Jackson	E 7	Ottawa	D 2	Washington	G 7
Darke	A 5	Jefferson	J 5	Paulding	A 3	Wayne	G 4
Defiance	A 3	Knox	F 5	Perry	F 6	Williams	A 2
Delaware	D 5	Lake	H 2	Pickaway	D 6	Wood	C 3
Erie	E 3	Lawrence	F 8	Pike	D 7	Wyandot	D 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Ohio

Akron	G 3	Defiance	B 3	Lorain	F 2	St. Marys	B 4
Alliance	H 4	Delaware	E 5	Mansfield	E 4	Salem	J 4
Ashland	F 4	Delphos	B 4	Marietta	H 7	Sandusky	E 3
Ashtabula	J 2	Dennison	H 5	Marion	D 4	Shelby	E 4
Barberton	G 3	East Liverpool	J 4	Martins Ferry	J 5	Sidney	B 5
Barnesville	H 6	Elyria	F 3	Massillon	G 4	Springfield	C 6
Bellaire	J 5	Findlay	C 3	Miamisburg	B 6	Steubenville	J 5
Bellefontaine	C 5	Fostoria	D 3	Middletown	B 7	Tiffin	D 3
Bellevue	E 3	Fremont	D 3	Mt. Vernon	E 5	Toledo	D 2
Bowling Green	C 3	Galion	E 4	Napoleon	B 3	Toronto	J 5
Bridgeport	J 5	Gallipolis	F 8	Nelsonville	F 7	Troy	B 5
Bucyrus	E 4	Greenfield	D 7	Newark	F 5	Uhrichsville	H 5
Cambridge	G 5	Greenville	A 5	New Bavaria	B 3	Urbana	C 5
Canal Dover	G 4	Hamilton	A 7	New Philadelphia	H 5	Van Wert	A 4
Canton	H 4	Hillsboro	C 7	Niles	J 3	Wapakoneta	B 4
Chillicothe	E 7	Ironton	E 8	North Baltimore	C 3	Warren	J 3
Cincinnati	A 7	Jackson	E 7	Norwalk	E 3	Washington	D 6
Circleville	E 6	Kent	H 3	Oberlin	F 3	Wellston	F 7
Cleveland	G 3	Kenton	C 4	Painesville	H 2	Wilmington	C 7
Columbus	D 6	Lancaster	E 6	Piqua	B 5	Wooster	G 4
Conneaut	J 2	Lima	B 4	Pomeroy	F 7	Xenia	C 6
Coshocton	G 5	Logan	F 6	Portsmouth	E 8	Youngstown	J 3
Dayton	B 6	London	D 6	Ravenna	H 3	Zanesville	G 6

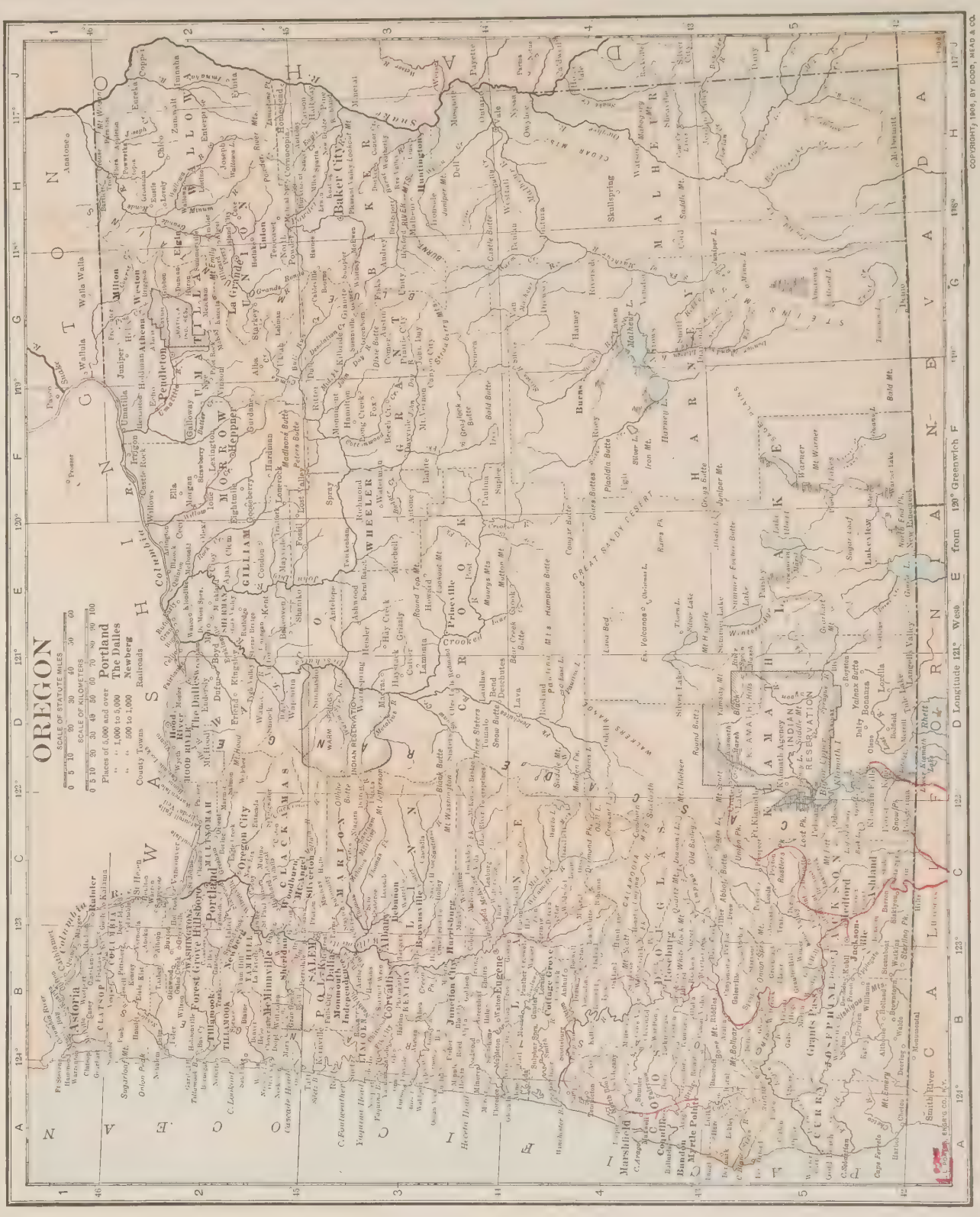


Counties of Oklahoma

Adair	G 3	Greer	B 4	Nowata	F 2
Alfalfa	C 2	Harmon	B 4	Okfuskee	E 3
Atoka	E 4	Harper	B 2	Oklahoma	D 3
Beaver	C 5	Haskell	F 3	Okmulgee	E 3
Beckham	B 3	Hughes	E 4	Osage	E 2
Blaine	C 3	Jackson	B 4	Ottawa	G 2
Bryan	E 5	Jefferson	D 4	Pawnee	E 2
Caddo	C 3	Johnston	E 4	Payne	D 2
Canadian	C 3	Kay	D 2	Pittsburg	F 4
Carter	D 4	Kingfisher	C 3	Pontotoc	E 4
Cherokee	F 3	Kiowa	B 4	Pottawatomie	D 3
Choctaw	F 4	Latimer	F 4	Pushmataha	F 4
Cimarron	B 5	Le Flore	G 4	Roger Mills	B 3
Cleveland	D 3	Lincoln	D 3	Rogers	F 2
Coal	E 4	Logan	D 3	Seminole	E 3
Comanche	C 4	Love	D 5	Sequoyah	G 3
Craig	F 2	McClain	D 3	Stephens	D 4
Creek	E 3	McCurtain	G 4	Texas	C 5
Custer	B 3	McIntosh	F 3	Tillman	B 4
Delaware	G 2	Major	C 2	Tulsa	E 2
Dewey	B 3	Marshall	E 4	Wagoner	F 3
Ellis	B 2	Mayes	F 2	Washington	F 2
Garfield	D 2	Murray	D 4	Washita	B 3
Garvin	D 4	Muskogee	F 3	Woods	C 2
Grady	D 4	Noble	D 2	Woodward	B 2
Grant	D 2				

Principal Cities and Towns of Oklahoma

Afton	G 2	Coalgate	E 4	Frederick	C 4	Marietta	D 5	Randolph	E 4
Alderson	E 4	Collinsville	F 2	Garber	E 3	Marlow	D 4	Sallisaw	G 3
Anadarko	C 3	Comanche	D 4	Geary	C 3	Miami	G 2	Sapulpa	E 3
Apache	C 4	Cordell	C 3	Grove	G 2	Merrick	D 3	Sayre	B 3
Ardmore	D 4	Cornish	D 4	Guthrie	D 3	Mountain Park	C 4	Shattuck	B 2
Atoka	E 4	Coweta	F 3	Guymon	C 5	Mountain View	C 3	Shawnee	E 3
Bartlesville	E 2	Custer	C 3	Haileyville	F 4	Muldrow	G 3	Spiro	G 3
Beaver	C 5	Davenport	E 3	Harrah	D 3	Muskogee	F 3	Stigler	F 3
Beggs	E 3	Davis	D 4	Hartshorne	F 4	Newkirk	D 2	Stillwater	D 2
Billings	D 2	Dewey	E 2	Haskell	F 3	Norman	D 3	Stillwell	G 3
Blackwell	D 2	Dover	D 3	Hennessey	D 2	Nowata	F 2	Stroud	F 3
Boley	E 3	Duncan	D 4	Holdenville	E 3	Okemah	E 3	Sulphur	E 4
Boswell	F 4	Durant	E 5	Hugo	F 4	Oklahoma	D 3	Tahlequah	G 3
Bristow	E 3	Edmond	D 3	Jenks	E 3	Okmulgee	F 3	Tecumseh	E 3
Byars	D 4	Eldorado	B 4	Kingfisher	D 3	Pawhuska	E 2	Tonkawa	D 2
Caddo	E 4	El Reno	D 3	Kingston	E 4	Pawnee	E 2	Tulsa	E 2
Cathay	E 3	Enid	D 2	Kiowa	F 4	Perry	D 2	Wagoner	F 3
Cement	C 4	Erick	B 3	Krebs	F 4	Ponca	D 2	Wanetta	D 4
Chandler	E 3	Eufaula	F 3	Lawton	C 4	Pond Creek	D 2	Watonga	C 3
Checotah	F 3	Fairview	C 2	Lehigh	E 4	Porter	F 3	Waukomis	D 2
Chelsea	F 2	Fletcher	C 4	Lexington	D 3	Poteau	G 3	Waurika	D 4
Chickasha	D 3	Fort Gibson	F 3	Lindsay	D 4	Prague	E 3	Weleetka	E 3
Claremore	F 2	Fort Sill	C 4	McLoud	D 3	Pryor Creek	F 2	Wellston	D 3
Cleveland	E 2	Fort Towson	F 4	Madill	E 4	Purcell	D 3	Wetumka	E 3
Clinton	C 3	Francis	E 4	Mangum	B 4	Ramona	F 2	Wilburton	F 4



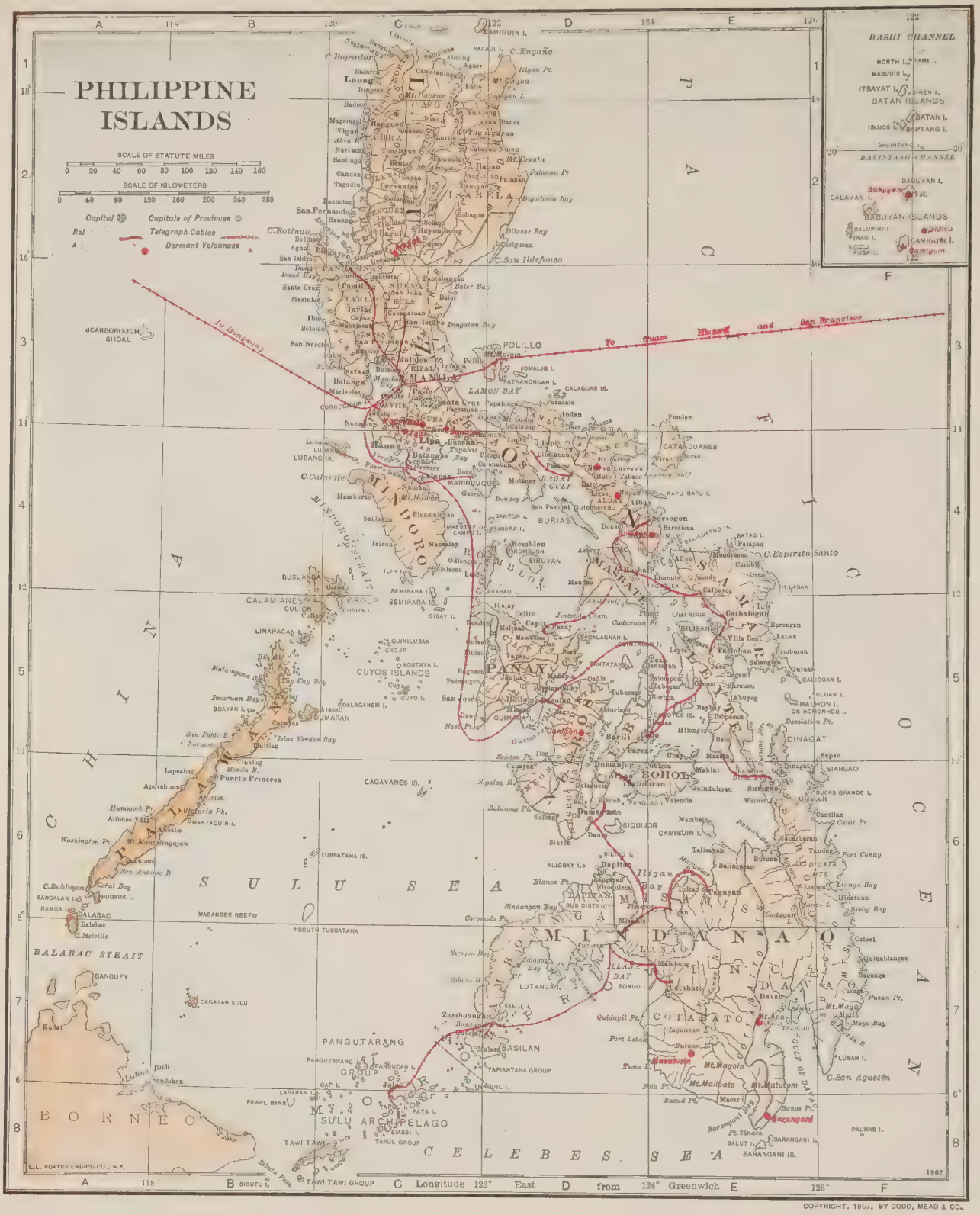
Counties of Oregon

Baker	H 3	Lane	C 4	Acme	A 4
Benton	B 3	Lincoln	B 3	Ada	A 4
Clackamas	C 2	Linn	C 3	Adams	G 2
Clatsop	B 2	Malheur	H 4	Adel	F 5
Columbia	B 2	Marion	C 3	Agate	C 5
Coos	A 4	Morrow	F 2	Agness	A 5
Crook	E 3	Multnomah	C 2	Airlie	B 3
Curry	A 5	Polk	B 3	Ajax	E 2
Douglas	C 4	Sherman	E 2	Alba	G 2
Gilliam	E 2	Tillamook	B 2	Albany	B 3
Grant	F 3	Umatilla	G 2	Albion	B 2
Harney	F 4	Union	H 2	Alcel	H 2
Hood River	D 2	Wallowa	H 2	Allegany	A 4
Jackson	C 5	Wasco	D 2	Alma	B 4
Josephine	B 5	Washington	B 2	Alpha	B 3
Klamath	D 5	Wheeler	E 3	Alsea	B 3
Lake	E 5	Yamhill	B 2	Althouse	B 5
				Amity	B 2
				Anchor	B 5
				Andrews	G 5
				Antelope	E 3
				Ashland	C 5
				Ashwood	E 3
				Astoria	B 1
				Athena	G 2
				Audrey	G 3
				Aurora	C 2
				Austin	G 3
				Azalea	B 5
				Bakeoven	E 2
				Baker City	H 3
				Ballston	B 2
				Bandon	A 4
				Barton	C 2
				Bay City	B 2
				Beaverton	C 2
				Brownsville	C 3
				Browntown	B 5
				Buell	B 2
				Bullards	A 4
				Burns	F 4
				Canby	C 2
				Canyon City	G 3
				Carlton	B 2
				Carson	H 3
				Cascade Locks	D 2
				Chemawa	C 3
				Condon	E 2
				Coquille	A 4
				Cornelius	B 2
				Corvallis	B 3
				Cottage Grove	B 4
				Crabtree	C 3
				Crawfordsville	C 3
				Dallas	B 3
				Damascus	C 2
				Dayville	F 3
				Drain	B 4
				Draper	B 5
				Drewsey	G 4
				Dundee	C 2
				Durkee	H 3
				Eagle Point	C 5
				Echo	F 2
				Elgin	H 2
				Empire	A 4
				Enterprise	H 2
				Eugene	B 3
				Eureka	I 5
				Eustis	H 2
				Falls City	B 3
				Fisher	B 3
				Florence	A 4
				Foleysprings	C 3
				Forest Grove	B 2
				Fort Klamath	C 5
				Fossil	E 3
				Gales Creek	B 2
				Galice	B 5
				Gardiner	A 4
				Gervais	C 2
				Granite	G 3
				Grant	E 2
				Grants Pass	B 5
				Halsey	B 3
				Harrisburg	B 3
				Hay Creek	E 3
				Helix	G 2
				Heppner	F 2
				Hereford	G 3
				Hillsboro	B 2
				Hobsonville	B 2
				Hubbard	C 2
				Huntington	H 3
				Independence	B 3
				Ione	F 2
				Jacksonville	B 5
				Jefferson	B 3
				John Day	G 3
				Joseph	H 2
				Junction City	B 3
				Klamath Falls	D 5
				Klondike	F 2
				Lafayette	B 2
				La Grande	G 2
				Lakeview	E 5
				Lebanon	C 3
				Longcreek	F 3
				McMinnville	B 2
				Marshfield	A 4
				Medford	C 5
				Milton	G 2
				Monmouth	B 3
				Moro	F 2
				Mount Angel	C 2
				Myrtle Creek	B 4
				Myrtlepoint	A 4
				Newberg	B 2
				Newport	A 3
				Oakland	B 4
				Ontario	H 3
				Oregon City	C 2
				Pendleton	G 2
				Philomath	B 3
				Portland	C 2
				Prairie City	G 3
				Prineville	E 3
				Quincy	B 1
				Rainier	C 1
				Riddles	B 5
				Roseburg	B 4
				St. Helen	C 2
				Salem	C 3
				Scio	C 3
				Seaside	A 2
				Sheridan	B 3
				Silverton	C 3
				Springfield	C 3
				Stayton	C 3
				Summerville	G 2
				The Dalles	D 2
				Tillamook	B 2
				Toledo	A 3
				Union	H 2
				Vale	H 4
				Wallowa	H 2
				Wasco	F 2
				Weston	G 2
				Woodburn	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Oregon



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Islands

Babuyans . . . . F 2
Basilan . . . . . D 7
Bohol . . . . . E 6
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Calamianes . . . B 4
Catanduanes . . . E 4
Cebu . . . . . D 5
Jomalig . . . . . D 3
Leyte . . . . . E 5
Luzon . . . . . C 2
Marinduque . . . D 4
Masbate . . . . . D 4
Mindanao . . . . E 7
Mindoro . . . . . C 4
Negros . . . . . D 6
Palawan . . . . . B 6
Panay . . . . . D 5
Polillo . . . . . C 3
Samar . . . . . E 4
Sibuyan . . . . . D 4
Sulu . . . . . C 8
Tablas . . . . . D 4
Tawi Tawi . . . B 8
Ticao . . . . . D 4

Provinces

Abra . . . . . C 2
Albay . . . . . D 4
Ambos Camarines D 3
Antique . . . . . D 5
Basilan . . . . . D 7
Bataan . . . . . C 3
Batangas . . . . C 4
Benguet . . . . . C 2
Bohol . . . . . E 6
Bulacan . . . . . C 3
Cagayan . . . . . C 2
Capiz . . . . . D 5
Cavite . . . . . C 3
Cebu . . . . . D 6
Cotabato . . . . E 7
Dapitan . . . . . D 6
Davao . . . . . E 7
Ilocos Norte . . . C 1
Ilocos Sur . . . . C 2
Iloilo . . . . . D 5
Isabela . . . . . C 2
Jolo . . . . . C 8
La Laguna . . . . C 3
Lepanto-Bontoc . C 2
Leyte . . . . . E 5
Marinduque . . . C 3
Masbate . . . . . D 4
Mindoro . . . . . C 4
Misamis . . . . . E 6
Negros Occidental D 5
Negros Oriental . D 6
Nueva Ecija . . . C 3
Nueva Vizcaya . . C 2
Pampanga . . . . C 3
Pangasinan . . . C 3
Palawan . . . . . B 6
Rizal . . . . . C 3
Romblon . . . . . D 4
Samar . . . . . E 4
Sorsogon . . . . D 4
Surigao . . . . . E 6
Tarlac . . . . . C 3
Tawi Tawi . . . C 8
Tayabas . . . . . C 3
Union . . . . . C 2
Zambales . . . . C 3
Zamboanga . . . D 7

Principal Cities and Towns

Albay . . . . . D 4
Aloguinsan . . . D 5
Aparri . . . . . C 1
Arayat . . . . . C 3
Argao . . . . . D 4
Bacacay . . . . D 4
Bacarra . . . . C 1
Badoc . . . . . C 2
Bakon . . . . . E 4
Balanga . . . . C 3
Bangued . . . . C 2
Bantayan . . . . D 5
Barili . . . . . D 5
Basey . . . . . E 5
Batac . . . . . C 1
Batan . . . . . D 5
Batangas . . . . C 4
Bauan . . . . . C 4
Baybay . . . . . E 5
Bayombong . . . C 2
Binmaley . . . . C 3
Boac . . . . . C 3
Bogo . . . . . D 5
Borongan . . . . E 5
Bulan . . . . . E 4
Burauen . . . . E 5
Cabanatuan . . . C 3
Calapan . . . . C 4
Calape . . . . . D 6
Calasiao . . . . C 2
Calbayog . . . . E 4
Calivo . . . . . D 5
Calumpit . . . . C 3
Camiling . . . . C 3
Candon . . . . . C 2
Capiz . . . . . D 5
Carcar . . . . . D 5
Carigara . . . . E 5
Catbalogan . . . E 5
Cavite . . . . . C 3
Cayapo . . . . . C 3
Cebu . . . . . D 5
Cervantes . . . . C 2
Cuyo . . . . . C 5
Daan-Bantayan . . E 5
Daet . . . . . D 3
Dagami . . . . . E 5
Dagupan . . . . C 2
Dalaguete . . . . D 6
Danao . . . . . E 5
Dapitan . . . . D 6
Daraga . . . . . D 4
Dingras . . . . . C 1
Dulag . . . . . E 5
Dumagnete . . . D 6
Dumanjog . . . . D 6
Gubat . . . . . E 4
Guijulugan . . . D 5
Guinobatan . . . D 4
Ibajay . . . . . D 5
Ilagan . . . . . C 2
Iloilo . . . . . D 5
Imus . . . . . C 3
Iriga . . . . . D 4
Isabela . . . . . D 5
Janiway . . . . D 5
La Carlota . . . D 5
Laoag . . . . . C 1
Libmanan . . . . D 4
Ligao . . . . . D 4
Lingayen . . . . C 2
Lipa . . . . . C 4
Lucena . . . . . C 4
Maasin . . . . . E 5
Magaldan . . . . C 2
Malasiqui . . . . C 3
Malolos . . . . . C 3
Mambajao . . . . E 6
Manaoag . . . . . C 2
Mangarin . . . . C 4
Mangatarem . . . C 3
Manila . . . . . C 3
Masbate . . . . . D 4
Miagao . . . . . D 5
Milinao . . . . . D 4
Nabua . . . . . D 4
Naga . . . . . D 5
Narvacan . . . . C 2
Nueva Caceres . . D 4
Opon . . . . . D 5
Ormoc . . . . . E 5
Oroquieta . . . . D 6
Palompon . . . . E 5
Panay . . . . . D 5
Pandan . . . . . C 5
Panitan . . . . . D 5
Paoay . . . . . C 1
Pasig . . . . . C 3
Pototan . . . . . D 5
Romblan . . . . . D 4
San Carlos . . . . C 3
San Fernando . . . C 2
San Isidro . . . . C 3
San Joaquin . . . D 5
San Pablo . . . . C 4
Santa Barbara . . D 5
Santa Cruz . . . B 3
Saravia . . . . . D 5
Sibonga . . . . . D 5
Silay . . . . . D 5
Sorsogon . . . . E 4
Subic . . . . . C 3
Surigan . . . . . E 6
Taal . . . . . C 4
Tacloban . . . . E 5
Tagbilaran . . . E 5
Talisay . . . . . D 5
Tanauan . . . . E 5
Tobaco . . . . . D 4
Tubigon . . . . E 6
Tuburan . . . . D 5
Tuguegarao . . . C 2
Urdaneta . . . . C 3
Victoria . . . . D 5
Vigan . . . . . C 2

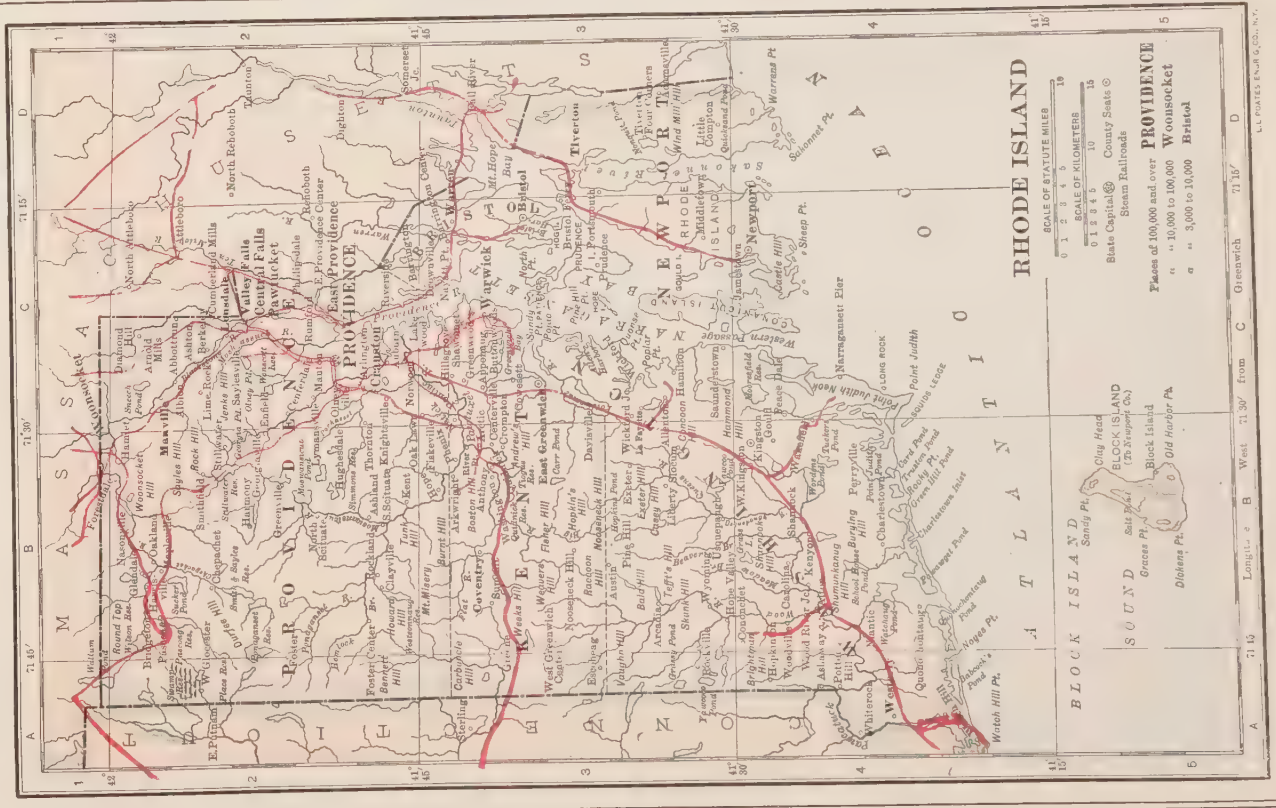


Departments

Aguadilla	A 2
Arecibo	C 2
Guayama	E 3
Humacao	F 3
Mayaguez	A 3
Ponce	C 3
San Juan	D 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Porto Rico

Adjuntas	C 3	Barranquitas	D 3	Catano	E 2	Dorado	D 2	Humacao	F 3	Loiza	E 2	Naguabo	G 3	Rio Grande	E 2
Aguada	A 2	Barrio Nuevo	E 3	Cayey	E 3	El Coto	C 2	Isabella	A 1	Luquillo	G 2	Naranjito	E 2	Rio Piedras	E 2
Aguadilla	A 2	Barros	D 3	Ceiba	G 2	Fajardo	G 2	Isolina	C 2	Mameyes	F 2	Palmas	A 2	Sabana Grande	B 3
Aguas Buenas	E 2	Bayamon	E 2	Cen. Aguirre	E 4	Florida	C 2	Jayates	D 3	Manati	D 2	Palo Seco	E 2	Salinas	D 4
Aibonito	D 3	Beatriz	E 3	Ciales	D 2	Garras	C 3	Jayuya	C 2	Maricao	B 3	Patillas	F 3	Salto	D 2
Altosano	A 2	Cabo Rojo	A 3	Cidra	E 3	Guanica	B 4	Juana Diaz	C 3	Martin Pena	E 2	Penuelaso	C 3	San German	A 3
Anasco	A 2	Caguas	E 3	Coamo	D 3	Guayama	E 4	Juncos	E 3	Maton	F 2	Ponce	C 3	San Juan	E 2
Arecibo	C 2	Cambalache	C 2	Comerio	E 3	Guayanilla	B 4	Lajas	A 3	Maunabo	F 3	Punta Santiago	G 3	San Lorenzo	F 3
Arenas	C 3	Camuy	B 2	Consomo	A 3	Gurabo	F 2	Lares	B 2	Mayaguez	A 3	Quebradillas	B 2	San Sebastian	B 3
Arroyo	E 4	Canovanas	F 2	Corozal	D 2	Hatillo	B 2	Las Marias	B 2	Moca	A 2	Resolution	F 5	Santa Isabel	B 3
Barceloneta	C 2	Carolina	F 2	Culebra	G 4	Hormigueros	A 3	Las Piedras	F 3	Morovis	D 2	Rincon	A 2	Santurce	E 2
Talante	E 2
Tea Alta	D 2
Toa Baja	E 2
Trujillo Alto	F 3
Utuado	C 2
Vega Alta	D 2
Vega Baja	D 2
Vieques	F 3
Yabucoa	F 3
Yauco	B 3
Yeguas	E 3

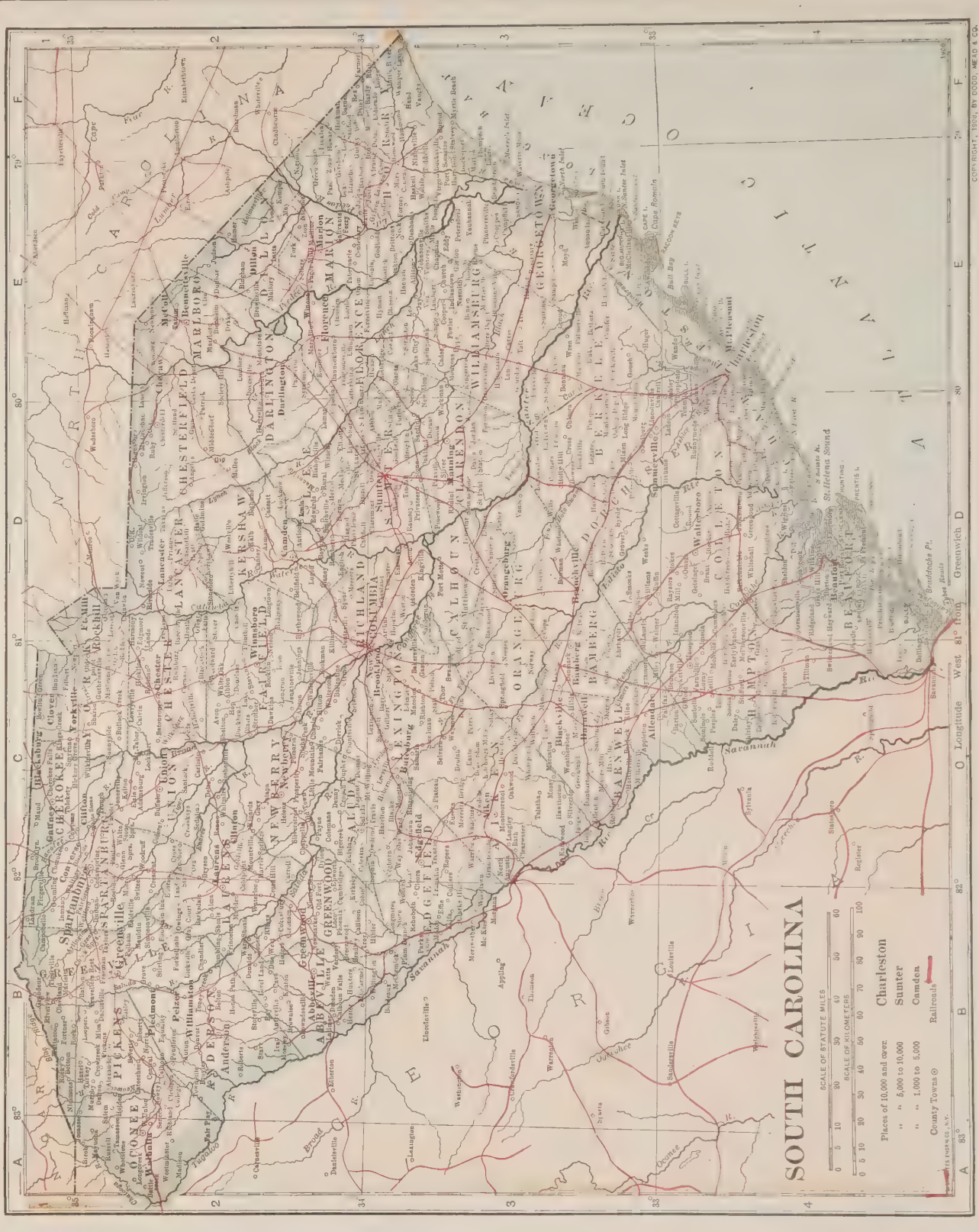


Counties

Block Island	B 5
Bristol	C 3
Kent	B 3
Newport	C 3
Providence	B 2
Washington	B 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Rhode Island

Adamsville	D 3	Ashton	C 2	Central Falls	C 2	Davisville	B 3	Hamilton	C 3	Knightsville	B 2	Newtown	C 3	Portsmouth	C 3
Albion	C 2	Auburn	C 2	Charlestown	B 4	Diamond Hill	C 2	Harmony	B 2	Lafayette	C 3	Niantic	B 4	Potter Hill	A 4
Allenton	C 3	Austin	B 3	Chepachet	B 2	Dreanville	C 3	Harrisville	B 2	Lonsdale	C 2	Nooseneck Hill	B 3	Providence	C 2
Alton	B 4	Barrington Centre	C 3	Clayville	B 2	Edgewood	C 3	Hillsgrove	C 3	Lymansville	C 3	Oakland	B 2	Prudence	C 3
Apponaug	C 2	Berkeley	C 2	Cononchet	B 4	E. Providence	C 2	Hope Valley	B 3	Manton	C 3	Olneyville	C 2	Quonochontaug	B 4
Arcadia	B 3	Block Island	B 5	Coventry	B 3	Escoheag	A 3	Hopkinton	A 4	Masonville	C 3	Pascoag	B 2	Rockland	B 2
Arctic	B 3	Bristol	C 3	Cowesett	C 3	Exeter	B 3	Hughesdale	B 2	Middletown	C 4	Pawtucket	C 2	Rumford	C 2
Arkwright	B 3	Butterwood	C 3	Cranston	C 2	Fiskeville	B 3	Jamestown	A 4	Narragansett Pier	C 4	Peace Dale	C 4	Saunderstown	C 3
Arnold Mills	C 2	Carolina	B 4	Crompton	B 3	Forestdale	B 1	Kent	B 2	Perryville	C 4	Phœnix	B 3	Saylesville	C 2
Ashaway	A 4			Cumberland Mills	C 2	Greene	B 3	Kenyon	B 4	Natick	C 3	Pontiac	C 3	Shawomet	C 3
						Greenwood	C 3	Kingston	B 4	Newport	C 4				
Summit	B 3
Stillwater	A 4
Thornton	C 2
Tiverton	B 4
Weekapaug	B 4
Warwick	C 3
Westerly	A 4
W. Gloucester	A 3
Woodville	C 2
Woonsocket	C 2
Wyoming	B 3

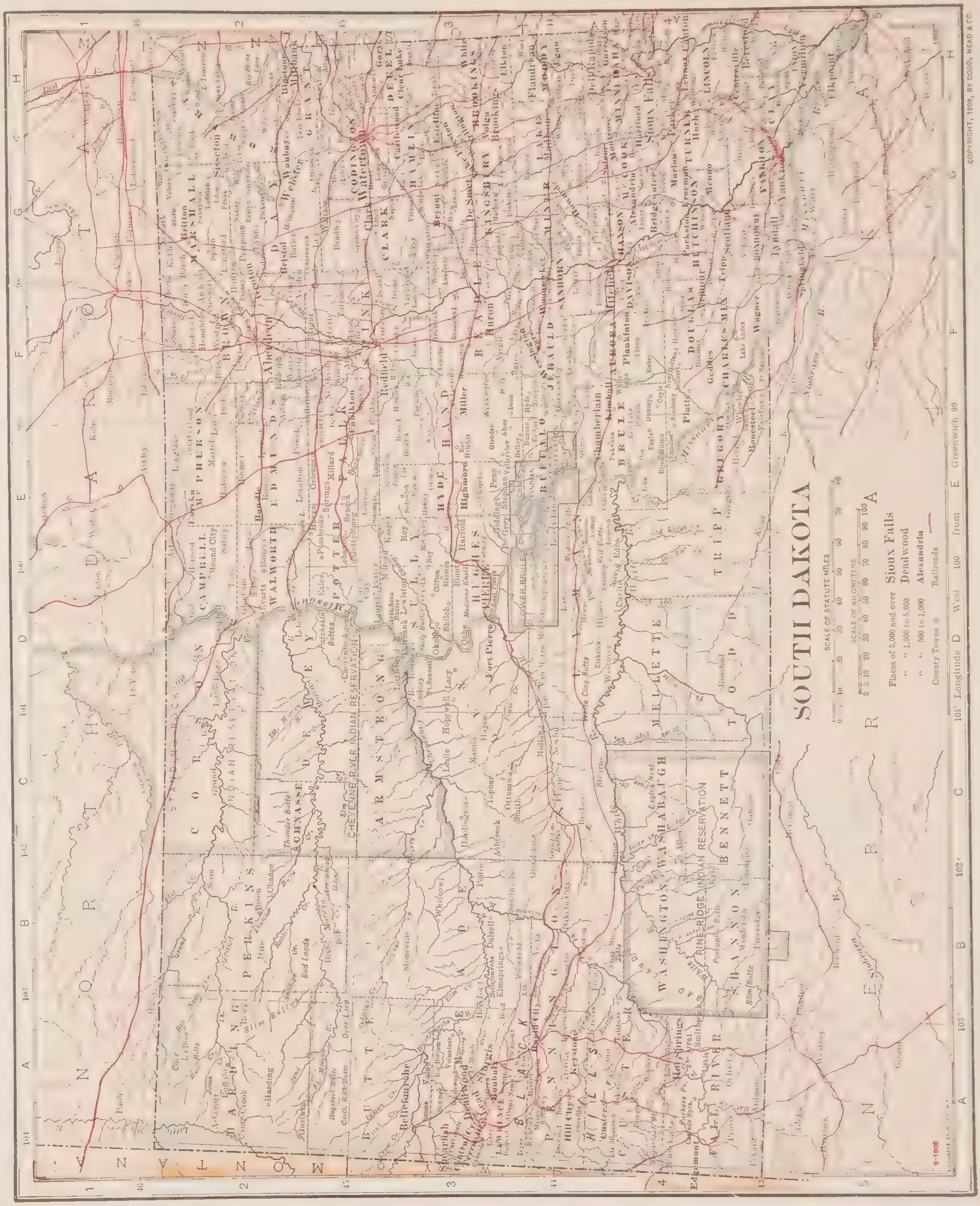


Counties of South Carolina

Abbeville	B 2	Greenville	B 2
Aiken	C 3	Greenwood	B 2
Anderson	B 2	Hampton	C 4
Bamberg	C 3	Horry	F 3
Barnwell	C 3	Kershaw	D 2
Beaufort	D 4	Lancaster	D 2
Berkeley	D 3	Laurens	B 2
Calhoun	D 3	Lee	D 2
Charleston	E 4	Lexington	C 3
Cherokee	C 1	Marion	E 2
Chester	C 2	Marlboro	E 2
Chesterfield	D 2	Newberry	C 2
Clarendon	D 3	Oconee	A 2
Colleton	D 4	Orangeburg	D 3
Darlington	D 2	Pickens	B 2
Dillon	E 2	Richland	D 2
Dorchester	D 3	Saluda	C 2
Edgefield	B 3	Spartanburg	B 2
Fairfield	C 2	Sumter	D 3
Florence	E 2	Union	C 2
Georgetown	E 3	Williamsburg	E 3
		York	C 1

Principal Cities and Towns of South Carolina

Abbeville	B 2	Charleston	E 4	Fairfax	C 4	Kershaw	D 2	Norway	C 3	Summerville	D 3
Aiken	C 3	Cheraw	E 2	Florence	E 2	Kingstree	E 3	Olar	C 3	Sumter	D 3
Ailendale	C 3	Cherokee Falls	C 1	Foreston	D 3	Lake City	E 3	Orangeburg	D 3	Swansea	C 3
Anderson	B 2	Chester	C 2	Fort Mill	D 2	Lamar	D 2	Palmetto	E 2	Tatum	E 2
Bamberg	C 3	Chesterfield	D 2	Fort Motte	D 3	Lancaster	D 2	Peak	C 2	Timmonsville	E 2
Barnwell	C 3	Clinton	C 2	Gaffney	C 1	Landrum	B 1	Pendleton	B 2	Trenton	C 3
Batesburg	C 3	Clio	E 2	Georgetown	E 3	Latta	E 2	Pickens	B 2	Trio	E 3
Beaufort	D 4	Clover	C 1	Glenn Springs	C 2	Laurens	B 2	Port Royal	D 4	Troy	B 2
Belton	B 2	Cokesbury	B 2	Graycourt	B 2	Leesville	C 3	Prosperity	C 2	Union	C 2
Bennettsville	E 2	Columbia	D 3	Greeleyville	E 3	Lexington	C 3	Reidville	B 2	Vedery	B 2
Bishopville	D 2	Conway	E 3	Greenville	B 2	Liberty	B 2	Richburg	C 2	Wagener	C 3
Blacksburg	C 1	Coronaca	B 2	Greenwood	B 2	Lincolnville	D 3	Ridge Spring	C 3	Walhalla	A 2
Blackstock	C 2	Cowpens	C 1	Greer	B 2	Lowndesville	B 2	Ridgeville	D 3	Walterboro	D 4
Blackville	C 3	Cross Hill	B 2	Hampton	C 4	McColl	E 2	Rockhill	C 2	Waterloo	B 2
Blenheim	E 2	Darlington	E 2	Harleyville	D 3	Manning	D 3	Rowesville	D 3	Welford	B 2
Bradley	B 2	Denmark	C 3	Hartsville	D 2	Marion	E 2	St. George	D 3	Westminster	A 2
Branchville	D 3	Dillon	E 2	Heath Springs	D 2	Mayesville	D 3	St Matthews	D 3	West Union	A 2
Brookland	C 3	Donalds	B 2	Helena	C 2	Monks Corner	E 3	St Stephens	E 3	Williamston	B 2
Brunson	C 4	Due West	B 2	Hickory	C 2	Moultrieville	E 4	Saluda	C 2	Willington	B 3
Camden	D 2	Easley	B 2	Hodges	B 2	Mount Carmel	B 3	Scranton	E 3	Williston	C 3
Cameron	D 3	Edgefield	C 3	Holly Hill	D 3	Mount Pleasant	E 4	Seneca	B 2	Winnsboro	C 2
Campobello	B 1	Ehrhardt	C 3	Honeapath	B 2	Mullins	E 2	Simpsonville	B 2	Woodford	C 3
Carlisle	C 2	Elko	C 3	Inman	B 1	Newberry	C 2	Spartanburg	C 2	Woodruff	C 2
Central	B 2	Ellenton	C 3	Johnston	C 3	Ninety-Six	B 2	Springfield	C 3	Yorkville	C 1
Chapin	C 2	Elloree	D 3	Jonesville	C 2	North	C 3	Summerton	D 3		



Counties of South Dakota

Organized

Aurora	F 4
Beadle	F 3
Bennett	C 4
Bonhomme	G 4
Brookings	H 3
Brown	F 2
Brule	E 4
Buffalo	E 3
Butte	A 2
Campbell	D 2
Charles Mix	F 4
Clark	G 3
Clay	H 5
Codington	G 3
Corson	C 2
Custer	A 4
Davison	F 4
Day	G 2
Deuel	H 3
Douglas	F 4
Edmunds	E 2
Fall River	A 4
Faulk	E 2
Grant	H 2
Gregory	E 4
Hamlin	G 3
Hand	E 3
Hanson	G 4
Harding	A 2
Hughes	D 3
Hutchinson	G 4
Hyde	E 3
Jerauld	F 3
Kingsbury	G 3
Lake	G 3
Lawrence	A 3
Lincoln	H 4
Lyman	D 4
McCook	G 4
McPherson	E 2
Marshall	G 2
Mellette	D 4
Meade	B 3
Meyer	D 4
Miner	G 4
Minnehaha	H 4
Moody	H 3
Pennington	A 3
Perkins	B 2
Potter	E 2
Roberts	H 2
Sanborn	F 4
Spink	F 3
Stanley	C 3
Sully	D 3
Todd	D 4
Turner	G 4
Union	H 5
Walworth	D 2
Yankton	G 4

Unorganized

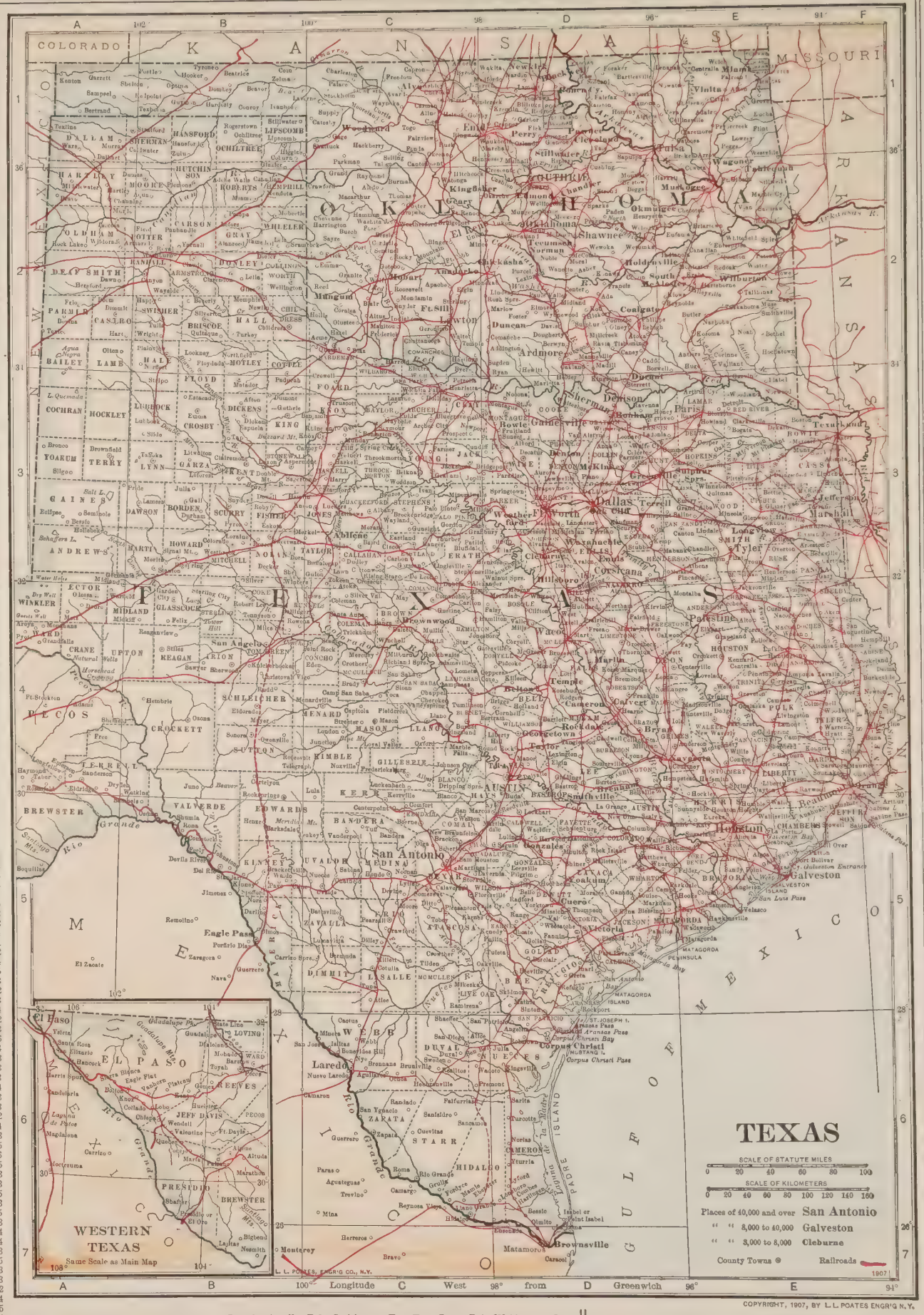
Armstrong	C 3
Dewey	D 2
Schnasse	C 2
Shannon	B 4
Tripp	E 4
Washabaugh	C 4
Washington	B 4

Reservations

Cheyenne River	C 2
Creek	E 3
Crow	E 3
Lower Brule	D 3
Pine Ridge	B 4
Standing Rock	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of South Dakota

Aberdeen	F 2
Alcester	H 4
Alexandria	G 4
Alpena	F 3
Altruria	H 3
Ames	E 3
Andover	G 2
Arlington	G 3
Armour	F 4
Artesian	G 3
Bellefourche	A 3
Beresford	H 4
Bigstone	H 2
Bowdle	E 2
Bridgewater	G 4
Bristol	G 2
Britton	G 2
Brookings	H 3
Canton	H 4
Castlewood	G 3
Centerville	H 4
Chamberlin	E 4
Clark	G 3
Clear Lake	H 3
Colman	H 4
Custer	A 4
Deadwood	A 3
Dell Rapids	H 4
Desmet	G 3
Doland	F 3
East Sioux Falls	H 4
Edgemont	A 4
Egan	H 4
Elk Point	H 5
Elkton	H 3
Emery	G 4
Estelline	H 3
Eureka	E 2
Faulkton	E 2
Flandreau	H 3
Fort Pierre	D 3
Frankfort	F 3
Freeman	G 4
Garretson	H 4
Gary	H 3
Groton	F 2
Hartford	H 4
Henry	G 3
Highmore	E 3
Hot Springs	A 4
Howard	G 4
Hudson	H 4
Hurley	G 4
Huron	F 3
Ipswich	E 2
Iroquois	G 3
Jefferson	H 5
Kimball	F 4
Lake Preston	G 3
Lennox	H 4
Lesterville	G 4
Madison	G 4
Marion	G 4
Mellette	F 2
Menno	G 4
Milbank	H 2
Miller	E 3
Mitchell	F 4
Montrose	G 4
Northville	F 2
Parker	G 4
Parkston	G 4
Pierre	D 3
Plankinton	F 4
Rapid City	A 3
Redfield	F 3
Salem	G 4
Scotland	G 4
Sioux Falls	H 4
Sisseton	G 2
Spearfish	A 3
Spencer	G 4
Springfield	G 4
Sturgis	A 3
Summit	G 2
Toronto	H 3
[illegible]	G 4
Tyndall	G 4
Valley Springs	H 4
Vermilion	H 5
Viborg	G 4
Volga	H 3
Watertown	G 3
Webster	G 2
Wessington	F 3
White Lake	F 4
Wilmot	H 2
Woonsocket	F 3
Yankton	G 5



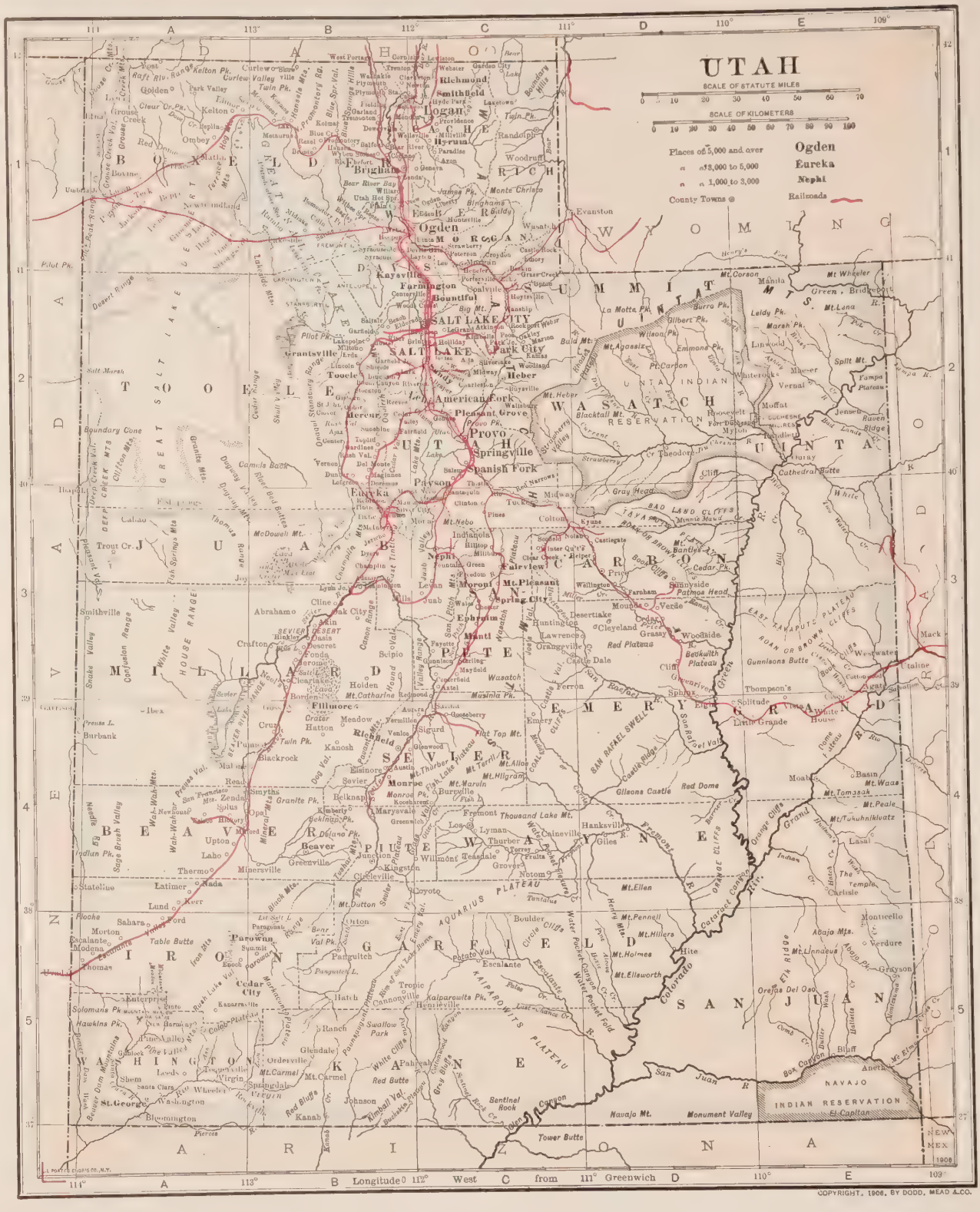
Counties of Texas

Anderson	E 4	Coleman	C 4	Hansford	A 2	Lipscomb	A 3	Parmer	A 2	Runnels	C 4
Andrews	A 3	Collin	D 3	Hardeman	C 2	Live Oak	C 5	Pecos	A 4	Rusk	E 3
Angelina	E 4	Collingsworth	B 2	Hardin	E 4	Llano	C 4	Polk	E 4	Sabine	F 4
Aransas	D 5	Colorado	D 5	Harris	E 5	Loving	B 6	Potter	B 2	San Augustine	E 4
Archer	C 3	Comal	C 5	Harrison	E 3	Lubbock	B 3	Presidio	B 6	San Jacinto	E 4
Armstrong	B 2	Concho	C 4	Hartley	A 2	Lynn	B 3	Rains	E 3	San Patricio	D 6
Atascosa	C 5	Cooke	D 3	Haskell	C 3	McCulloch	C 4	Randall	B 2	San Saba	C 4
Austin	D 5	Coryell	D 4	Hays	C 4	McLennan	C 4	Reagan	B 4	Schleicher	B 4
Bailey	A 2	Cottle	B 2	Hemphill	B 2	McMullen	C 5	Real	C 5	Scurry	B 3
Bandera	C 5	Crane	A 4	Henderson	E 3	Madison	D 4	Red River	E 3	Shackelford	C 3
Bastrop	D 4	Crockett	B 4	Hidalgo	C 6	Marion	E 3	Reeves	B 6	Shelby	E 4
Baylor	C 3	Crosby	B 3	Hill	D 4	Martin	B 3	Refugio	D 5	Sherman	B 1
Bee	D 5	Dallam	A 1	Hockley	A 3	Mason	C 4	Roberts	B 2	Smith	E 3
Bell	D 4	Dallas	D 3	Hood	D 3	Matagorda	E 5	Robertson	D 4	Somervell	D 3
Bexar	C 5	Dawson	B 3	Hopkins	E 3	Maverick	B 5	Rockwall	D 3	Starr	C 6
Blanco	C 4	Deaf Smith	A 2	Houston	E 4	Medina	C 5	Runnels	C 4	Stephens	C 3
Borden	B 3	Delta	E 3	Howard	B 3	Menard	C 4	Rusk	E 3	Sterling	B 4
Bosque	D 4	Denton	D 3	Hunt	D 3	Midland	B 4	Sabine	F 4	Stonewall	B 3
Bowie	E 3	Dewitt	D 5	Hutchinson	B 2	Milam	D 4	San Augustine	E 4	Sutton	B 4
Brazoria	E 5	Dickens	B 3	Irion	B 4	Mills	C 4	San Jacinto	E 4	Swisher	B 2
Brazos	D 4	Dimmit	C 5	Jack	C 3	Mitchell	B 3	San Patricio	D 6	Tarrant	D 3
Brewster	A 5	Donley	B 2	Jackson	D 5	Montague	D 3	San Saba	C 4	Taylor	C 3
Briscoe	B 2	Duval	C 6	Jeff Davis	B 6	Montgomery	E 4	Schleicher	B 4	Terrell	A 4
Brown	C 4	Eastland	C 3	Jefferson	E 5	Moore	B 2	Scurry	B 3	Throckmorton	C 3
Burleson	D 4	Ector	A 4	Johnson	D 3	Morris	E 3	Shackelford	C 3	Titus	E 3
Burnet	C 4	Edwards	B 5	Jones	C 3	Motley	B 2	Shelby	E 4	Tom Green	B 4
Caldwell	D 5	Ellis	D 3	Karnes	D 5	Navarro	D 3	Sherman	B 1	Travis	D 4
Calhoun	D 5	El Paso	B 6	Kaufman	D 3	Nacogdoches	E 4	Smith	E 3	Trinity	E 4
Callahan	C 3	Erath	C 3	Kendall	C 5	Newton	F 4	Somervell	D 3	Tyler	E 3
Cameron	D 6	Falls	D 4	Kent	B 3	Nolan	B 3	Starr	C 6	Upshur	E 3
Camp	E 3	Fannin	D 3	Kerr	C 4	Nueces	D 6	Stephens	C 3	Upton	B 4
Carson	B 2	Fayette	D 5	Kimble	C 4	Ochiltree	B 1	Sterling	B 4	Uvalde	C 5
Cass	E 3	Fisher	B 3	King	D 3	Oldham	A 2	Stonewall	B 3	Valverde	B 5
Chambers	E 5	Floyd	B 3	Kinney	B 5	Orange	F 4	Sutton	B 4	Van Zandt	E 3
Cherokee	E 4	Foard	C 3	Knox	C 3	Palo Pinto	C 3	Swisher	B 2	Victoria	D 5
Childress	B 2	Fort Bend	E 5	Lamar	E 3	Panola	E 3	Tarrant	D 3	Walker	E 4
Clay	C 3	Franklin	E 3	Lamb	A 2	Parker	D 3	Taylor	C 3	Waller	E 4
Cochran	A 3	Freestone	D 4	Lampasas	C 4			Terrell	A 4	Ward	A 4
Coke	B 4	Frio	C 5	Lavaca	D 5			Throckmorton	C 3	Washington	D 4
Coleman	C 4	Gaines	A 3	Lee	D 4			Titus	E 3	Webb	C 6
Collin	D 3	Galveston	E 5	Leon	E 4			Tom Green	B 4	Wharton	D 5
Collingsworth	B 2	Garza	B 3	Liberty	E 4			Travis	D 4	Wheeler	B 2
Colorado	D 5	Gillespie	C 4	Limestone	D 4			Trinity	E 4	Wichita	C 3
Comal	C 5	Glasscock	B 4	Lincoln	B 5			Tyler	E 3	Wilbarger	C 3
Concho	C 4	Goliad	D 5	Live Oak	C 5			Upshur	E 3	Williamson	D 4
Cooke	D 3	Gonzales	D 5	Llano	C 4			Upton	B 4	Wilson	D 5
Coryell	D 4	Gray	B 2	Loving	B 6			Uvalde	C 5	Winkler	A 4
Cottle	B 2	Grayson	D 3	Lubbock	B 3			Valverde	B 5	Wise	D 3
Crane	A 4	Gregg	E 3	Lynn	B 3			Van Zandt	E 3	Wood	E 3
Crockett	B 4	Grimes	E 4	McCulloch	C 4			Victoria	D 5	Yoakum	A 3
Crosby	B 3	Guadalupe	D 5	McLennan	C 4			Walker	E 4	Young	C 3
Dallam	A 1	Hale	B 2	McMullen	C 5			Waller	E 4	Zapata	C 6
Dallas	D 3	Hall	B 2	Madison	D 4			Ward	A 4	Zavalla	C 5
Dawson	B 3	Hamilton	C 4	Marion	E 3			Washington	D 4		
Deaf Smith	A 2	Hansford	B 1	Martin	B 3			Webb	C 6		
Delta	E 3	Hardeman	C 2	Mason	C 4			Wharton	D 5		
Denton	D 3	Hardin	E 4	Matagorda	E 5			Wheeler	B 2		
Dewitt	D 5	Harris	E 5	Maverick	B 5			Wichita	C 3		
Dickens	B 3	Harrison	E 3	Medina	C 5			Wilbarger	C 3		
Dimmit	C 5	Hartley	A 2	Menard	C 4			Williamson	D 4		
Donley	B 2	Haskell	C 3	Midland	B 4			Wilson	D 5		
Duval	C 6	Hays	C 4	Milam	D 4			Winkler	A 4		
Eastland	C 3	Hemphill	B 2	Mills	C 4			Wise	D 3		
Ector	A 4	Henderson	E 3	Mitchell	B 3			Wood	E 3		
Edwards	B 5	Hidalgo	C 6	Montague	D 3			Yoakum	A 3		
Ellis	D 3	Hill	D 4	Montgomery	E 4			Young	C 3		
El Paso	B 6	Hockley	A 3	Moore	B 2			Zapata	C 6		
Erath	C 3	Hood	D 3	Morris	E 3			Zavalla	C 5		
Falls	D 4	Hopkins	E 3	Motley	B 2						
Fannin	D 3	Houston	E 4	Navarro	D 3						
Fayette	D 5	Howard	B 3	Nacogdoches	E 4						
Fisher	B 3	Hunt	D 3	Newton	F 4						
Floyd	B 3	Hutchinson	B 2	Nolan	B 3						
Foard	C 3	Irion	B 4	Nueces	D 6						
Fort Bend	E 5	Jack	C 3	Ochiltree	B 1						
Franklin	E 3	Jackson	D 5	Oldham	A 2						
Freestone	D 4	Jeff Davis	B 6	Orange	F 4						
Frio	C 5	Jefferson	E 5	Palo Pinto	C 3						
Gaines	A 3	Johnson	D 3	Panola	E 3						
Galveston	E 5	Jones	C 3	Parker	D 3						
Garza	B 3	Karnes	D 5	Parmer	A 2						
Gillespie	C 4	Kaufman	D 3	Pecos	A 4						
Glasscock	B 4	Kendall	C 5	Polk	E 4						
Goliad	D 5	Kent	B 3	Potter	B 2						
Gonzales	D 5	Kerr	C 4	Presidio	B 6						
Gray	B 2	Kimble	C 4	Rains	E 3						
Grayson	D 3	King	D 3	Randall	B 2						
Gregg	E 3	Kinney	B 5	Reagan	B 4						
Grimes	E 4	Knox	C 3	Real	C 5						
Guadalupe	D 5	Lamar	E 3	Red River	E 3						
Hale	B 2	Lamb	A 2	Reeves	B 6						
Hall	B 2	Lampasas	C 4	Refugio	D 5						
Hamilton	C 4	Lavaca	D 5	Roberts	B 2						

Principal Cities and Towns of Texas

Austin	D 4	Dallas	D 3	Lampasas	C 4	Taylor	D 4
Beaumont	E 5	Denison	D 3	Laredo	C 6	Temple	D 4
Belton	D 4	Denton	D 3	Longview	E 3	Terrell	D 3
Bonham	D 3	El Paso	A 6	McKinney	D 3	Texarkana	E 3
Brenham	D 4	Ennis	D 3	Marshall	E 3	Tyler	E 3
Brownsville	D 7	Ft. Worth	D 3	Navasota	E 4	Victoria	D 5
Brownwood	C 4	Gainesville	D 3	Orange	F 4	Waco	D 4
Bryan	D 4	Galveston	E 5	Palestine	E 4	Waxahachie	D 3
Cameron	D 4	Gonzales	D 5	Paris	E 3	Weatherford	D 3
Cleburne	D 3	Greenville	D 3	S. Antonio	C 5	Yoakum	D 5
Corpus Christi	D 6	Hillsboro	D 3	Sherman	D 3		
Corsicana	D 3	Houston	E 5	Sulphur Spgs.	E 3		

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Counties of Utah

Beaver	A 4	Piute	B 4
Boxelder	A 1	Rich	C 1
Cache	C 1	Salt Lake	B 2
Carbon	D 3	San Juan	E 5
Davis	B 2	Sanpete	C 3
Emery	D 4	Sevier	C 4
Garfield	C 5	Summit	D 2
Grand	E 4	Tooele	A 2
Iron	A 5	Uinta	E 2
Juab	A 3	Utah	C 2
Kane	B 5	Wasatch	D 2
Millard	A 3	Washington	A 5
Morgan	C 1	Wayne	C 4
Weber	C 1		

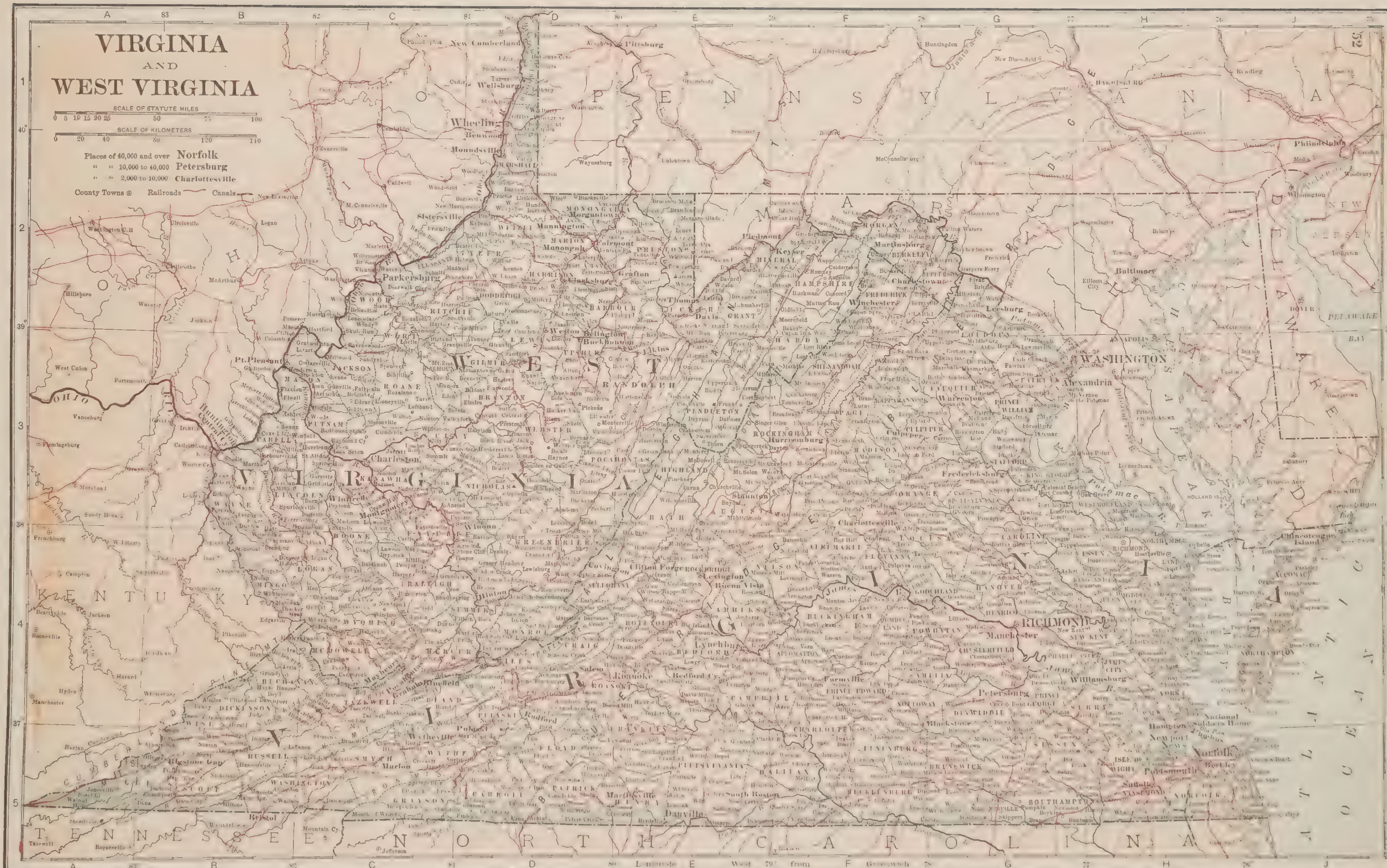
Reservations

Navajo Indian Reservation . . E 5

Uinta Indian Reservation . . D 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Utah

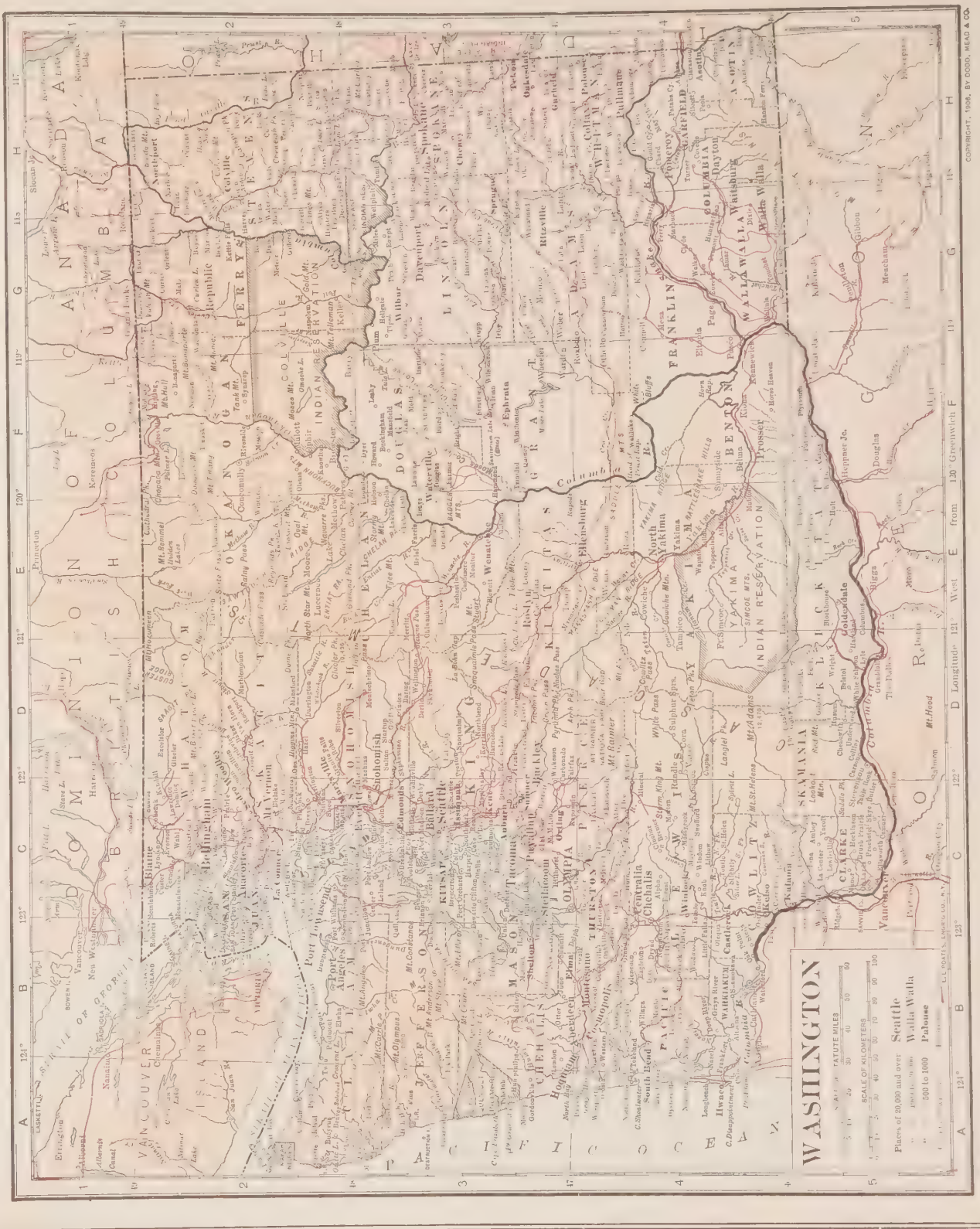
Abraham	B 3	Castle Dale	C 3	Eureka	B 3	Huntsville	C 1	Monticello	E 5	Robinson	B 3
Alta	C 2	Castlegate	D 3	Fairfield	B 2	Hyde Park	C 1	Morgan	C 1	St. George	A 5
American Fork	C 2	Castle Rock	C 1	Fairview	C 3	Hyrum	C 1	Moroni	C 3	Salem	C 2
Aneth	E 5	Cedar City	A 5	Farmington	C 2	Ibex	A 4	Mt. Pleasant	C 3	Salina	C 4
Aurora	C 4	Center	B 2	Fayette	C 3	Johnson	B 5	Nephi	C 3	Salt Lake City	C 2
Austin	B 4	Centerfield	C 3	Ferron	C 3	Junction	B 4	Newton	C 1	Sandy	C 2
Avon	C 1	Centerville	C 2	Fielding	B 1	Kamas	C 2	North Ogden	C 1	Santaquin	C 3
Axtel	C 3	Charleston	C 2	Fillmore	B 4	Kanab	B 5	Ogden	C 2	Scipio	B 3
Basin	E 4	Chester	C 3	Fishsprings	A 3	Kanosh	B 4	Ophir	B 2	Scofield	C 3
Bear River City	B 1	Circleville	B 4	Fort Duchesne	E 2	Kaysville	C 1	Orangeville	C 3	Silver City	B 3
Beaver	B 4	Cisco	E 4	Fountain Green	C 3	Kerr	A 4	Orderville	B 5	Smithfield	C 1
Bingham Canon	B 2	Clear Creek	C 3	Freedom	C 3	Lasal	E 4	Panguitch	B 5	Spanish Fork	C 2
Blackrock	B 4	Cleveland	D 3	Fremont	C 4	Layton	C 1	Park City	C 2	Spring City	C 3
Bloomington	A 5	Coalville	C 2	Gisborn	B 2	Lehi	C 2	Parowan	B 5	Springville	C 2
Boulder	B 5	Collinston	B 1	Glenwood	C 4	Lewiston	C 1	Payson	C 2	Stockton	B 2
Bountiful	C 2	Corinne	B 1	Goshen	C 3	Loa	C 4	Peoa	C 2	Teasdale	C 4
Bridgeport	E 2	Coyoto	B 4	Grantsville	B 2	Logan	C 1	Pleasant Grove	C 2	Tooele	B 2
Brigham	B 1	Cruz	B 4	Grayson	E 5	Manti	C 4	Price	D 3	Upton	A 4
Burbank	A 4	Davenport	C 2	Grover	C 4	Mayfield	C 3	Providence	C 1	Venice	B 4
Burrville	C 4	Deseret	B 3	Gunnison	C 3	Mendon	C 1	Provo	C 2	Verdure	E 5
Cache Junction	C 1	Elsinore	B 4	Heber	C 2	Mercur	B 2	Randolph	C 1	Vernal	E 2
Caineville	C 4	Emery	C 4	Helper	D 3	Midway	B 3	Redmond	C 3	Washington	A 5
Callao	A 3	Enoch	A 5	Holden	B 3	Mills	B 3	Richfield	B 4	Wellsville	C 1
Cannonville	B 5	Ephraim	C 3	Holliday	C 2	Mona	C 3	Richmond	C 1	West Jordan	C 2
Carlisle	E 4	Escalante	C 5	Hooper	B 1	Monroe	B 4	Riverton	C 2	Willard	B 1



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Counties of Washington

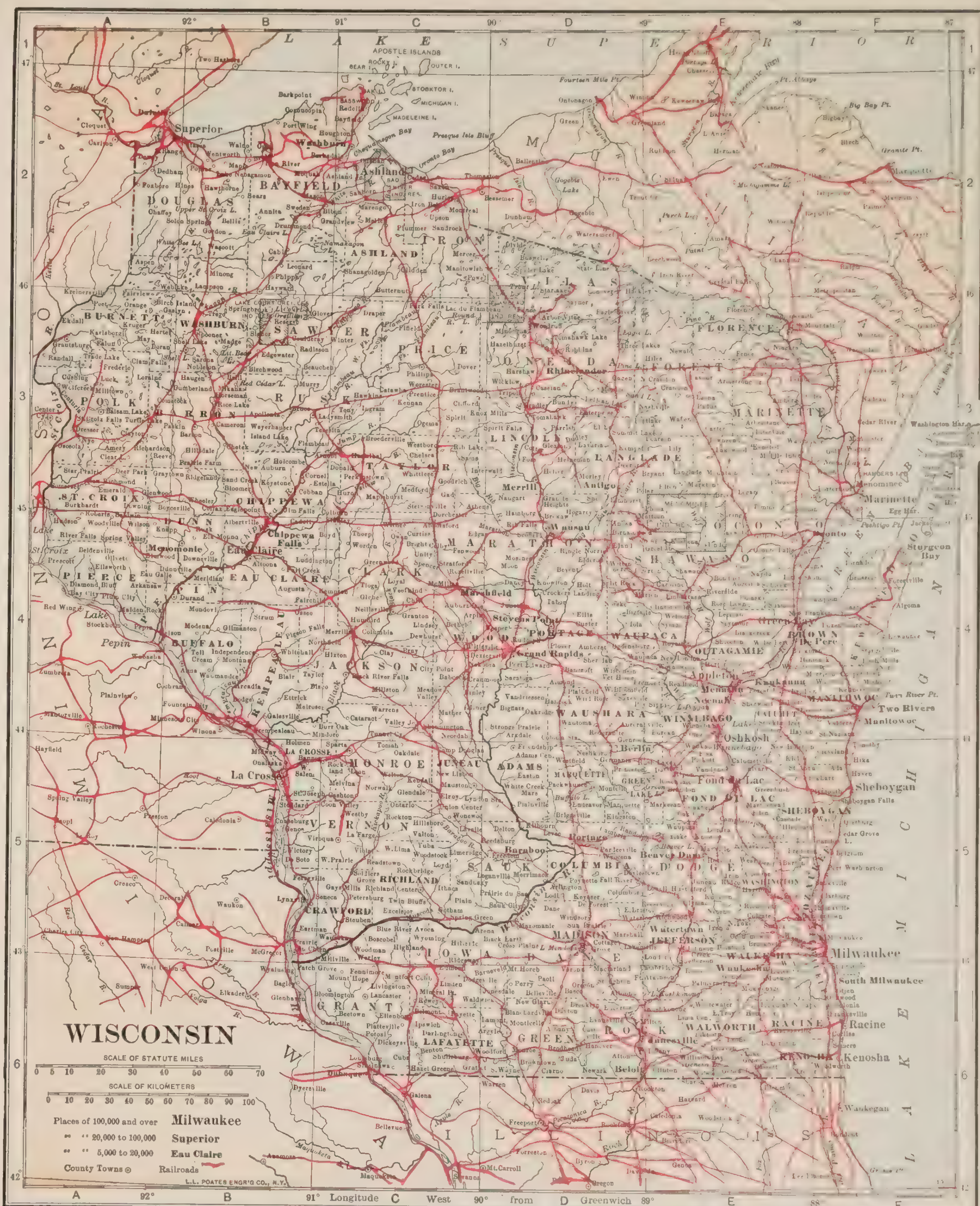
Adams	G 4	Klickitat	E 5
Asotin	H 4	Lewis	C 4
Benton	F 4	Lincoln	G 3
Chehalis	B 3	Mason	B 3
Chelan	E 3	Okanogan	F 2
Clallam	A 2	Pacific	B 4
Clarke	C 5	Pierce	C 4
Columbia	G 4	San Juan	C 2
Cowlitz	C 4	Skagit	D 2
Douglas	F 3	Skamania	D 5
Ferry	G 2	Snohomish	D 2
Franklin	F 4	Spokane	H 3
Garfield	H 4	Stevens	H 2
Grant	F 3	Thurston	C 4
Island	C 2	Wahkiakum	B 4
Jefferson	B 3	Walla Walla	G 4
King	D 3	Whatcom	D 2
Kitsap	C 3	Whitman	H 4
Kittitas	E 3	Yakima	E 4

Reservations

Colville	G 2	Queniult	A 3
Lummi	C 2	Spokane	G 3
Makah	A 2	Tulalip	C 2
Yakima	E 4		

Principal Cities and Towns of Washington

Aberdeen	B 4	Buckley	C 3	Davenport	G 3	Harrington	G 3	Orting	C 3	Shelton	B 3
Addy	H 2	Castlerock	C 4	Dayton	H 4	Hartland	D 5	Palouse	H 4	Snohomish	C 3
Adrian	F 3	Cathlamet	B 4	Dryad	B 4	Hoquiam	B 4	Pasco	F 4	South Bend	B 4
Almira	G 3	Centralia	C 4	Edmonds	C 3	Ilwaco	A 4	Pataha City	H 4	Spangle	H 3
Anacortes	C 2	Chattaroy	H 3	Egypt	G 3	Issaquah	C 3	Penrith	H 2	Spokane	H 3
Anatone	H 4	Chehalis	C 4	Ellensburg	E 4	Kalama	C 4	Pomeroy	H 4	Sprague	H 3
Arden	H 2	Chelan	E 3	Elma	B 3	Kelso	C 4	Port Angeles	B 2	Steilacoom	C 3
Arlington	C 2	Cheney	H 3	Endicott	H 4	Kent	C 3	Port Discovery	B 2	Stevenson	D 5
Asotin	H 4	Chenowith	D 5	Everett	C 2	Kettle Falls	G 2	Port Orchard	C 3	Sumas	C 2
Auburn	C 3	Cloverland	H 4	Expansion	F 5	Kiona	F 4	Port Townsend	C 2	Sumner	C 3
Baird	F 3	Colfax	H 4	Farmington	H 3	La Conner	C 2	Potlatch	B 3	Tacoma	C 3
Baker	D 2	Colton	H 4	Ferndale	C 2	Lamar	G 4	Prosser	F 4	Tekoa	H 3
Ballard	C 3	Colville	H 2	Forks	A 3	Latah	H 3	Pullman	H 4	Toledo	C 4
Barneston	D 3	Conconully	F 2	Franklin	D 3	Lynden	C 2	Puyallup	C 3	Tumwater	C 4
Bellingham	C 2	Cosmopolis	B 4	Friday Harbor	B 2	Marysville	C 2	Quincy	F 3	Uniontown	H 4
Belmont	H 3	Coulee City	F 3	Frontier	H 2	Medical Lake	H 3	Republic	G 2	Vancouver	C 5
Berlin	D 3	Coupeville	C 2	Fulda	D 5	Montesano	B 4	Ritzville	G 3	Waitsburg	G 4
Biglake	C 2	Covello	H 4	Garfield	H 3	Mount Vernon	C 2	Rockford	H 3	Walla Walla	G 4
Blaine	C 2	Cowiche	E 4	Genesee	G 2	Northport	H 2	Rosalia	H 3	Waterville	E 3
Blewett	E 3	Craige	H 4	Goldendale	E 5	North Yakima	E 4	Roslyn	E 3	Wenatchee	E 3
Bossburg	G 2	Cunningham	G 4	Gordon	F 2	Oakesdale	H 3	Scotia	H 2	Wilbur	G 3
Boundary	H 2	Danville	G 2	Gould	H 4	Ocosta	A 4	Seattle	C 3	Winlock	C 4
Bridgeport	F 2	Darrington	D 2	Hamilton	D 2	Olympia	C 3	Sedro Woolley	C 2	Yakima	E 4



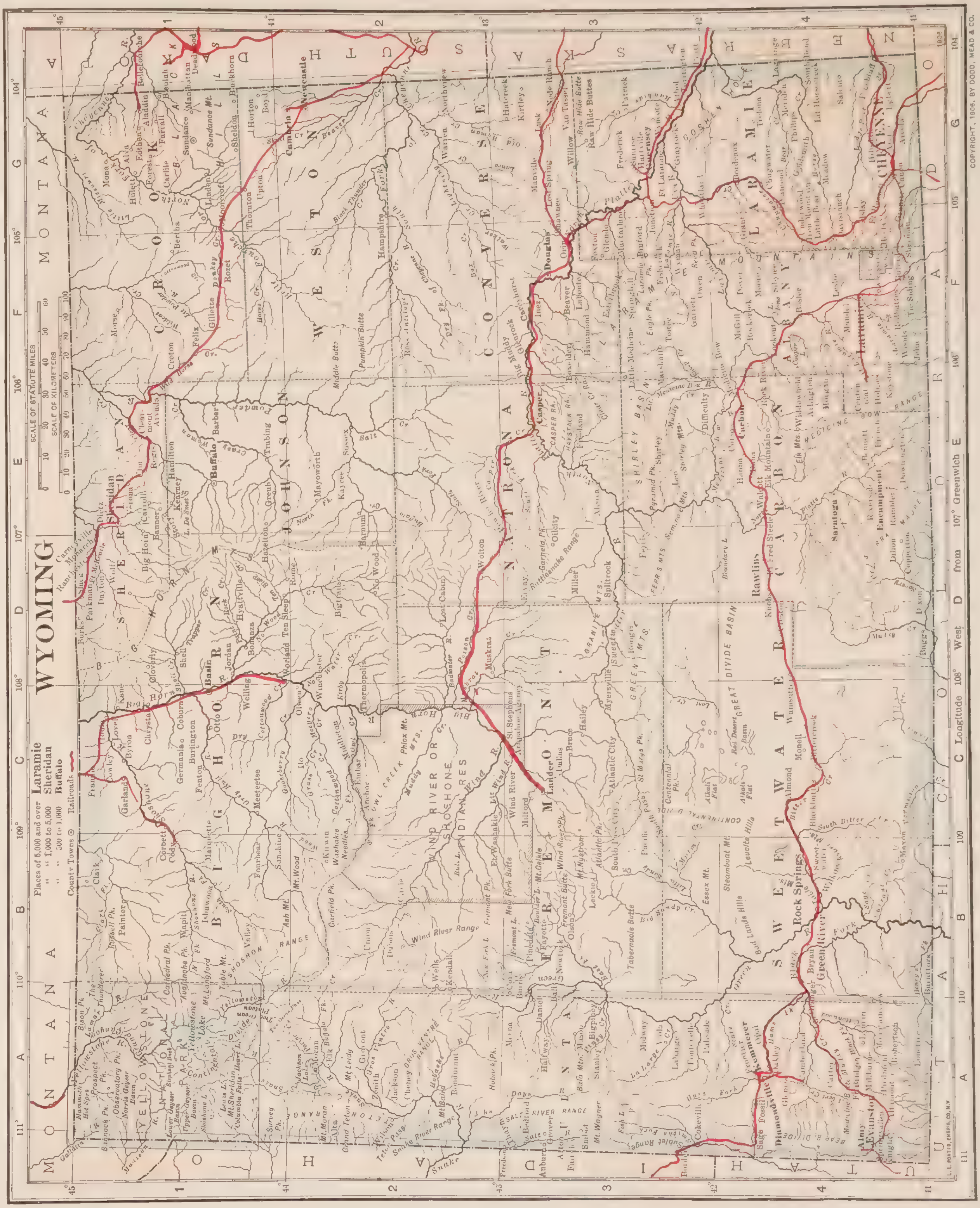
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Counties of Wisconsin

Adams	D 5	Iowa	C 5	Portage	D 4
Ashland	C 2	Iron	C 2	Price	C 3
Barron	B 3	Jackson	C 4	Racine	F 6
Bayfield	B 2	Jefferson	E 5	Richland	C 5
Brown	F 4	Juneau	C 5	Rock	D 6
Buffalo	B 4	Kenosha	F 6	Rusk	B 3
Burnett	A 3	Kewaunee	F 4	St. Croix	A 3
Calumet	E 4	La Crosse	B 5	Sauk	D 5
Chippewa	B 3	La Fayette	C 6	Sawyer	B 3
Clark	C 4	Langlade	D 3	Shawano	E 4
Columbia	D 5	Lincoln	D 3	Sheboygan	F 5
Crawford	C 5	Manitowoc	F 4	Taylor	C 3
Dane	D 5	Marathon	D 4	Trempealeau	B 4
Dodge	E 5	Marinette	E 3	Vernon	C 5
Door	F 4	Marquette	D 5	Vilas	D 2
Douglas	B 2	Milwaukee	F 5	Walworth	E 6
Dunn	B 4	Monroe	C 5	Washburn	B 3
Eau Claire	B 4	Oconto	E 4	Washington	E 5
Florence	E 3	Oneida	D 3	Waukesha	E 5
Fond du Lac	E 5	Outagamie	E 4	Waupaca	D 4
Forest	E 3	Ozaukee	F 5	Waushara	D 4
Grant	C 6	Pepin	B 4	Winnebago	E 4
Green	D 6	Pierce	A 4	Wood	C 4
Green Lake	D 5	Polk	A 3		

Principal Cities and Towns of Wisconsin

Algoma	F 4	Darlington	C 6	Kaukauna	E 4	New Richmond	A 3	Sheboygan Falls	F 5
Alma	B 4	Dartford	E 5	Kenosha	F 6	North Milwaukee	F 5	Shullsburg	C 6
Antigo	D 3	Delevan	E 6	Kewaunee	F 4	Oconomowoc	E 5	South Milwaukee	F 6
Appleton	E 4	De Pere	F 4	Kilbourn	D 5	Oconto	F 4	Sparta	C 5
Arcadia	B 4	Dodgeville	C 6	La Crosse	B 5	Omro	E 4	Spring Valley	A 4
Ashland	C 2	Durand	B 4	Lake Geneva	E 6	Onalaska	B 5	Stanley	C 4
Augusta	B 4	Eau Claire	B 4	Lancaster	C 6	Oshkosh	E 4	Stevens Point	D 4
Baraboo	D 5	Edgerton	D 6	Lodi	D 5	Phillips	C 3	Stoughton	D 6
Barron	B 3	Elkhorn	E 6	Madison	D 5	Platteville	C 6	Sturgeon Bay	F 4
Bayfield	C 2	Ellsworth	A 4	Manitowoc	F 4	Plymouth	F 5	Sun Prairie	D 5
Beaver Dam	E 5	Elroy	C 5	Marinette	F 3	Portage	D 5	Superior	A 2
Beloit	D 6	Evansville	D 6	Marshfield	C 4	Port Washington	F 5	Tomah	C 5
Berlin	D 5	Fairchild	B 4	Mauston	C 5	Prairie du Chien	B 5	Tomahawk	D 3
Black River Falls	C 4	Fennimore	C 6	Medford	C 3	Prentice	C 3	Two Rivers	F 4
Boscobel	C 5	Florence	E 3	Menasha	E 4	Princeton	D 5	Viroqua	C 5
Brodhead	D 6	Fond du Lac	E 5	Menomonie	B 4	Racine	F 6	Waterloo	E 5
Burlington	E 6	Fort Atkinson	E 6	Merrill	D 3	Reedsburg	D 5	Watertown	E 5
Cassville	C 6	Glenwood	A 3	Milwaukee	F 5	Rhinelander	D 3	Waukesha	E 6
Chilton	E 4	Grand Rapids	D 4	Mineral Point	C 6	Rice Lake	B 3	Waupaca	D 4
Chippewa Falls	B 4	Green Bay	F 4	Mondovi	B 4	Richland Center	C 5	Waupun	E 5
Clintonville	E 4	Hartford	E 5	Monroe	D 6	Ripon	E 5	Wausau	D 4
Columbus	D 5	Horicon	E 5	Necedah	C 4	Seymour	E 4	Wauwatosa	E 5
Crandon	E 3	Hudson	A 4	Neenah	E 4	Sharon	E 6	West Bend	E 5
Cudahy	F 6	Janesville	E 6	Neillsville	C 4	Shawano	E 4	Whitewater	E 6
Cumberland	B 3	Jefferson	E 5	New London	E 4	Sheboygan	F 5	Winnebago	E 4



Counties of Wyoming

County	Key
Albany	F 4
Bighorn	C 1
Carbon	E 4
Converse	F 2
Crook	G 1
Fremont	C 3
Johnson	E 1
Laramie	G 4
National Pk Res.	A 1
Natrona	E 3
Sheridan	D 1
Sweetwater	B 4
Uinta	A 3
Weston	F 2

Indian Reservation

Reservation	Key
Wind River Ind. Res.	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Wyoming

Town	Key	Town	Key	Town	Key	Town	Key	Town	Key	Town	Key	Town	Key
Afton	A 3	Beulah	G 1	Chugwater	G 4	Encampment	E 4	Garrett	F 3	Iron Mountain	F 4	Newcastle	G 2
Aladdin	G 1	Big Horn	E 1	Circle	B 2	Eothen	G 1	Germania	C 1	Ishawooa	B 1	Newfork	B 3
Alcova	E 3	Big Muddy	E 3	Clark	B 1	Ervay	D 3	Gillette	F 1	Islay	F 4	Opal	A 4
Almond	C 4	Big Piney	A 3	Clearmont	E 1	Esterbrook	F 3	Glencoe	A 4	Kaycee	E 2	Orin	[illegible]
Almy	A 4	Bigtrails	D 2	Cloverly	D 1	Evanston	A 4	Glendo	F 3	Kearney	E 1	Otto	C 1
Alta	A 2	Binford	F 3	Coburn	C 1	Fairview	A 3	Glenrock	F 3	Kemmerer	A 4	Pacific	C 3
Altamont	A 4	Bitter Creek	C 4	Cody	B 1	Farrall	G 1	Green River	B 4	Kendall	B 2	Painter	B 1
Alva	G 1	Bonanza	D 1	Cokeville	A 3	Fayette	B 3	Goldsmith	G 4	Keystone	E 4	Parkman	D 1
Anchor	C 2	Bordeaux	G 4	Croton	F 1	Fenton	C 1	Granger	B 4	Lander	C 3	Piedmont	A 4
Archer	G 4	Border	A 3	Cumberland	A 4	Fontenelle	A 3	Granite Canon	F 4	Laramie	F 4	Pinebluff	G 4
Arcola	G 4	Bosler	F 4	Dayton	D 1	Forest	G 1	Grant	F 4	Little Bear	G 4	Ranchester	D 1
Arlington	E 4	Boxelder	F 3	Diamondville	A 4	Fort Bridger	A 4	Grayrocks	G 3	Little Horsecreek	G 4	Rawlins	D 4
Arvada	E 1	Bruce	C 3	Difficulty	E 3	Fort Fred Steele	D 4	Greub	E 1	Lookout	F 4	Rock Springs	B 4
Athol	G 3	Buffalo	E 1	Dillon	D 4	Fort Laramie	G 3	Grover	A 3	Lovell	C 1	Sage	A 4
Atlantic City	C 3	Cambria	G 2	Dixon	D 4	Fort Mackenzie	D 1	Grovont	A 2	Lusk	G 3	Saratoga	E 4
Auburn	A 3	Carbon	E 4	Douglas	F 3	Fort Russell	G 4	Guernsey	G 3	Lyman	A 4	Sheridan	E 1
Baggs	D 4	Carlile	G 1	Dover	F 4	Fort Washakie	C 2	Hailey	C 3	Manville	G 3	Sundance	G 1
Banner	E 1	Carroll	E 1	Downington	E 4	Fossil	A 4	Halfway	A 3	Marquette	B 1	Sweetwater	B 4
Barnum	E 2	Carter	A 4	Dubois	B 2	Frannie	C 1	Hamilton	E 1	Mayoworth	E 2	Thermopolis	C 2
Basin	C 1	Casper	E 3	Egbert	G 4	Frederick	G 3	Hammond	F 3	Meadow	G 4	Tie Siding	F 4
Beaver	F 3	Centennial	E 4	Elk	A 2	French	E 4	Hanna	E 4	Medicine Bow	E 4	Union	B 2
Bedford	A 3	Cheney	A 2	Elk Mountain	E 4	Frontier	A 4	Hartville	G 3	Meeteetse	C 1	Wheatland	G 3
Bennett	E 4	Cheyenne	G 4	Embar	C 2	Garland	C 1	Hyattville	D 1	Merna	A 3	Worland	D 1



Principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion of Canada

Algoma . . . . . O 7
Ashcroft . . . . F 6
Athabasca L'ding H 5
Banff . . . . . H 6
Barkerville . . . F 6
Battleford . . . J 6
Bennett . . . . C 5
Birtle . . . . . K 6
Biscotasing . . . O 7
Bonheur . . . . M 7
Brandon . . . . L 7
Buckley Ho . . . E 5
Calgary . . . . . H 6
Carleton . . . J 6
Cartwright . . . T 7
Chapleau . . . . O 7
Charlottetown . . S 7
Chicontimi . . . O 7
Clinton . . . . . F 6
Comas . . . . . E 7
Cranbrook . . . H 7
Cumberland Ho K 6
Dauphin . . . . . L 6
Dawson . . . . C 4
Donald . . . . . G 6
Durwegan . . . G 5
Dyea . . . . . C 5
East Mainfort . . P 6
Edmondton . . . H 6
English River . . M 7
Essington . . . E 6
Estevan . . . . . K 7
Field . . . . . G 6
Ft a la Corne . . K 6
Ft. Albany . . . O 6
Ft Chimo . . . R 5
Ft. Chipewyan . H 5
Ft Churchill . . M 5
Ft. Connelly . . E 5
Ft. Frances . . . M 7
Ft. Fraser . . . F 6
Ft George . . . F 6
Ft. Good Hope . E 3
Ft. Grahame . . F 5
Ft. Laird . . . . F 4
Ft. McKay . . . H 5
Ft. McLeod . . F 5
Ft McMurray H 5
Ft McPherson . . C 3
Ft Nelson . . F 5
Ft. Norman . . E 4
Ft. Pitt . . . . . J 6
Ft. Providence . . G 4
Ft Rae . . . . . G 4
Ft. Resolution . . H 4
Ft. St. John . . F 5
Ft. Severn . . . . N 5
Ft. Simpson . . . F 4
Ft Smith . . . H 4
Ft Vermilion . . G 5
Ft. William . . . N 7
Ft. Wrigley . . . F 4
Fortune . . . . . T 7
Fredericton . . . R 7
Gardston . . . . H 7
Glacier . . . . G 6
Gleichen . . . . H 6
Glenora . . . . . D 5
Golden . . . . . G 6
Grand Forks . . G 7
Halifax . . . . . S 8
Hamilton . . . . P 8
Hebron . . . . . S 5
High River . . . H 6
Hope . . . . . F 7
Hopedale . . . . S 5
Hope Rossland . G 7
Hudsons Hope . F 5
Ignace . . . . . M 7
Jasper Ho . . . . G 6
Juneau . . . . . D 5
Kamloops . . . . F 6
Kasio . . . . . G 7
Kingston . . . . P 8
Lethbridge . . . H 6
Lillooet . . . . F 6
Liverpool . . . S 8
London . . . . P 8
Louisburg . . . . T 7
Lytton . . . . . F 6
McLeod . . . . H 7
Manitou . . . . L 7
Martin Falls . . . N 6
Mattawa . . . . P 7
Medicine Hat . . H 6
Moncton . . . . S 7
Montreal . . . . Q 7
Moose Factory . O 6
Moosejaw . . . J 6
Moosomin . . . K 6
Nain . . . . . S 5
Nakusp . . . . G 6
Nanaimo . . . . E 7
Nelson . . . . . G 7
Nelson Ho . . . L 5
New Westminster F 7
Nipigon . . . . N 7
North Bay . . . P 7
North Bend . . . F 7
Norway House . . L 6
Ogilvie . . . . . C 4
Okkak . . . . . K 5
Old Fort Good Hope . . . . E 3
Ottawa . . . . . P 7
Pasqua . . . . J 6
Peace River Ldg. G 5
Pembroke . . . P 7
Placentia . . . . U 7
Port Arthur . . N 7
Port Basque . . T 7
Port Essington . E 6
Port Simpson . E 6
Portage la Prairie L 6
Prince Albert . J 6
Qu' Appelle . . . K 6
Quebec . . . . . Q 7
Quesnel . . . . F 6
Ramah . . . . . S 5
Rat Portage . . M 7
Red Deer . . . H 6
Regina . . . . . K 6
Revelstoke . . . G 6
Rigolet . . . . . T 6
Riviere du Loup R 7
Rocky Mt. Ho G 6
Russell . . . . K 6
St. John . . . R 7
St. Johns . . . U 7
St. Paul . . . H 6
Saskatchewan . H 6
Saskatoon . . . J 6
Sault Ste. Marie O 7
Selkirk . . . . C 4
Sherbrooke . . Q 7
Sicamous . . . G 6
Sifton . . . . . K 6
Skagway . . . C 5
Soda Creek . . F 6
Sorel . . . . . Q 7
Stanley . . . K 5
Sudbury . . . O 7
Swift Current . . J 6
Tache . . . . M 7
Toronto . . . O 8
Trail . . . . . G 7
Trinity . . . T 7
Truro . . . . S 7
Vancouver . . . F 7
Victoria . . . . F 7
Victoria . . . H 6
Virden . . . K 6
Wabigoon . . . M 7
Whitehorse . . D 4
Whitemouth . . M 7
Winnipeg . . . L 6
Winnipegosis . L 6
Wrangell . . . D 5
Yakutat . . . C 5
Yarmouth . . . R 8
York Factory . M 5
Yorkton . . . K 6
Zoar . . . . S 5



Counties of New Brunswick

[illegible]	E3
[illegible]	B2
[illegible]	C3
Gloucester	D1
[illegible]	D2
[illegible]	D3
[illegible]	C2
[illegible]	C3
[illegible]	B1
[illegible]	D3
Sunbury	C3
Victoria	B1
Westmoreland	E3
[illegible]	C2

Counties of Prince Edward Island

[illegible]	G2
[illegible]	F2
[illegible]	F2

Counties of Nova Scotia

Annapolis	D4
Antigonish	H3
[illegible] Breton	J2
Colchester	F3
Cumberl'd	E3
Digby	D4
Guysborough	H3
[illegible]	F4
Inverness	H2
[illegible]	E4
Lunenburg	E4
[illegible]	G3
Queens	E4
Richmond	J3
Shelburne	D5
Victoria	J2
Yarmouth	D5

Cities and Towns of New Brunswick

Anagance	D3
Andover	B2
Aroostook	B2
Bath	B2
Bathurst	D1
[illegible]	D1
Blissville	C3
Campbellton	C1
[illegible]	E1
[illegible]	C3
Chatham	D1
[illegible]	A1
Clifton	D1
Dalhousie	C1
Dorchester	E3
Edmundston	A1
Flatlands	C1
Florenceville	B2
Gagetown	C3
Gaspereaux	D2
Gibson	C3
[illegible]	C3
[illegible] Falls	B1
Hampton	D3
[illegible]	E3
Hillsborough	E3
Hopewell Cape	E3
Jacquet River	D1
Keswick	B2
Memramcook	E2
Moncton	E2
New Brandon	D1
N. Canaan	D2
N. Castle	D1
N. Mills	C1
Norton	D3
Oromocto	C3
Pennfield	C3
Perth	B2
Petit Rocher	D1
Red Pine	D1
Richibucto	E2
Rogersville	D2
St Andrews	B3
St. George	C3
St. John	C3
St. Leonards	D3
St. Martins	D3
Salisbury	D2
Shediac	E2
Simonds	B2
Stanley	C2
Sussex	D3
Tabusintac	D1
Tracey	C3
Undine	B2
Westfield	C3
Wickham	D3
Woodstock	B2

Cities and Towns of Prince Edward Island

Alberton	E2
Bloomfield	E2
Charlottetown	F2
Georgetown	G2
Little Pownall	G2
Sands	G3
Montrose	E2
Mt. Stewart	G2
Port Hill	F2
Rustico	F2
Souris East	G2
Summerside	F2
Tignish	F2
Wellington	F2

Cities and Towns of Nova Scotia

Advocate	E3	Bridgetown	D4	Halifax	F4	Louisburg	J3
Amherst	E3	Chebogue	C5	Ingonish	J2	Lunenburg	E4
Annapolis	D4	Chester	E4	Kentville	E3	Mabou	H2
Antigonish	H3	Digby	D4	Lawrencetown	D4	Maccan	E3
Argyle	D5	Gd. Etang	H2	Liverpool	E4	Musquodoboit	G3
Arichat	J3	Granville	D4	Londonderry	F3	New Germany	E4
Baddeck	J2	Guysborough	H3				
Barrington	D5						

New Glasgow	G3	Sherbrook	G3
Paradise	D4	Sydney	J2
Parrsb'r'gh	E3	Tangier	G4
Pictou	G3	Truro	F3
Pt. Hood	H2	Wallace	F3
Sambro	F4	Weymouth	D4
Shelburne	D5	Windsor	E4
		Yarmouth	C5

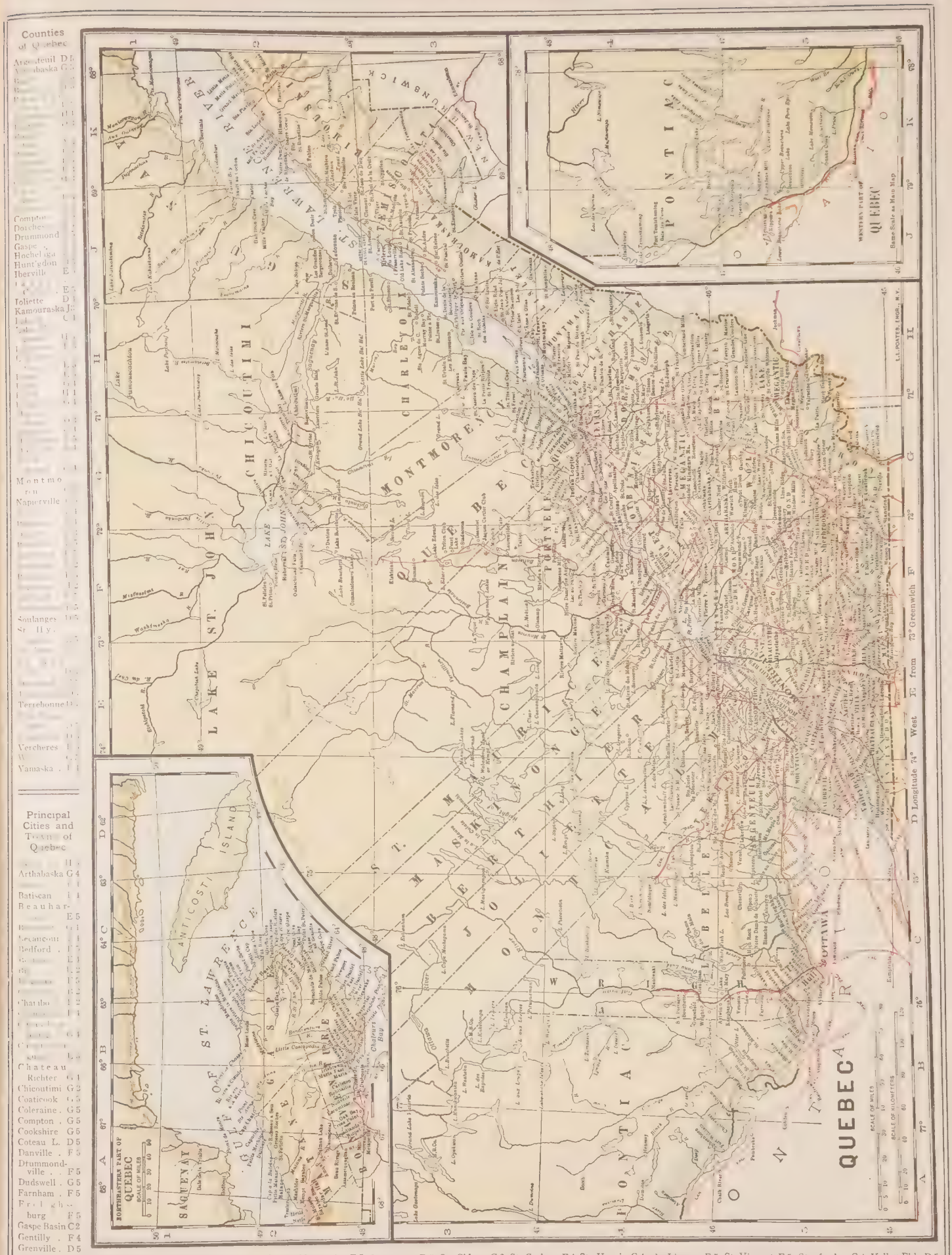


Counties of Ontario

Addington H 5
Algoma . J 8
Brant . . D 7
Bruce . . C 5
Carleton . J 3
Dundas . . J 4
Durham . . F 5
Elgin . . C 8
Essex . . B 9
Frontenac H 4
Glengary . K 3
Grenville . J 4
Grey . . . D 5
Hallimand E 8
Haliburton F 3
Halton . . E 6
Hastings . G 4
Huron . . C 6
Kent. . . B 9
Lambton . B 8
Lanark . . H 3
Leeds . . H 4
Lenox . . G 4
Lincoln . E 7
Middlesex C 8
Muskok . . E 3
Nipissing . D 1
Norfolk . D 8
Northumberland . . F 5
Ontario . . E 5
Oxford . . D 7
Parry S'nd D 2
Peel . . . E 6
Perth . . C 7
Peterborough . . F 4
Prescott . H 2
Prince Edward G 5
Rainy Riv. G 8
Renfrew . G 2
Russell . J 3
Simcoe . . E 5
Stormont . J 3
Thunder Bay . . H 8
Victoria . . F 5
Waterloo . D 6
Welland . E 8
Wellington . . D 6
Wentworth E 7
York . . . E 6

Principal Cities and Towns of Ontario

Acton . . D 6
Alexandria K 3
Amherstburg . . A 9
Arnprior . H 2
Aurora . . E 5
Barrie . . E 5
Belleville . G 5
Berlin . . D 6
Blenheim . B 9
Bowmanville . . F 6
Bracebridge E 3
Brampton . E 6
Brantford D 7
Brockville J 4
Campbellford . . G 5
Carleton Place . H 3
Chatham . B 9
Clinton . C 6
Coburg . . F 6
Collingwood . D 4
Cornwall . K 3
Dresden . B 8
Dundas . E 7
Durham . D 5
Essex . . . B 9
Fergus . . D 6
Forest . . B 7
Ft. William G 9
Galt . . . D 7
Gananoque H 5
Goderich . C 6
Graven-hurst . E 4
Guelph . . D 6
Hamilton . E 7
Harriston D 6
Hawkesb'y K 2
Huntsville E 3
Ingersoll . D 7
Kemptville J 3
Kingston . H 5
Leaming-ton . . B 9
Lindsay . F 5
Listowell . D 6
London . C 7
Mattawa . F 1
Merrick-ville . . J 4
Midland E 4
Mildmay C 5
Mt. Forest D 5
Napanee . H 5
N. Market E 5
Niagara Falls . E 7
North Bay E 1
Orange-ville . D 5
Orillia . . E 4
Ottawa . . J 3
Owen S'nd D 4
Palmerston D 6
Parkhill . C 7
Parry S'nd D 3
Pembroke G 2
Perth . . H 4
Peterbor-ough . . F 5
Petrolia . B 8
Picton . . G 6
Pt Edward B 7
Pt Arthur G 9
Port Hope F 6
Portsmouth H 5
Prescott . H 4
Renfrew H 2
Ridgetown C 9
Rockland. J 2
St. Cath-arines . E 7
St. Marys . C 7
St. Thomas C 8
Sandwich . A 9
Sarnia . . B 7
Sault Ste Marie . . E 8
Seaforth C 6
Simcoe . . D 8
South Falls H 4
S. Hampton C 4
Stamford . C 7
Stratford . C 7
Sudbury . C 1
Tilson-burg . . D 8
Tavistock D 7
Toronto . E 6
Trenton . G 5
Walkerton C 5
Wallace-burg . B 8
Waterloo . D 6
Welland . E 8
Whitby . F 6
Wiarton . C 4
Windsor . A 9
Wingham C 6
Woodstock D 7



Arthabaska G4
Batiscan I4
Beauhar- E5
Bedford . E5
Chateau Richer G4
Chicoutimi G2
Coaticook G5
Coleraine . G5
Compton . G5
Cookshire G5
Coteau L. D5
Danville . F5
Drummond- ville . . F5
Dudswell . G5
Farnham . F5
Fr l gh- burg F5
Gaspe Basin C2
Gentilly . F4
Grenville . D5
Hemming- ford . . D5
Hull . . . C5
Hunters- town . . E4
Hunting- don . . D5
Iberville . E5
Inverness G4
Joliette . E4
Kamouraska J3
Kennebec H5
Knowlton . F5
Lachute . D5
Lacollie . E5
Lambton . H5
Laprairie E5
L'Assomp- tion . . E5
Leeds . . G4
Levis . G4
Lorrette . G4
Louiseville F4
Maski- nonge . E4
Magog . . F5
Marieville E5
Melbourne F5
Montebello D5
Mont- magny . H4
Montreal . E5
Murry Bay H3
Namur D5
Napierville E5
New Car- lisle . . B2
Nicolet . . F4
Ormis . . D5
Ormstown D5
Papineau- ville . . C5
Quebec . . G4
Rawdon E4
Rimouski . K2
Riviere du Loup I3
R'nd Lake D5
St. Gideon G2
St. Scholas- tique . D5
St. An- drews D5
St. Anne . F4
St. An- selme . H4
St. Cas'mer F4
St. Come . E4
St. Croix . G4
St. Flavien K2
St. Fran- cois . . H4
St. Guil- laume . F5
St. Henri . G4
St. Hya- cinthe E5
St. Jean . H3
St. Jerome E5
St. Joseph H4
St. Juli- enne E5
St. Lin E5
St. Martine E5
St. Michel H4
St. Paul's Bay . H3
St. Prime . F2
St. Remi . E2
St. Roch . H3
St. Vincent E5
Ste. Flore F4
Sault au Cochon . F2
Sherbrooke G5
Sherring- ton . . E5
Sorel . . E4
Stanford . G4
Stanstead . F3
Terrebonne F4
Three Riv. F4
Trois Pis- toles . . J2
Vaudreuil D5
Vercheres E5
Waterloo . F5
Wolfstown G5
Yamaska . F5
Yamachiche F4

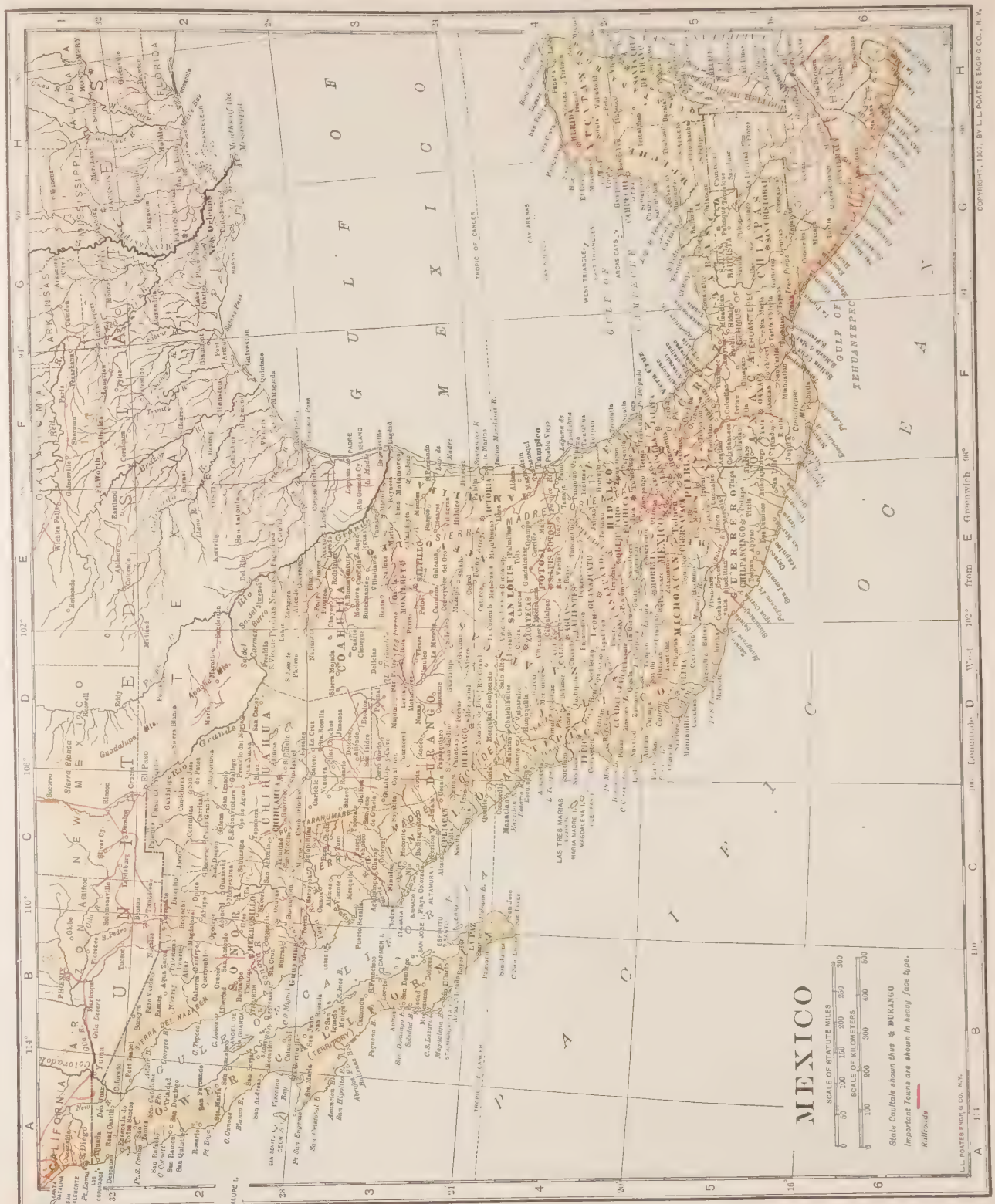


Provinces, Territories and Districts

Alberta	G 3
British Columbia	D 3
Keewatin	K 3
Mackenzie	F 2
Manitoba	K 4
Saskatchewan	H 4
Yukon	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Northwest Territories, Manitoba, etc.

Alameda	J 5	Cranbrook	F 5	Ft. Rae	F 2	La Hache	E 4	Okanagan	F 4	Rosthern	H 4	Tanmore	F 4
Albernie	E 5	Crowfoot	G 4	Ft. Resolution	G 2	Langenburg	J 4	Old Ft. Franklin	E 1	Russell	J 4	Taylorville	G 5
Alexandria	E 4	Cypress	H 4	Ft. St. James	E 4	La Prairie	K 5	Olds	G 4	Rykerts	F 5	The Elbow	H 4
Alexis Creek	E 4	Deloraine	J 4	Ft. Severn	M 3	Lash	E 4	Onion Lake	H 4	St. Albert	G 4	Tilley	G 4
Anderson	E 4	Donald	F 4	Gladstone	K 4	Lethbridge	G 5	Osnaburgh	L 4	St. Anne	K 5	Touchwood	J 4
Arnes	K 4	Ducks	F 4	Gleichen	G 4	Lillooet	E 4	Parkers	E 4	St. Paul	G 4	Trail	F 5
Ashcroft	E 4	Dundurn	H 4	Glenora	C 3	Livingstone	J 4	Pemberton	E 4	Salmon House	D 4	Tsinkut	E 4
Barlow	B 2	Echo Lake	D 3	Graham Landing	G 3	MacLeod	G 5	Penticton	F 5	Saltcoats	J 4	Union	D 5
Battleford	H 4	Edmonton	G 4	Grand Forks	F 5	Macoun	J 5	Pike	C 3	Saskatchewan Ldg	H 4	Vancouver	E 5
Birch River	J 4	Emerson	K 5	Grand Rapids	K 4	Manitou	K 5	Pt. Separation	C 1	Scarlets	G 4	Vernon	F 4
Blackwater	E 4	Erwood	J 4	Green Lake	H 4	Maple Creek	H 5	Prentis	G 4	Seton	E 4	Victoria	E 5
Bonnington	H 4	Estevan	J 5	Greenwood	F 5	Medicine Hat	G 4	Portage	K 5	Shuswap	E 4	Victoria	G 4
Brandon	J 5	Ethelbert	J 4	Gretna	K 5	Melfort	J 4	Port Essington	D 4	Sicamous	F 4	W. Selkirk	K 4
Broadview	J 4	Fernie	F 5	Hanley	H 4	Milk River	G 5	Prince Albert	H 4	Sidney	E 5	Wetaskiwin	G 4
Bulkley	D 4	Fond du Lac	H 3	Hazelton	D 3	Minnedosa	K 4	Princeton	E 5	Sifton	K 4	Weyburn	J 5
Bulls Head	G 5	Ft. Alexander	K 4	High River	G 4	Molson	K 4	Quappelle	J 4	Sloean	F 5	White Horse	B 2
Calgary	G 4	Ft. Assiniboine	G 4	Hope	E 5	Moose Jaw	H 4	Quatsino	D 4	Soda Creek	E 4	Whitewood	J 4
Carberry	K 5	Ft. Fraser	E 4	Humboldt	J 4	Morden	K 5	Quesnelle	E 4	Southesk	G 4	Whoopup	G 5
Carman	K 5	Ft. George	E 4	Kamloops	E 4	Morris	K 5	Red Deer	G 4	Spuzzum	E 5	Winnipeg	K 5
Carnduff	J 4	Ft. Good Hope	D 1	Kamsas	J 4	Nakina	C 3	Regina	J 4	Stanley	E 4	Winnipegosis	K 4
Chapin	H 4	Ft. Liard	E 2	Kaslo	F 5	Nakusp	F 4	Revelstoke	F 4	Stobart	H 4	Wolseley	J 5
Clinton	E 4	Ft. McPherson	C 1	Keithley	E 4	Nanaimo	E 5	Roddick	H 4	Strasburg	H 4	Wood Mtn.	H 5
Cochrane	G 4	Ft. Nelson	E 3	Kulda	D 3	Neepawa	K 4	Rosenfeld	K 5	Suffield	G 4	Yale	E 5
Confidence	F 1	Ft. Norman	D 1	Kuskonook	F 5	New Westminster	E 5	Rossland	F 5	Swift Current	H 4	York Factory	L 3
Cowan	J 4	Ft. Pelly	J 4	Laggan	F 4	North Bend	E 5	Rossville	K 4	Tagish	C 2	Yorkton	J 4

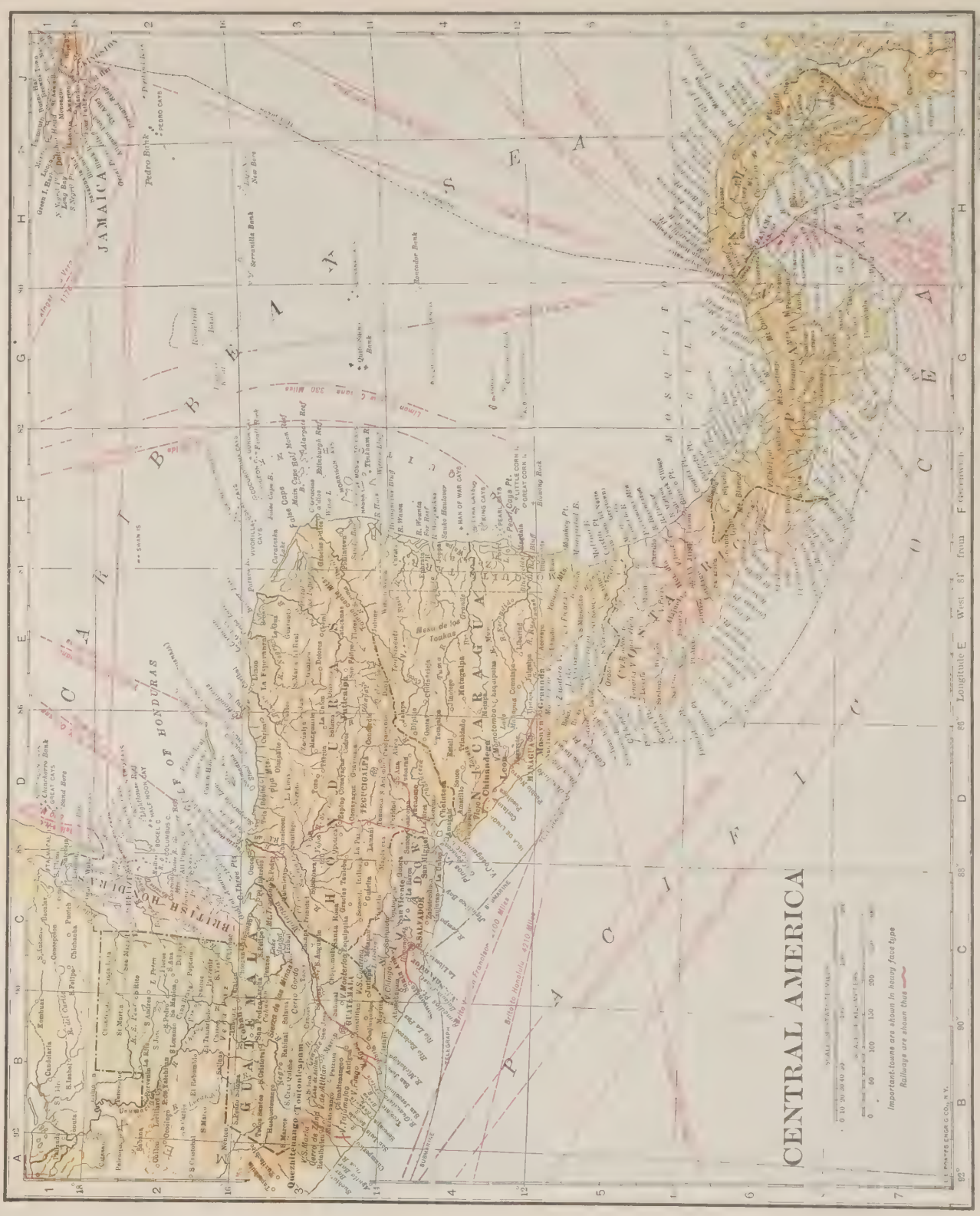


States of Mexico

Aguascahentes	D 4	Nuevo Leon	E 3
Campeche	G 5	Oaxaca	F 5
Chiapas	G 5	Puebla	F 5
Chihuahua	D 2	Queretaro	E 4
Coahuila	D 3	Quintanaroo	H 5
Colima	D 5	San Luis Potosi	E 4
Durango	D 3	Sinaloa	C 3
Federal District	E 5	Sonora	B 2
Guanajuato	E 4	Tabasco	G 5
Guerrero	E 5	Tamaulipas	E 3
Hidalgo	E 4	Tepic	D 4
Jalisco	D 4	Tlaxcalla	F 5
Lower California	A 2	Vera Cruz	F 5
Mexico	E 5	Yucatan	H 4
Michoacan	E 5	Zacatecas	D 4
Morelos	E 5		

Principal Cities and Towns of Mexico

Aboyac	E 5	Chilpancingo	E 5	Guazavas	C 2	Merida	H 4	Progreso	H 4	Taseo	E 5
Acambaro	E 4	China	E 3	Hermosillo	B 2	Mexico	E 5	Puebla	E 5	Tecamapa	E 5
Aguas Calientes	E 4	Choix	C 3	Hidalgo	E 3	Mezquite	C 3	Queretaro	F 4	Tehuacan	F 5
Alamos	C 3	Colima	D 5	Huetamo	E 5	Micorito	C 3	Reyes	D 4	Tehuantepec	F 5
Allende	E 2	Comalcalco	G 5	Iguala	E 5	Monterey	E 3	Reynosa	E 3	Tepic	D 4
Altar	B 2	Comitan	G 5	Imala	C 3	Merelia	E 5	Rio Verde	E 4	Tetela	F 5
Alvarado	F 5	Compostela	D 4	Ipala	D 4	Navita	C 3	Rodriguez	E 3	Tezuitlan	F 5
Amozoc	E 5	Concordia	C 4	Irapuato	E 4	Nazas	D 3	Rosario	A 2	Tixtla	E 5
Arispe	C 2	Cordoba	F 5	Ixtlan	E 5	Nicaray	B 2	Sabancuy	G 5	Tizimin	H 4
Autlan	D 5	Corralitas	C 2	Jalapa	E 5	Nio	C 3	Salado	E 3	Tlaxiaco	F 5
Baccrac	C 2	Cuencame	D 3	Jimenez	D 3	Nuevo Laredo	E 3	Salina Cruz	E 5	Toluca	E 5
Bagdad	E 3	Cuernavaca	E 5	Juchitan	E 5	Oaxaca	E 5	Saltillo	E 3	Totes	C 3
Batepito	C 2	Culiacan	C 3	La Barca	D 4	Ococingo	G 5	Salvatierra	E 4	Tula	E 4
Bolanos	D 4	Delicias	D 3	La Paz	B 3	Orilla	D 5	San Antonio	C 2	Tuxpan	F 4
Burras	B 2	Descanso	A 1	Leon	E 4	Orizaba	E 5	San Blas	D 4	Tuxtla	F 5
Camargo	E 3	Durango	D 3	Limon	E 5	Pachuca	E 4	San Carlos	D 2	Uruapan	E 5
Camondu	B 3	Ejutla	F 5	Linares	E 3	Padilla	E 4	San Cristobal	G 5	Vega	E 4
Campeche	G 5	Escalon	D 3	Llera	E 4	Palmarito	E 4	San Juan Bautista	G 5	Vera Cruz	E 5
Candela	E 3	Fresnillo	D 4	Mamantel	G 5	Patzcuaro	E 5	San Luis Potosi	E 4	Victoria	E 4
Carmen	G 5	Frontera	G 5	Maravatio	E 5	Penas	D 4	Santa Cruz	H 5	Vigia	H 5
Catorce	E 4	Fuerte	C 3	Matamoros	D 3	Penjamo	E 4	Sayula	D 5	Yuta	E 5
Cedral	E 3	Galena	C 2	Matehuala	E 4	Peronal	D 3	Sinaloa	C 3	Zacatecas	D 4
Chihuahua	C 2	Guadalajara	D 4	Maxcanu	G 4	Peto	H 4	Sisal	G 4	Zamora	E 5
Chilapa	E 5	Guanajuato	E 4	Mazatlan	C 4	Piedras	G 3	Tampico	F 4	Zirandara	E 5
Chilon	G 5	Guaymas	B 2	Mendez	F 3	Pochutla	F 6	Tapalpa	D 5	Zitacuaro	E 5

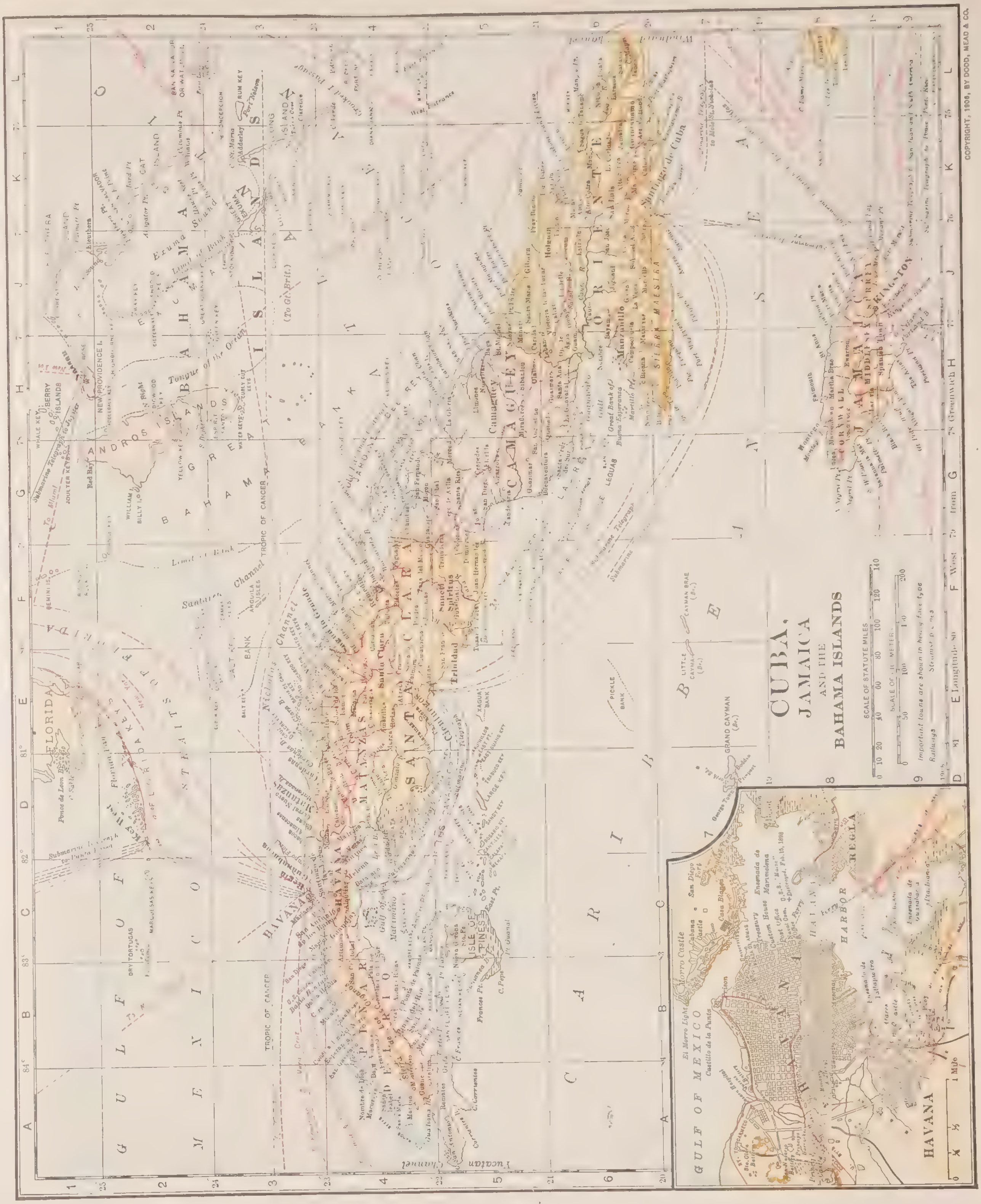


Countries of Central America

British Honduras	C 2
Costa Rica	E 5
Guatemala	B 3
Honduras	D 3
Nicaragua	E 4
Panama	G 6
Salvador	C 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Central America

Acovapa	E 5	Champerico	B 3	Istapa	B 4	Managua	D 4	Puerto Cortez	B 3	Sacadinal	E 5
Alajuela	E 5	Chargina	G 6	Jano	E 3	Masaya	D 4	Quezaltenango	B 3	Sacce	D 4
Alta Gracia	E 5	Chinandeca	D 4	Jinotego	F 4	Matagalpa	F 4	Rubinal	B 3	Sacsenti	C 4
Amatillo	D 4	Choluteca	D 4	Julung	G 3	Mazatenango	B 3	Rivas	E 5	Sonsonate	C 4
Antigua	B 3	Coban	B 3	Jutiapa	C 3	Muelle	F 5	Sn Cruz	F 5	Tablas	G 5
Bagaces	E 5	Dipilto	D 4	Jutialpa	E 3	Nacaome	D 4	St. Martin	B 2	Tagua	D 5
Belen	E 5	Dolores	E 3	La Barca	C 4	Nagarote	D 4	Salinas	B 2	Tamasca	D 3
Belize	D 2	Escuintla	B 3	La Esperanza	E 3	Negrito	D 4	San Pedro	B 3	Tecojate	B 4
Bens	E 3	Esparza	E 5	La Guz	E 3	Nicoya	E 5	San Jose	F 6	Tegucigalpa	D 3
Bluefields	F 5	Espino	D 3	Lamani	D 3	Ocotal	D 4	San Luis	E 3	Tela	D 3
Bourca	F 6	Esteli	D 4	La Union	D 4	Olanchito	D 3	San Miguel	D 4	Tempisque	D 4
Brito	D 5	Flores	E 3	La Virgin	F 5	Panama	H 6	San Miguel	C 2	Tecoy	C 5
Bugaba	F 6	Gorgona	H 6	Leon	D 4	Parita	G 5	San Rafael	D 5	Tentonicapam	B 3
Carcanta	F 6	Granada	E 5	Liberia	E 5	Parvenir	C 2	S. Salvador	C 4	Trinidad	D 4
Caribal	E 3	Guarunto	E 3	Limon	F 6	Patzum	B 3	Santa Ana	C 4	Yavisa	J 6
Caridad	D 4	Guatemala	B 3	Livingston	C 3	Pidlintewn	F 3	Santa Rita	C 2	Zacapa	C 3
Cartago	E 6	Heredia	E 5	Magdala	F 4	Poptum	C 2				



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Acklin Is. . . . L 4
Andros . . . H 2
Berry Is. . . . H 1
Billy Is. . . . G 2
Cat Is. . . . K 2
Cayman Brac . I 7
Grand Cayman I 7
Eleuthera . . J 1
Great Exuma K 7
Havana . . . C 4
Isle of Pines C 5
Jamaica . . . H 8
Little Cayman I 7
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Matanzas . . . D 4
Orange Key . F 2
Pinar del Rio . B 4
Puerto Principe . G 5
Romano Key . H 4
Rum Key . . L 3
San Salvador or Watling Is. . L 2
Santa Clara . E 4
Santiago de Cuba J 6

Principal Cities and Towns of Cuba, Jamaica, and Bahama Islands

Abrues . . . E 4
Adderley . K 3
Algarroba G 5
Alligator Pond H 9
Alonza Rojas B 4
Alto Cedro K 6
Alto Songo K 6
Amarillas F 4
Arroyo Hondo K 6
Aserradero J 7
Aunas E 4
Baga H 5
Bahia Honda D 4
Batabano C 4
Bejucal . . C 4
Belig H 7
Bieana . . H 6
Bolondron D 4
Buenaventura G 6
Cabezas D 4
Cacocum J 6
Caibarien F 4
Calixto J 6
Camajuani . F 4
Cameguey H 5
Campechuela H 6
Campo Florida C 3
Canas . D 3
Candelaria G 5
Cardenas D 3
Caridad H 5
Catalina A 4
Cauto . J 6
Chambas G 4
Ciego de Avila G 5
Cienfuegos E 4
Clarence . L 3
Corralillo . F 3
Cobre . J 6
Colon . E 4
Colonias . G 5
Consolacion del Norte . B 4
Consolacion del Sur . B 4
Corral Falso . D 4
Cruses . E 4
Daia . . A 4
Duaba . L 6
Eleuthera J 1
El Guayabal H 6
Encrucijada F 4
Estarte D 4
Estrada J 6
Ewarton H 8
Falmouth H 8
Florida G 5
Francisco B 4
Fray Benito J 5
Gibara J 5
Guira B 5
Guadalupe G 4
Guanabacoa C 3
Guanajay C 4
Guane A 4
Guantanamo K 6
Havana C 3
Holguin J 6
Imias L 6
Itabo E 4
Jaruco K 6
Jauco L 6
Jiguani J 6
Jiquimas F 4
Jovellanos D 4
Juan Hernandez F 5
Jucaro G 5
Julia D 3
Kingston J 8
La Caridad K
La Gloria H 5
La Isabela F 3
La Vega J 6
Lebanon H 6
[illegible] D 4
[illegible] H 5
[illegible] . J 6
Macuriges K 6
Marati J 5
Mantua . A 4
Manzanillo H 6
Marcella . J 6
Marianao C 3
Matanzas D 3
Mayari Abajo K 6
Melena C 4
Merced G 5
Mulleres H 5
Montego H 8
Montezuma . A 4
Moron . . . . G 4
Moron . . . . K 6
Morga . . . . E 4
Nassau . . . . H 1
[illegible] . . . . L 6
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Nombre de Dios A 4
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Gama . . . . H 6
Old . . . . H 5
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Palmira . . . . E 4
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Piedra . . . . F 4
Pinar del Rio . B 4
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Port Morant . . J 9
Port Padre . . J 5
Port Royal . J 9
Punta de Palmas . B 4
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Rancho Veloz . . E 4
Red Bay . . . . G 1
Regla . . . . . C 3
Remates . . . . A 5
Remedios . . . . F 4
Rincon . . . . C 4
Rodas . . . . E 4
St. Anns . . . . H 8
Sabana . . . . L 6
Sagua de Tanamo L 6
Saimanera . . . E 4
San Antonio de las Banos . . C 4
San Augustine . H 5
San Cristobal . C 4
San Diego . . G 5
Sancti Spiritus F 5
Sandobal . . . G 5
San Fernando . G 4
San Francisco F 5
San Jose . . . J 6
San Jose de las Ramos . E 4
San Luis . . B 4
San Luis . . K 6
Santa Ana . . H 6
Santa Clara . . . F 4
Santa Cruz . . . G 6
Santa Isabel . . A 4
Santa Maria . . . A 4
Santa Maria . . . J 5
Santa Rita . . . G 5
Santiago de Cuba K 6
Santiago de las Vegas . . . C 3
Santo Domingo . E 4
Scibabo . E 4
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Suenael Agua . J 6
Surgidero . . . . C 4
The Alley . . . H 9
Torrente . . D 4
Trinidad . . . E 5
Tunas de Zaza F 5
Union de Reyes D 4
Williams . . K 2
Yaguaramos . . . E 4
Zulueta . . . . F 4

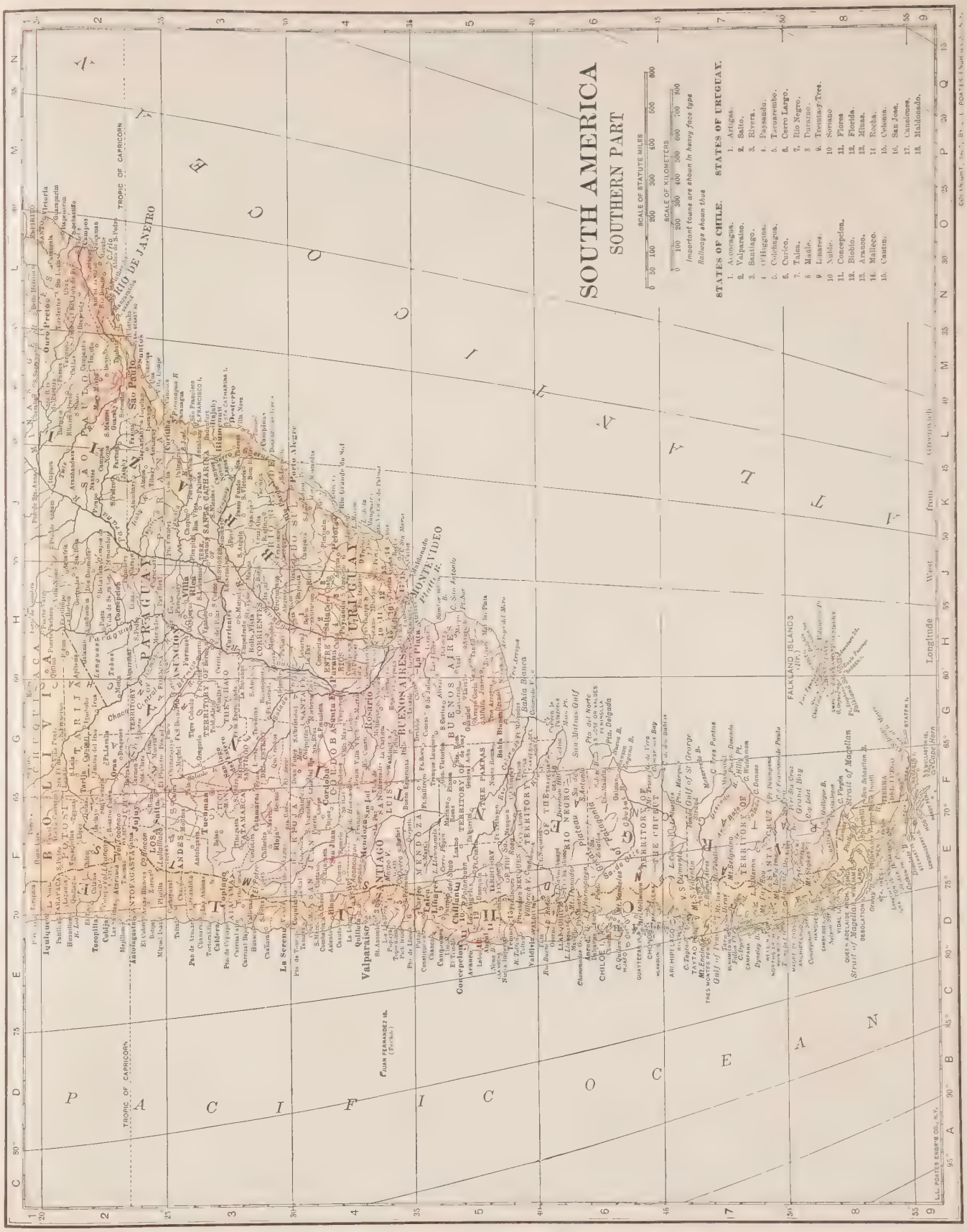


Principal Divisions

Acre	C5	Loreto	B5
Alagoas	K5	Magdalena	C2
Amazonas	D4	Maranhao	H4
Arequipa	C7	Matto Grosso	F6
Ayacucho	C6	Minas Geraes	J7
Bahia	J6	Oruro	D7
Beni	E6	Para	G4
Bermudez	E2	Parahiba	K5
Bolivar	B2	Parana	G8
Boyaca	C2	Pernambuco	K5
Caqueta	C3	Piauhy	J5
Ceara	K4	Piura	A5
Chuquisaca	E8	Potosi	D8
Cochabamba	D7	Rio de Janeiro	J8
Espirito Santo	J8	Rio Gr do Norte	K5
Falcon	C1	St. Martin	C2
Goyaz	H6	Santa Cruz	E7
Guarico	D2	Sao Paulo	H8
Guiana	F3	Sergipe	K6
Jujuy	D8	Tarija	E8

Principal Cities and Towns of the Northern Part of South America

Alagoas	K5	Ceara	K4	Islay	C7	Nazareth	K6	Potosi	D7
Ambato	B4	Chiclayo	A5	Kerra	D7	New Amsterdam	F2	Prata	H7
Aracaju	K6	Chiza	C7	La Paz	D7	Nictheroy	J8	Quilca	C7
Arequipa	C7	Cobija	C8	Larra	J7	Oruro	D7	Quito	B4
Bahia	K6	Cochabamba	D7	Lataguna	B4	Oteca	C8	Regencia	K7
Barcelona	E1	Colon	B2	Lima	B6	Ouro Preto	J8	Reyes	D6
Barquisimeto	D2	Cucuta	C2	Loja	B4	Para	H4	Riobamba	B4
Barranquilla	B1	Cuenca	B4	Maceio	K5	Parahyba	K5	Rio de Janeiro	J8
Bogota	C3	Cuyaba	F7	Maracaibo	C1	Paramaribo	F2	Rosario	D8
Bolivar	E2	Cuzco	C6	Maranhao	J4	Parapiti	E7	Salpuru	E7
Cajamarca	B5	Esmeraldas	B3	Matto Grosso	F6	Pativilca	B6	San Francisco	E8
Cali	B3	Estancia	K6	Maturin	F2	Peguas	C4	Santa	B5
Callao	B6	Georgetown	F2	Mayobamba	B5	Pernambuco	K5	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	E7
Campos	J8	Guayaquil	A4	Medellin	B2	Pessem	K4	Sao Simao	H8
Cannavieras	K7	Ibague	B3	Merida	C2	Pirayba	E5	Sorocaba	H8
Caracas	D1	Ibarra	B3	Mollendo	C7	Popayan	B3	Sucre	D7
Cartagena	B1	Iquique	C8	Monteria	B2	Port of Spain	E1	Tarapaca	D7
Cayenne	G3	Iquitos	C4	Mundahu	K4	Porto Viejo	A4	Tarija	E8
								Terenos	E8
								Timbiqui	B3
								Tocopilla	C8
								Tralpu	C5
								Trancoso	J8
								Trinidad	F6
								Trujillo	B5
								Tucacas	D1
								Tumaco	B3
								Tunja	C2
								Tutoya	I4
								Uberaba	H7
								Valenca	I5
								Varginha	H8
								Viscachillas	D8
								Yacuman	G3



Principal Divisions

Andes	F 3	Jujuy	F 2
Antofagasta	F 2	King Wm. I Land	E 8
Atacama	E 3	La Rioja	F 4
Buenos Aires	G 5	Llanquihue	E 6
Catamarca	F 3	Magdalena	E 6
Chaco	G 3	Magellanes	E 7
Chiloe	E 6	Mendoza	F 5
Chubut	F 6	Minas Geraes	K 1
Chuquisaca	G 1	Missiones	J 3
Coquimbo	E 4	Neuquen	E 5
Cordoba	G 4	Pampas	F 5
Corrientes	H 3	Paraguay	H 2
Entre Rios	H 4	Parana	J 2
Espirito Santo	L 1	Patagonia	F 8
Falkland Islands	G 8	Potosi	F 2
Formosa	G 2	Rio Grande do Sul	J 3
		Rioja	F 4
		Rio Negro	F 6
		San Juan	F 4
		San Luis	F 4
		Santa Catharina	J 3
		Santa Cruz	E 7
		Santa Fe	G 4
		Sant'go del Estero	G 3
		Sao Paulo	J 2
		Tarapaca	F 2
		Tarija	G 2
		Tierra del Fuego	F 8
		Tucuman	F 3
		Valdivia	E 5.

Principal Cities and Towns of the Southern Part of South America

Aguas Blancas	F 2	Chanaral	E 5	Jachal	F 4	Quillota	E 4
Alfulfa	G 5	Chillan	E 5	La Paz	F 4	Rawson	G 6
Ancud	E 6	Colonia	H 4	La Plata	H 5	Rio Cuarto	G 4
Angol	E 5	Concepcion	E 5	La Serena	E 3	Rio de Janeiro	L 2
Antofagasta	E 2	Concepcion	H 2	Las Salinas	F 3	Rio Grande do Sul	J 4
Arauco	E 5	Concordia	H 4	Lebu	E 5	Rioja	F 3
Asiento	E 4	Constitucion	E 5	Lunares	E 5	Rio Pardo	J 3
Asuncion	H 3	Copiapo	E 3	Los Angeles	E 5	Rosario	G 4
Bahia Blanca	G 5	Coquimbo	E 4	Maldonado	J 5	Rumo	G 4
Bella-Vista	H 3	Cordoba	G 4	Mendoza	F 4	Salto	H 4
Blumenau	K 3	Cordobita	F 3	Montevideo	H 4	San Antonio	E 4
Buenos Aires	H 4	Corrientes	H 3	Oran	G 2	San Augustin	F 4
Calama	F 2	Curico	E 5	Orsono	E 6	San Felipe	E 4
Caldera	E 3	Curitaba	K 3	Palmeiras	J 3	San Felix	E 3
Campinas	K 3	Dean Funes	G 4	Parana	H 4	San Fernando	E 4
Carapegua	H 3	Formosa	H 3	Patillos	E 2	San Juan	F 4
Carrizal Alto	E 3	Futa	E 6	Paysandu	H 4	San Luis	F 4
Carrizal Bajo	E 3	Gualeguaychu	H 4	Pelotas	J 4	San Marco	E 4
Catamarca	F 3	Iquique	E 2	Porto Alegre	J 4	San Rafael	F 4
Cauquenes	E 5	Itajahy	K 3	Puerto Montt	E 6	San Sebastiao	L 2
						Santa Fe	G 4
						Santiago	E 4
						Sant. del Estero	G 3
						Santos	K 4
						Sao Francisco	K 3
						Sao Leopoldo	J 4
						Rio Pardo	J 3
						Sao Paulo	K 4
						Talca	E 5
						Taltal	E 3
						Temuco	E 5
						Tocopilla	E 2
						Tucuman	G 3
						Valdivia	E 5
						Valparaiso	E 4
						Vicuna	E 4
						Victoria	G 4
						Viedma	G 5
						Villa del Pitar	H 3
						Villa Maria	G 4
						Villa Rica	H 3



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Colonies and Divisions

Angola . . . . . A 1
Barotse Land or N'west Rhodesia . G 1
Basutoland . . . . J 7
Bathoens Land . . I 5
Bechuanaland Protectorate . . . I 3
Belingwe . . . . J 3
British Bechuanaland . . . . . E 6
Cape of Good Hope . . . . . D 8
Damara Land . . . C 3
Gaza Land . . . . L 3
German Southwest Africa . . . . . I 5
Gorongoza . . . . E 7
Great Bushman Land . . . . . D 7
Great Namaland . C 5
Griqualand East . J 8
Griqualand West . F 7
Inhambane . . . . M 1
Khamas Country . G 2
Lomagundi . . . . I 1
Lourenco Marquez L 5
Undonitz Land . . G 1
Mafungabusi . . . J 1
Mashona Land . . K 2
Matabele Land . . I 2
Mazoe . . . . . K 1
Mozambique . . . L 2
M'Tshi . . . . . K 3
Namaqua Land . . C 7
Natal . . . . . K 7
Orange Free State . . . . . G 7
Portuguese East Africa . . . . L 5
Sebeles Land . . . I 4
South Rhodesia . . I 2
Stella Land . . . G 6
Swaz Land . . . . K 6
Tonga Land . . . L 6
Transvaal Colony . I 5
Tuli . . . . . J 3
Waterberg . . . . H 5
Zambesi . . . . . M 1
Zoutpansberg . . . I 4
Zulu Land . . . . K 6

Cities and Towns of South Africa

Aberdeen . . . . F 9
Alexandria . . . H 9
Barberton . . . . K 5
Bathurst . . . . H 9
Beaconsfield . . . G 7
Beaufort West . . F 9
Bedford . . . . H 9
Beira . . . . . M 2
Belfast . . . . . K 5
Berlin . . . . . K 4
Berseba . . . . . C 6
Bethany . . . . . C 6
Bloemfontein . . . H 7
Bloemhof . . . . G 6
Breidasdorp . . . E 10
Bulawayo . . . . J 3
Cape Town . . . D 9
Carnarvon . . . . F 8
Chai Chai . . . . L 5
Chibulo . . . . . L 5
Chirome . . . . . M 1
Cradock . . . . G 9
Dordrecht . . . . H 8
Durban . . . . . K 7
East London . . . H 9
Epukiro . . . . . D 3
Fort Mangwe . . . J 3
Fort Tuli . . . . J 3
Fraserburg . . . . E 8
Franzfontein . . . B 3
Genisdal . . . . . C 8
George . . . . . F 9
Gibeon . . . . . C 5
Gobabis . . . . . D 4
Gochas . . . . . D 5
Graaf Reinet . . . G 9
Grahamstown . . . H 9
Griquatown . . . F 7
Grootfontein . . . C 5
Gwelo . . . . . K 2
Hamburg . . . . H 9
Harrismith . . . . J 7
Heidelberg . . . . J 6
Heilbronn . . . . H 6
Hoachanas . . . . C 1
Hoopstad . . . . G 6
Hopetown . . . . G 7
Humbe . . . . . F 1
Idutywa . . . . . J 9
Inhambane . . . . M 1
Jagersfontein . . G 7
Johannesburg . . J 6
Kanya . . . . . G 5
Kazungula . . . G 1
Keetmanshoop . . D 6
Kenhart . . . . . E 7
Kentani . . . . . J 9
Khokong . . . . F 5
Kimberley . . . . G 7
King William's Town . . . . . H 9
Klerksdorp . . . H 6
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Ladysmith . . . K 7
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Loale . . . . . H 4
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Mafeta . . . . . L 5
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Malasi . . . . . F 1
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Mashi . . . . . I 4
Massubia . . . . G 2
Matippo . . . . . K 3
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Mokopon . . . . F 5
Molopololi . . . G 5
Montagu . . . . I 9
Mossel Bay . . F 10
Naosanabis . . . I 4
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Newdondale . . . H 9
Otavi . . . . . C 2
Oudtshoorn . . . I 9
Paarl . . . . . D 9
Palachwe . . . . H 4
Palla . . . . . H 4
Paterson . . . . G 9
Peddue . . . . . H 9
Petersburg . . . G 9
Pietermaritzburg . K 7
Pitsani . . . . . G 5
Port Alfred . . . H 9
Port Elizabeth . G 10
Port Grosvenor . I 8
Port Nolloth . . . C 7
Port St. John . . I 8
Port Shepstone . K 8
Potchefstroom . . H 6
Pretoria . . . . J 5
Prieska . . . . . F 7
Prince Albert . . F 9
Queenstown . . H 8
Ramutsa . . . . G 5
Rehoboth . . . . C 4
Riettontein . . . E 3
Riversdale . . . E 10
Robertson . . . D 9
Rustenburg . . . H 5
Salisbury . . . . K 1
Scottsburg . . . K 8
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Senekal . . . . . H 7
Shemba . . . . . M 1
Sicuco . . . . . M 3
Simonstown . . D 10
Smithfield . . . H 8
Sofala . . . . . M 3
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South Barrow . . K 8
Standerton . . . I 6
Steynsburg . . . G 8
Sutherland . . . E 9
Swakopmund . . B 4
Swellendam . . E 10
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Toms . . . . . C 5
Tsenan . . . . . M 4
Uitenhage . . . G 9
Union Dale . . . F 9
Upington . . . . F 7
Umtata . . . . . J 9
Umtubi . . . . . I 3
Vanrhinsdorp . . I 8
Victoria . . . . . K 3
Victoria West . . I 8
Wakkerstroom . . K 6
Walfisch Bay . . B 4
Wankies . . . . H 1
Warmbid . . . . D 7
Waterberg . . . G 3
Weenen . . . . K 7
Wepener . . . . H 7
Willowmore . . . F 9
Windhek . . . . C 4
Worcester . . . D 9



Principal Cities and Towns of Australia

Abbotts	B 5	Borthwick	J 5	Cooktown	H 3	Geraldine Mine	A 5	Kilembl	I 6	Nannine	B 5	Port Macquarie	J 6	Tenterfield	I 5
Adelaide	F 6	Bowen	H 4	Coolgardie	C 6	Geraldton	A 5	Kilmore	H 7	Nelson	G 7	Robe	F 7	Toolbranup	B 6
Albany	B 6	Bridgetown	B 6	Cooma	H 7	Giro	I 6	Kingscate	I 7	Newcastle	I 6	Rochedale	J 5	Townsville	H 3
Alberton	H 7	Brighton	H 7	Coorbedar	B 5	Goroke	G 7	Kingston	I 7	Nichol	B 4	Rockhampton	J 4	Tumut	H 7
Andamoka	F 6	Brisbane	J 5	Cossack	B 4	Goulburn	H 6	Kojonup	B 6	Norseman	C 6	Rockingham	B 6	Wagga Wagga	H 7
Armidale	J 6	Broad Arrow	C 6	Cue	B 5	Gladstone	F 6	Koolunga	I 6	Northampton	A 5	Roebourne	B 4	Walla	I 5
Australind	B 6	Broken Hill	G 6	Cunumully	J 5	Gladstone	I 4	Laura	G 3	Nowra	I 6	Russell	J 5	Wallaroo	F 6
Ballarat	G 7	Broome	C 3	Dalby	I 5	Glen Innes	J 5	Leyburn	I 5	Owiandina	I 6	Sale	H 7	Wambo	I 5
Barambah	I 5	Bunburry	B 6	Dalgety	H 7	Grey Town	G 4	Maitland	I 6	Pakington	A 5	Serpentine	B 6	Warnambool	G 7
Barcaldowan	I 5	Bundaberg	J 4	Danjinning	B 6	Gulligal	I 6	Mahomewo Sta.	I 6	Palmerston	E 1	Shellborough	B 4	Warru	I 4
Bathurst	H 6	Bunyan	H 7	Degilbo	I 5	Gundaru	H 7	Malling	B 4	Palmerville	G 3	Siberia	C 6	Warwick	I 5
Beachport	G 7	Byerstown	G 3	Deniliquin	H 7	Hamilton	G 7	Marlborough	I 5	Paramatta	I 6	Silverton	G 6	Welbing	B 6
Beechworth	H 7	Cairns	H 3	Derby	C 3	Hamilton	B 5	Maytown	G 3	Paterson	I 6	Somerset	G 2	Wellington	F 7
Bega	H 7	Camperdown	G 7	Dongara	A 5	Herberton	H 3	Mein	G 2	Pelunibi	I 6	Southern Cross	B 6	Wilson	F 6
Benalla	H 7	Cardwell	H 3	Drayton	I 5	Hindmarsh	I 5	Melbourne	H 7	Perth	B 6	Stawell	G 7	Wolpina	F 5
Bendigo	G 7	Carnarvon	A 4	Dundas	C 6	Hopetown	G 7	Melrose	F 6	Petersburgh	I 6	Stockyard	I 6	Wingham	I 5
Berkshire Val.	B 6	Casino	J 5	Durandar	I 5	Horsham	G 7	Meroo	I 7	Picton	I 6	Stradbroke	H 7	Wodonga	H 7
Betts	I 6	Castlemain	G 7	Dutton	H 7	Ipswich	I 5	Moama	G 7	Pinjarrah	B 6	Swan Hill	G 7	Wurrenup	B 6
Biddell	I 6	Charlton	G 7	Echuca	H 7	Inverah	I 4	Mondure	I 5	Point Lincoln	F 6	Sydney	J 6	Wyndham	D 3
Bingara	I 5	Coen	G 2	Eden	H 7	Kalgoorlie	C 6	Morambine	B 6	Point Pine	F 6	Tabulam	I 5	Yalburnunging	B 6
Blyth	F 6	Coimba	E 6	Esperance	C 6	Kanowna	C 6	Moreton Sta	G 2	Point Wakefield	F 6	Tambo	H 7	Yalgoo	B 5
Bombala	H 7	Colac	G 7	Eyre	D 6	Kapunda	F 6	Mt. Magnet	B 5	Port Augusta	F 6	Tamworth	I 6	Yandilla	I 5
Boodlakin	B 6	Colinton	H 7	Farinatown	F 6	Kempsey	J 6	Mullewa	B 5	Port Eucla	D 6	Taylor	J 6	Yannarie	A 4
Boorabbin	C 6	Collie	B 6	Fremantle	B 6	Kerang	G 7	Musgrave	G 2	Port Hunter	J 6	Teetulpa	F 6	York	B 6
Border Town	G 7	Conargo	H 7	Geelong	G 7	Kiama	J 6	Nairne	F 7	Portland	G 7	Terribu	J 5	Yurakine	B 6

PHYSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD

DIMENSIONS of the Earth.—The earth is scientifically described as an *oblate spheroid*, which is to say, a globe or sphere, flattened at the poles, so as to have a greater diameter between opposite surface points at the equator than between opposite surface points at the two poles.

The polar diameter is given by geographers as 7,898.7 miles at sea-level.

The equatorial diameter is similarly given as 7,926.5 miles at sea-level.

Accordingly, a radius of the earth drawn from the centre to the circumference of the globe would be:

At the equator 3,963.3 miles at sea-level.

At the pole 3,949.9 miles at sea-level.

This means that the polar radius is 13.4 miles shorter, and the polar diameter 26.8 miles shorter than the equatorial in either case.

The circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,889.5 miles.

The total surface of the area of the earth is estimated as about 197,000,000 square miles. This surface is divided into:

Water area 145,000,000 square miles.

Land area 52,000,000 square miles.

Surface Variations.—The water area, therefore, is nearly three times greater than the land area, or fills nearly three-quarters of the earth's surface, or 72.3 per cent of the whole.

The total volume of the earth is estimated at 260,000,000,000 cubic miles.

The total weight of the earth is estimated at 6,660,000,000,000,000,000,000 (six billions six hundred and sixty millions of billions) of tons of 2,000 pounds.

The mean density of the earth is about 5.5 times that of water, or 29.48. The mean density of water is a little more than 5.36, or twice that of the two most common minerals, calcite (2.72) and quartz (2.65), and more than two-thirds that of pure iron (7.75).

The water on the earth's surface is estimated as 1-4,300th part of its total mass.

If evenly distributed over a perfectly even surface, the water would cover the entire surface of the earth to a depth of 9,000 feet, or 1.7 miles.

The surface of the earth is not perfectly regular, however. The waters of the oceans have a mean depth of 2,000 fathoms, or about 1 1-7 miles; but the bottoms are immensely irregular, being broken up by vast ridges and banks, of heights ranging from a few feet to several hundred fathoms below the surface, and great intermediate valleys and abysses, which in several instances attain depths as great as 5,200 fathoms, or 6 miles.

The dry land of the world, or the several areas of land elevated above sea-level, is included in the five great continental systems—America, Eurasia and Africa, Australia, the Antarctic continent, and the Arctic archipelagos—together with their surrounding, or littoral, islands.

The land to the north of the equator is nearly three times that to the south. As a rule small islands belong to some continental system; few, except those of distinctly volcanic origin, are found far from shore.

Variations from Sea-Level.—The elevation of the land above sea-level varies from 0 to 29,000 feet (5½ miles). The following table shows the percentage of the earth's surface above and below indicated levels in feet:

	Per cent
Over 6,000 feet above sea-level	2.3
Over sea-level to 6,000 feet	25.5
Under sea-level to 6,000 feet	14.8
From 6,000 to 12,000 feet below	14.8
From 12,000 to 18,000 feet below	39.4
More than 18,000 feet depth	3.2
	100.0

The 27.7% above the sea and 72.3% below are distributed in several contours as shown by the next table:

PERCENTAGES ABOVE AND BELOW SEA-LEVEL

Contours of Surface	Above Sea-level	Below Sea-level
Sea-level	27.7	72.3
6,000 feet	2.3	57.5
12,000 "	0.7	42.7
18,000 "	0.09	3.2
24,000 "	0.004	0.07

The immense heights and depths thus represented are comparatively insignificant to the total bulk of the earth. On a globe of 15 feet in diameter the highest mountain would be represented by an elevation of no more than ⅛ inch. The deepest depth of the ocean bed would be represented by a similarly shallow depression. The greatest heights and depths, therefore, being no more than .0007 of the diameter, are mere superficial roughnesses of the surface, scarcely more important than the microscopic serrations on the edge of a razor. On a globe the size of a large orange they would be insignificant, while the oceans would be scarcely as important as the wetness adhering to the surface after immersion of the orange in water.

Between the lowest sea depth, off the Ladrone Islands, 31,614 feet, and the highest mountain, Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet, is a vertical distance of about 12 miles.

The surface of the earth above sea-level, is diversified into contours of varying heights, commonly distinguished as plains, hills, mountains, and table-lands, or plateaus.

In general, a mountain is any height of land, sloping on either side, that rises above 1,000 feet. A hill is any sloping rise of less than 1,000 feet. A plateau or table-land is an extended elevated surface. Elevations of land other than plateaus generally occur in chains or systems.

According to the most recent authorities, about two-thirds of the dry land of the earth lies at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea-level, leaving about one-third below that height. About 8.3% of the whole lies above 6,000 feet elevation; about 2.5% above 12,000 feet; about 0.3% above 18,000 feet; about 0.01% above 24,000 feet.

The Continental Shelf.—The *continental shelf* is a term used to denote the gradual slope of the sea-bottom away from the shore. In this space the sea is seldom over 600 feet deep. Nearly all the littoral islands are borne upon the continental shelves.

The British Isles, for example, lie on the continental shelf of Europe, where the water is not over 600 feet deep, and they would be joined to the Continent again if the bed of the North Sea were to rise from 100 to 150 feet. A very large area of the North Sea is not over 95 feet deep. Along the North American coast, off New Jersey, the continental shelf extends out for 110 miles, and at New York City for 120 miles, with a depth of 600 feet and an outward slope of one foot in 968. Under the waters of New York Bay the old Hudson River channel may still be traced.

Where Newfoundland rises from it in the northeast, the continental shelf is over 500 miles wide, thence narrowing to the southward, past the Carolinas, and regaining its normal width in the Gulf of Mexico. The depth of water over this shelf is not 300 feet until within 15 miles of the 600-foot line. Shelves occur also along the northeastern and southeastern coasts of South America. There are virtually none on the western coasts, and very insignificant ones on the Pacific Coast of North America. Off California it is only 10 miles out to the 600-foot line, where there is a sharp descent to 3,000 or 3,600 feet, and then for 40 or 50 miles another descent from 9,600 to 14,400 feet. From Europe, across the North Sea and beyond Great Britain, extends a broad shelf. From Asia, stretching southeastward, and from Australia, stretching northward, are two other broad shelves.

The East India Islands, down to a line to the north of New Guinea and Celebes, are a part of Asia, the depth of the seas between being rarely over 300 feet. New Guinea is a part of Australia, as the Falkland Islands are of South America.



MATTERHORN, VALAIS ALPS, SWITZERLAND

Highest summit of the Alps, 14,780 feet. The upper crag is a sheer precipice 4,000 feet in height

Contours of the Sea Bottom.—The *deeps* of the seas are depressions lying below 18,000 feet. The greatest deep yet reported is 31,614 feet (5,269 fathoms), in the Pacific Ocean, near the island of Guam. In the Atlantic Ocean the greatest deep is 27,366 feet (4,561 fathoms), off the coast of Porto Rico.

Off Japan and the Kurile Islands northward through Kamchatka the Tuscarora deeps vary from 4,300 to 4,600 fathoms. Off the southwestern parts of the Aleutian Islands there is a deep of 4,000 fathoms, the Aleutian deep.

About half-way between Hervey Islands and Sydney, Australia, is another deep of over 4,500 fathoms, called the Penguin.

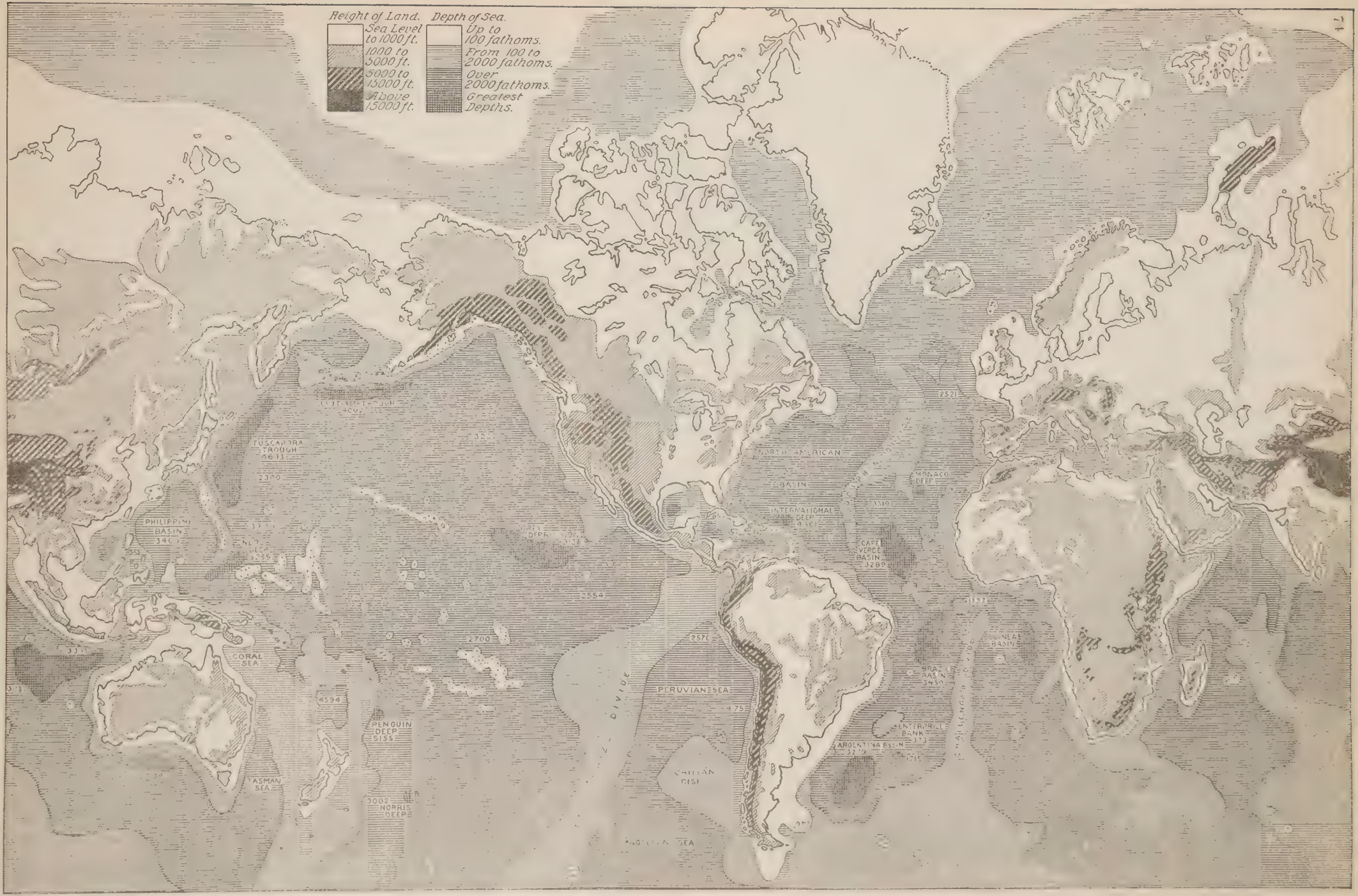
The depths of 3,000 to 3,600 fathoms are called "troughs," the deeper ones "basins." They occur off the southern coast of Australia, 3,000 fathoms; between the Ladrones and the Philippines, 3,400; stretching in a line north of the Aleutian deep, along the edge of the Tuscarora deep and curving sharply toward the Ratack Islands, varying up to 3,900 fathoms; between this deep and the Ladrones and Ratack Islands, 3,000 to 3,400 fathoms; in a wide circle around the Phœnix Islands, from 3,000 to 3,500; north and south of the Hawaiian Islands two strips curve eastward toward each other, the southern 3,000 to 3,100 fathoms, the northern 3,000 to 3,500; north of the latter an east and west strip of 3,000 fathoms; east of New Zealand, inclosing the Chatham, Antipodes, and Bounty Islands, 3,000 fathoms; between South America and Africa, the Brazil Basin, 3,000 to 3,400, and nearer the African coast the Guinea Basin, 3,000 to 3,200; between the North African coast, not far west of Cape Verde Islands, the Cape Verde Basin, 3,269 fathoms; between this and the West Indies, stretching northward around the Bermudas and into mid-ocean, the North American Basin, 3,825 fathoms; off the southeastern coast of South America, northeast of Falkland Islands, the Argentine Basin, 3,273 fathoms.

The islands generally show the course of shallow water, being the summits of otherwise submerged ridges. Some of the islands, however, have great depths about them.

Bermuda, within 25 miles to its east, has a depth of nearly 16,000 feet, with a mean slope of one foot to every 8¼ miles.

The Phœnix Islands, in the central Pacific, emerge from depths of 18,000 to 21,000 feet.

In the Low Archipelago, occurs probably the most abrupt, the mean being one foot to every .92 mile.


Height of Land.
Sea Level to 1000 ft.
1000 to 5000 ft.
5000 to 15000 ft.
Above 15000 ft.
Depth of Sea.
Up to 100 fathoms.
From 100 to 2000 fathoms.
Over 2000 fathoms.
Greatest Depths.
TUSCARORA TROUGH 4613
PHILIPPINE BASIN 3400
CORAL SEA
TASMAN SEA
PENGUIN DEEP 5159
NORRIS DEEP 3002
NORTH AMERICAN BASIN
MONACO DEEP
INTERNATIONAL DEEP
CAPE VERDE BASIN 3289
PERUVIAN SEA
ENTERPRISE BANK
ARGENTINA BASIN
CHILEAN RISE
ANGULAR SEA
DIVIDE
CHALLENGER DEEP
2554
2700
2570
2521
1319
4594
4754
3430
1716
3223

The Atlantic Ocean.—The depths of less than 18,000 feet (3,000 fathoms) occur in the North Atlantic between Greenland and Iceland and Norway—the great Scandinavian Plateau—in some places only 1,500 feet below the surface. From this plateau emerges Iceland, which prolongs itself under water southwestward in a ridge of 750 miles and northeastward to the island of Jan Mayen. To the north of the plateau is a deeper region of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. To the southward the plateau rises into the Dolphin Divide, which averages not more than 9,600 feet under water, while the depths to the east are 15,000 feet or over, and to the west 17,400 to 21,000 feet.

In the South Atlantic Ocean, from Ascension Island a long plateau extends southward and broadens east and west at the 40th parallel, extending on the west to Patagonia, and rising into the continental shelf. This is called the Challenger Plateau, from 8,600 feet to 11,000 feet below the surface.

The Pacific Ocean.—Through the greater part of its area the Pacific Ocean is over 15,000 feet (2,500 fathoms) in depth. The continental shelf is very narrow along the entire western coast of both Americas, the dip being abrupt a few miles off the shore line.

Running southward from Central America, and bulging westward toward the Low Archipelago, is the Enterprise or Easter Divide, ranging above 1,000 fathoms in depth. The bulge slopes westward by north to about 164° W. longitude. Extending south, the Divide probably joins the Antarctic Continent.

Rising northward from the Antarctic Continent are the New Caledonian Ridge, which is continuous with the shelves of Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand; and the Indian Divide or Plateau, rising westward off the centre of the Indian Ocean.

The great area of the Pacific ranges in depth between 2,300 and 3,400 fathoms, varying greatly.

Mean Depths of the Oceans.—The mean depth of the whole ocean is about 12,000 feet.

The oceans and seas with their greatest and mean depths are as follows:

The Atlantic: mean depth, 15,000 feet, the western half being the deeper. The greatest depth, 4,561 fathoms, occurs north of Porto Rico. Area of the two Atlantics, about 31,000,000 square miles.

The Pacific: mean depth, 16,000 feet, the western half being the deeper. The greatest depth is 31,614 feet, off the island of Guam. Area of the two Pacifics, 50,309,000 square miles.

Indian Ocean: the greatest depth is 18,582 feet; area, 28,311,119 square miles.

Arctic Ocean: greatest depth, 9,000 feet; area, 4,781,000 square miles, according to the best estimates.

Southern Ocean: greatest depth, 25,200 feet; area, 30,592,000 square miles.

In the West Indian Sea—the Caribbean Sea: greatest depth, 17,000 feet, with deepest Atlantic connection between Santa Cruz and Porto Rico, 5,400 feet.

The Cuban Sea: greatest depth, 20,000 feet, between Honduras and Jamaica, with shallow water (600 to 4,080 feet) connecting it with the Caribbean.

In the Gulf of Mexico: greatest depth, 12,714 feet.

In the Mediterranean Sea—the Levant Sea: greatest depth, 13,000 feet. The Central (between Sardinia and Italy): greatest depth, 12,500 feet. The Western (separated from the Levant Sea by shallow water not over 1,200 feet, between western Sicily and Tunis): greatest depth, 9,500 feet. The Straits of Gibraltar, generally 5,400 feet deep, are 9,600 feet deep between Cape Spartel and Trafalgar.

Ocean Tides and Currents.—The *tide* is the daily rising and falling of the waters of the ocean. The first is called "flood-tide," and its highest reach "high-water"; the second "ebb-tide," and the lowest point "low-water." Tides are caused by the attraction of the sun and moon. The moon, being nearer to the water on the surface of the earth than to the solid land beneath, its pull on the water draws it up and away from the earth into a tidal-wave. Likewise, the water on the other side of the earth, being farthest away from the moon's influence, gets the least pull, so that the earth is, as it were, drawn away from it; thus it is that on the other side of the earth turned away from the moon there is also a tidal-wave. The influence of the sun modifies these attractions. Thus we get high-tide at new and full moons, called "spring tide," and the low tides of certain other ages of the moon, called "neap tide." This equilibrium theory, however, does not take into account the constantly changing meridian which the earth presents to the moon (the tidal-wave crest ever following and stretching toward the moon), so that the only method of predicting high-water for any given place is by analyzing a long series of tidal observations, made at that particular point.

River tides.—Where the ocean-level at a river's mouth has been raised the ocean tidal rise appears as a strong current running upstream. Sometimes this current advances with a velocity of high wave crest (called a "bore") sufficient to raise the river-level considerably above the sea-level.

Ocean currents are (*a*) horizontal, caused by the wind, and (*b*) vertical, caused by difference of temperature.

(*a*) Horizontal or surface currents. In all three oceans—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian—the direction of the winds is generally westward on the equatorial side of the tropical belts of high pressure. These are the trade-winds, turning northeast in the northern hemisphere, and southeast in the southern hemisphere.

The surface waters respond to the winds in both tropical latitudes by a movement toward the west, called the north and south equatorial drifts, which carry the Atlantic waters toward the American shores, and the Pacific waters toward the shores of Africa and Australia, at a rate of 12 to 24 miles a day; between the two drifts are compensation currents, which first spread out in a sheaf-like form, then reverse their direction and flow to the east, those on the equatorial side of the main drifts uniting to form the counter-equatorial current, flowing east during July, August, September, and reenforced by the southwest monsoon winds of the African and Central American coasts.

On the polar side of the tropical belts the winds have generally an easterly direction. The water carried by the equatorial drifts banks up, as it were, on the eastern continental shores, causing a disturbance of equilibrium, which is adjusted by a "stream" or gravity current, which follows the shore-line away from the equator, and is then turned off shore by west winds and by the earth's diurnal rotation, and lost in the general easterly drift of the temperate zone. Such is the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, the Brazilian current in the South Atlantic, the Kuro Sivo in the North Pacific, the Australian current in the South Pacific, the Mozambique current in the Indian Ocean—all persistent and regular in their courses.

In extra-tropical latitudes the easterly drift is as variable as the winds themselves.

In the North Atlantic Ocean the easterly drift splits to the northwest of the Azores. One part, turning to the south along the Peninsula and African shores, carries into the north equatorial current, thus closing the circle and forming a vast gentle eddy obedient to the prevailing winds. The other part turns east and north toward Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Iceland. With respect to the other oceans, it is possible that the drifts move in a similar way, though there is as yet not sufficient knowledge to justify the assertion. Our knowledge of the theory of vertical currents is also based upon observations in the North Atlantic.

(*b*) Vertical currents, caused by difference of temperature. The bottom waters of every ocean (even in



MAPS SHOWING THE ANNUAL ISOTHERMAL AND ISOBARIC REGIONS FOR JANUARY AND JULY

The Isothermal lines limit the regions of equal temperature, indicated in degrees Fahrenheit. The Isobaric lines limit the regions of equal barometric pressure, as expressed in terms of millimeters, indicating the height of a column of mercury read below or above any given line from the equator to the poles

the equatorial regions) in free communication with the pole have a temperature differing but slightly from that of the polar latitudes, the lower bottom temperatures being those in closer relation with the cold polar waters. The thickness of the bottom stratum of cold water averages 3,600 feet, too thick to represent the return flow of the warm water carried toward the pole by surface drifts. The surface temperature along the equator is modified by the continual ascent of glacial water in littoral regions, the polar temperature attaining smaller depth here than in higher latitudes. For these reasons it is supposed that the cold band along the eastern coast of North America is caused by this ascent of the polar water toward the surface, diverted from its original equatorial course and forced up the Atlantic slope.

Currents and Temperatures.—Ocean currents distribute heat or cold over the globe. Tropical currents carry superficial heat to the colder regions, seldom affecting depths below 3,000 feet, while cold, temperate, and polar currents carry cold through all depths, and though heavier than the warm waters, push up along the continental shelf, little affected by the warmer waters they displace.

The areas of warm water widen on the west side of an ocean and narrow on the east side. In the North Atlantic the westward tropical flow over the Bermudas bends northward the isotherm of 68° and also that of 62°. In the South Atlantic it bends the isotherms of 74° and 68° far away from the equator, the latter to latitude 30°. The high latitude current reaches the western borders of Europe and Africa, and the isotherm of 68° bends in the North Atlantic to 15° N., in the South Atlantic to 60° S.

Through the breadth of the oceans, owing to the polar movement toward the equator, the waters at 600 fathoms depth have a nearly uniform temperature of 40° F.; at 500 fathoms, from 42° to 45°; at 1,000 fathoms, between 36° and 40°; at 2,000 fathoms and below, from 32° to 36° F.

The deeper part of the North Atlantic has the bottom temperature of 35° F.; the South Atlantic, with its more open polar connection, 31° to 34° F.; the Pacific, 34.6° to 35.4° F.; Arctic, 28° F.; the Caribbean and Mexican Seas, with the straits connecting them, 39½° F. The Mediterranean, with no inflowing cold waters, has a temperature of 54° to 56° F. everywhere below 600 feet.

Regular periodical variations of temperature are indicated by systems of isothermal, or equal-temperature, lines, which indicate zones of approximately equal temperature around the world. These show that the heat zones diverge widely from lines parallel to the equator, being influenced by considerations of land elevation, as well as by the prevalence of land or water in any region. Varying atmospheric pressures are similarly indicated by isobaric lines, which vary from regular zones according to the prevailing winds. Accompanying maps show averages of both orders of lines, computed for the months of January and July.

Winds and Rainfall.—In general, the courses of winds are coincident with those of the great oceans' currents. In the tropics the prevailing course is from the east (trade-winds), and in higher temperature latitudes from the west. The calms are usually along the equator, in mid-ocean between the parallels of 25° and 35°, and about the poles.

The trades strike the east side of a continent, and, bending away from the equator, become the westerly winds. Conversely, the winds from the west strike the west side of a continent, one part, deflected toward the equator, becoming warm, the rest, curving toward the poles, losing its heat. In the Indian Ocean, however, north of the equator, these conditions are modified by the presence on the equator of the great mass of Asia, which pushes the circuit to the south, so that the winds from the east correspond to the trades of other oceans.

In the South Pacific the cold moist wind from the west divides on striking South America. The northern branch passing into warmer regions increases the wind's capacity for moisture, which it sucks up from beneath, and causes the desert of Atacama and the dry shore region northward through Peru. The southern branch passes into colder regions, where it loses heat, condenses, and makes a wetter area—the annual rainfall at Valdivia is 115 inches. The west winds behave in a similar manner on the western border of North America, North Africa, and Europe, in western South Africa and western Australia.

The warm moist wind from the east over the tropics, on the other hand, as it strikes North and South America, curves away from the equator into cooler latitudes, and makes the moist region of eastern North and South America, and also, with the position of the great western mountain range, of the interior. Trade-winds act in the same way on the eastern side of Eurasia and Australia, producing the wet border of China.

Mountain ranges, with their cold summits, condense moisture and, therefore, modify the system of rainfall both locally and generally. Very lofty ranges prevent clouds from passing, hence limit rainfall.

Average Rainfalls.—The annual rainfall varies greatly in different places. In the Sahara and Gobi Deserts, and in parts of Mexico and Peru, it never rains at all while at Cherrapungi, in Bengal, the annual rainfall amounts to 493 inches. The highest rainfalls, of course, occur in the Tropics, in mountainous districts, and in regions near the sea. In parts of England and Scotland the rainfall does not amount to 30 inches—in Lincolnshire it is below 20 inches; on the other hand more than 40 inches fall over a portion of England, while over a considerable part of the Scotch Highlands the amount exceeds 80 inches. The rainfall is higher in Ireland. The highest rainfall in England is at Seathwaite, in the lake district. The difference is in some cases very striking; thus, in Norway and in Spain, the annual fall varies from nearly 70 inches to 13. In Russia and Siberia it drops from 20 inches to 3, and France and Germany have a rainfall varying from 35 to 20 inches, though the figures are much larger in mountainous districts. The annual rainfall of Australia is as low as 7 inches in some parts and in others it mounts as high as 50 or 60 inches. The accompanying table shows the annual fall of rain in inches in various parts of the world:

Place	Situation	Annual Rainfall Inches
Cherrapungi	Bengal	493
Vera Cruz	Mexico	180
Ratnapura	Ceylon	148
Seathwaite	England	146
Hokitika	New Zealand	120
Colombo	Ceylon	87
Bombay	India	74
Bergen	Norway	72
Zanzibar	E. Africa	59
Brisbane	Queensland	50
New York	United States	38
Christchurch	New Zealand	26
London	England	24
Port Elizabeth	S. Africa	24
Gawler	S. Australia	13
North Cape	Norway	11
San Diego	United States	9
Karachi	India	7
Port Said	Egypt	2

Pelagic Islands.—As has been said, the islands adjoining the continents are properly continental islands, with generally shallow water between them and their continents—such are Great Britain, the East Indies, the West Indies, New Guinea (a part of Australia), the Celebes, the Falkland Islands, Japan, Vancouver Island, Chiloe, etc.

Of ocean islands, generally the tops of submerged mountain chains, the Pacific has about 675, with a mean area of 80,000 square miles. Excluding New Caledonia and other large islands in the southwestern part, the remaining 600 islands are less in area than the State of New York—49,000 square miles. The range of islands in the oceans are as regular and as long as the mountain ranges of the land.

Following are the principal ocean chains of islands in the Pacific Ocean, showing the general northwestern direction in which they all trend:

Group	Course	Chain
Hawaiian Islands.	N. 64° W.	In North Pacific. Hawaiian Chain. Northwesterly direction of 400 miles.
The Low Archipelago.	N. 60° W.	In South and Middle Pacific.
Society Islands.	N. 62° W.	
Rurutru Islands.	N. 65° W.	
Hervey Islands.		The Polynesian Chain.
Samoan Islands.	N. 68° W.	Northwesterly direction of 5,500 miles.
Radack Islands.	N. 30° W.	
Gilbert Islands.	N. 34° W.	
Ralick Islands.	N. 37° W.	
New Ireland.	N. 65° W.	
Solomon Isles.	N. 57° W.	In South Pacific.
New Hebrides.	N. 40° W.	Australian Chain.
New Caledonia.	N. 44° W.	Northwesterly direction of over 1,500 miles.
Louisiade.	N. 56° W.	
New Zealand.	N. 50° W.	

This whole grand chain of islands interlaps with parallel groups in a general northwesterly direction, covering nearly 6,000 miles in length.

In the Atlantic Ocean the Azores have a west-northwest trend, like the Hawaiian chain. The Canaries present two courses, one northwest and one northeast.

In Asia and Europe the Sumatra line from Malacca turns northward and joins the knot of mountains formed by the meeting of the two ranges—the one facing the Pacific, the other the Indian Ocean. At this point the Himalayas, continuing a Chinese range, commence at right angles with the termination of the Malacca line, then rise northwesterly in the Hindu-Kush, and, beyond the Caspian, in the Caucasus, and still farther in the Carpathians beyond the Black Sea. This northwestern course of island-mountain chains is apparent also in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, the Adriatic, and the Apennines.

The Great Land Areas.—The independent continental areas are three: America, Eurasia (Europe and Asia) and Africa, and Australia. By the East India Islands, Australia is nearly connected with Asia in much the same way as the two Americas are connected by the West Indies.

These lands are again divided east to west by seas and archipelagoes. The West Indies, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the East Indies, and the connecting oceans, cut the Occident and Orient into north and south divisions. If it were not for the 37 miles at the Isthmus of Darien, where at the lowest pass the greatest height above mean tide level does not exceed 260 feet, there would be an unbroken belt of water around the world.

The Occident is thus divided into North and South America, the Orient into Europe and Asia (called Eurasia), Africa, and Australia.



GREAT BARRIER CORAL REEF, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

This extended reef is composed entirely of Stag's Horn Coral (*Madrepora hebes*)

The continents have several features in common, each lying with its broader end to the north and tapering to the south. Even Australia, narrowed and separated from New Zealand by subsidence, has this general appearance. Again, the centre of South America and Australia are each 40° in longitude east of their related northern continents. Again, the West India Islands from Florida to Trinidad curve in much the same way as do the islands from Malacca through Sumatra and New Guinea to New Zealand.

Coral Reefs and Islands.—The following discussion of the formation and nature of coral islands is based on the observations of Mr. Darwin:

There are three great classes of coral reefs—atolls, barrier reefs, and fringing reefs. Atolls are islands formed by a fringe of coral enclosing a quiet lagoon within. Some atolls are of great size. Thus, Suadiva atoll is 44 geographical miles in diameter in one line, by 34 miles in another line; Rimsky is 54 by 20 miles across, and it has a strangely sinuous margin; Bow atoll is 30 miles long and on an average only 6 in width; Menchicoff atoll consists of three atolls united or tied together. The northern Maldive atolls in the Indian Ocean (one of which is 88 miles in length, and between 10 and 20 in breadth), are not bounded like ordinary atolls by narrow reefs, but by a vast number of separate little atolls; other little atolls rising out of the great central lagoon-like spaces.

The utmost depth at which corals can construct reefs is beween 20 and 30 fathoms. Through enormous areas in the Pacific and Indian Oceans every island is of coral formation, and is raised only so high as the waves can throw up fragments and the winds pile up sand. Thus the Radack group of atolls is an irregular square, 520 miles long and 240 broad; the Low Archipelago is elliptiform, 830 miles in its longer and 420 in its shorter axis: there are other small groups and single low islands between these two archipelagoes, making a linear space of ocean actually more than 4,000 miles in length, in which not one single island rises above the specified height. In the Indian Ocean is an area 1,500 miles in length, including three archipelagoes, in which every island is low and of coral formation. Because the reef-building corals do not live at great depths, it is absolutely certain that throughout these areas, wherever is now an atoll, a foundation must have originally existed a very few fathoms below the surface. Thus, the coral forma-

tions of atolls were originally barrier reefs on islands which have sunk beneath the sea. As the island slowly sank beneath the water fresh bases would be successively afforded for the growth of the corals.

The subsidence theory of the formation of coral atolls is proved by their frequency in the South Pacific Ocean, where subsidence of the bottom is the rule, and their entire absence in the Atlantic, where the reverse is the case.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD

(ACCORDING TO LIPPINCOTT AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FIGURES)

Name	Height	Where Situated
Mount Everest	29,002	Himalayas, India
Godwin Austen	28,250	" "
Kinchinjinga	28,156	" "
Dhawalagiri	26,826	" "
Nanda Devi	25,600	" "
Mustaghata	24,400	Pamir, Turkestan.
Khan Tengri	24,000	Thian Shan Mts., China.
Aconcagua	23,080	Andes, Argentina.
Mercedario	22,270	" Chile.
Sorata	21,500	" Bolivia.
Chimborazo	20,498	" Ecuador.
Mt. McKinley	20,464	" Alaska.
Kilima-Njaro	19,770	E. Africa.
Cotopaxi (volcano)	19,613	Andes, Ecuador.
Antisana (volcano)	19,335	" "
Cayambe (volcano)	19,187	" "
Demavend (ext.vol.)	18,600	Elburz Mts., Persia.
Orizaba	18,250	Mexico.
Mount St. Elias	18,024	Alaska.
Sangay (volcano)	17,460	Andes, Ecuador.
Popocatepetl (vol.)	17,500	Mexico.
Mt. Kenia (ext. vol.)	17,200	British E. Africa.
Mt. Ararat (ext. vol.)	17,090	Armenia.
Kazbek	16,546	Caucasus Mts., Russia.
Pichincha (volcano)	15,918	Andes, Ecuador.
Mont Blanc	15,782	Pennine Alps, France.
Monte Rosa	15,217	Pennine Alps, Italy.
Ras Dashan	15,000	Abyssinia.
Matterhorn	14,780	Pennine Alps, Switzerland.
Blanca Peak	14,390	Rocky Mts., U. S.
Finster-Aahorn	14,025	Bernese Alps, Switzerland.
Fremont Peak	13,790	Rocky Mts., N. America.
Jungfrau	13,670	Bernese Alps, Switzerland.
Fujiyama (vol.)	12,390	Japan.
Mount Cook	12,350	S. Alps, New Zealand.
Agua	12,300	Central America.

Coral Barrier Reefs.—Barrier reefs either extend in straight lines in front of the shores of a continent or large island, or encircle smaller islands. In both cases they are separated from the land by a broad and rather deep channel of water, analogous to the lagoon within an atoll. Encircling barrier reefs vary from three to forty-four miles in diameter. That which fronts one side and encircles both ends of Australia is 400 miles long. Each reef includes one, two, or several rocky islands of various heights; in one instance as many as twelve separate islands. The reef runs at a varying distance from the included land; in the Society Archipelago generally from one to three or four miles; but at Hogoleu the reef is 20 miles on the southern side, and 14 miles on the opposite or northern side, from the included islands. The depth within the lagoon-channel also varies much; from 10 to 30 fathoms may be taken as an average; but at Vanikoro there are spaces no less than 56 fathoms or 336 feet deep. Internally the reef either slopes gently into the lagoon-channel, or ends in a perpendicular wall, sometimes between two and three hundred feet under water; externally the reef rises, like an atoll, with extreme abruptness out of the profound depths of the ocean.

Coral Fringing Reefs.—The third class of fringing reefs occur: (1) where the land slopes abruptly under water, being only a few yards in width, and forming a mere ribbon or fringe round the shores; (2) where the land slopes gently under the water, allowing the reef to extend farther, sometimes even as much as a mile from the land. In such cases the soundings outside the reef always show that the submarine prolongation of the land is gently inclined. In fact, the reefs extend only to that distance from the shore at which a foundation within the requisite depth of between 20 to 30 fathoms is found. From the corals growing more vigorously on the outside, and from the noxious effect of the sediment washed inward, the outer edge of the reef is the highest part, and between it and the land there is generally a shallow sandy channel a few feet in depth. Where banks of sediment have accumulated near to the surface, as in parts of the West Indies, they sometimes become fringed with corals, and hence in some degree resemble lagoon-islands or atolls; in the same manner as fringing reefs, surrounding gently sloping islands, in some degree resemble barrier reefs.

High and Low Land Levels.—The lowest levels in the land are:

The Dead Sea, 1,300 feet below the level of the sea, in the Jordan Valley, and Death Valley, 480 feet below sea-level, in southeastern California.

The mean continental height of land above the sea is nearly 1,800 feet.

The mean height of the several continents is as follows:

Europe	975 feet
Asia (including Australia)	2,880 feet
North America	2,000 feet
South America	1,750 feet
Africa	2,000 feet

The *great lowlands* are found in the interior regions; as, in America, the Mississippi Valley and the plains of the Amazon and La Plata, the low interior lands of northern Europe and Asia.

The *great plateaus*, or extensive areas of elevated land over 1,000 feet, are: In America, the southern portion of New York, south through Pennsylvania to Tennessee. This is connected with the Appalachian range. The high plateaus of Utah are similarly connected with the Wasatch range. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras cordilleras a broad Plateau extends from Mexico northwestward through British America. Between the Colorado and Columbia Rivers is the Great Basin, 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level.

In Asia: The plateau of Tibet, an intermontane plateau between the main range of the Himalayas and the Kuen-Lun Mountains, is about 13,000 feet high.

In South America: The plateau of Quito, 10,000 feet above tide level, 300 miles long, 40 miles wide; between two parallel cordilleras of the Andes, with the high peaks Cayambe (19,187 feet, on the equator), Antisana (19,335 feet), Cotopaxi (19,613 feet), Sangay (17,460 feet), Chimborazo (20,498 feet), Pichincha (15,918 feet), etc. The plateau of Bolivia has an elevation of 12,000 feet, with Lake Titicaca at 12,506 feet, and the city of Potosi 13,325 feet above sea-level.

In Europe: Spain has a plateau of 2,250 feet mean elevation; Auvergne, France, has another of 1,100 feet; Bavaria another of 1,660 feet. Persia itself is a plateau, varying from 2,000 to 4,000 feet.

In Africa: The Abyssinian plateau, with a mean elevation of 7,000 feet or more, and in South Africa a plateau 3,000 to 4,000 feet high. The Sahara Desert is about 1,500 feet above sea-level.

Rivers of the World.—Plateaus and mountains are the sources of rivers. The waters pour down the slopes into the basin, or low country, unite with other waters, and empty into the sea. The basin and surrounding slopes form a river system, or drainage area.

Interior river systems are few and very large; "border" river systems are numerous and comparatively small. In North America, between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains, the great interior slopes are three—southward along the Mississippi, eastward along the St. Lawrence, and northward along the Mackenzie and other streams.

South America has a similar arrangement of interior river systems. The Amazon, like the St. Lawrence, flows eastward; the La Plata, like the Mississippi, flows southward; the Orinoco and other streams, like the Mackenzie, flow northward. In Africa this arrangement is reversed, the Niger emptying into the western ocean, the Atlantic; the Nile emptying northward into the Mediterranean; the Congo draining to the southwest into the South Atlantic; the Zambesi to the southeast into the Indian Ocean.

The accompanying table of rivers shows the chief sources of the drainage of the world.

The Distribution of the Human Race.—The distribution of the human race at the present time may be understood from the following table. The figures represent no more than an approximate estimate, as only in the case of Europe do we possess the means of making such calculations with any approach to accuracy. The population of China alone has been stated with wide variations—the estimates ranging between 200 millions and more than double that number:

DISTRIBUTION OF MANKIND

Country	Area in British square miles	Population	Population to square mile
Europe	3,700,000	320,000,000	86
Asia	17,000,000	830,000,000	47
Africa	12,000,000	200,000,000	16
N. A. (including West Indies)	8,600,000	68,000,000	8
South America	7,000,000	28,000,000	4
Oceania	3,000,000	4,000,000	1

Races of Mankind.—The generally recognized ethnological division of mankind, with reference to race, is into five leading families: (1) Caucasian, (2) Mongolian, (3) Negro, (4) Malay, and (5) American. The table on page 79 shows affiliations of the principal branches of the human race.

Cuvier recognized only three varieties of mankind considering the Americans and Malays as subvarieties respectively of the Caucasian and Mongolian. The fivefold classification is due to Blumenbach.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD

SHOWING THE LONGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT STREAMS IN EVERY LAND
(ACCORDING TO MEYER, LIPPINCOTT, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SURVEY DATA)

RIVER	LENGTH IN MILES	EMPTYING INTO	AREA OF DRAINAGE IN SQUARE MILES, ETC.
Mississippi-Missouri (United States)	4,330	Gulf of Mexico.	1,245,000.
Nile (Egypt)	3,500	Mediterranean.	1,050,000.
Amazon (Brazil); the only large river with direct latitudinal course	3,300	At.Ocean, on the equator.	2,700,000.
Yangtze-Kiang (China)	3,000	Yellow Sea.	548,000.
Congo (Central Africa)	2,900	Atlantic Ocean.	1,430,000.
Lena (Russia in Asia)	2,800	Arctic Ocean.	856,000
Amur (Russia in Asia)	2,800	Gulf of Saghalin.	772,000.
Mekong (Indo-China)	2,800	China Sea.	Nav. for 200 miles.
Yenisei (Russia in Asia)	2,700	Bay of Yenisei.	1,000,000
Niger (West Africa)	2,600	Atlantic Ocean.	808,000.
Hoangho (China)	2,500	Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.	376,400.
Ob (Russia in Asia)	2,300	Gulf of Ob.	1,125,000.
Plata-Parana (Argentina and Brazil)	2,300	Atlantic Ocean.	2,300,000.
Mackenzie (Canada)	2,300	Arctic Ocean.	676,000.
Volga (Russia in Europe)	2,200	Caspian Sea.	560,000.
St. Lawrence (United States and Canada)	2,200	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	500,000.
Yukon (Alaska)	2,200	Bering Sea.	500,000.
Indus (India)	2,000	Arabian Sea.	373,000.
Sao Francisco (Brazil)	1,800	Atlantic Ocean.	249,000.
Sir Daria (Turkestan)	1,800	Sea of Aral.	175,000
Brahmaputra-Sanpu (India)	1,800	Bay of Bengal.	Nav. 800 miles.
Rio Grande del Norte (U. S. and Mexico)	1,800	Gulf of Mexico.	240,000.
Danube (Austria-Hungary)	1,780	Black Sea	311,000.
Saskatchewan-Nelson (Canada)	1,732	Hudson Bay.	730,000.
Euphrates (Turkey in Asia)	1,700	Persian Gulf.	200,000.
Zambesi (East Africa)	1,600	Indian Ocean.	800,000.
Ural (Russia in Europe)	1,500	Caspian Sea	85,000.
Arkansas (United States)	1,500	Mississippi River.	181,000.
Orinoco (Colombia and Venezuela)	1,500	Atlantic Ocean.	364,000.
Ganges (India)	1,500	Bay of Bengal.	409,000.
Amu (Turkestan)	1,400	Sea of Aral.	174,000.
Columbia (United States)	1,400	Pacific Ocean.	260,000.
Dnieper (Russia in Europe)	1,400	Black Sea.	203,000.
Murray (Australia)	1,400	Indian Ocean.	351,000.
Don (Russia in Europe)	1,300	Sea of Azov.	166,000.
Orange (S. W. Africa)	1,200	Atlantic Ocean.	370,000.
Irawaddy (East India)	1,200	Indian Ocean.	Nav. 800 miles.
Colorado (United States)	1,100	Gulf of California.	250,000.
Senegal (West Africa)	1,100	Atlantic Ocean.	270,000.
Tigris (Turkey in Asia)	1,000	Euphrates and Persian Gulf.	Nav generally for small boats.
Ohio (United States)	970	Mississippi River.	201,000.
Churchill (Canada)	900	Hudson Bay.	Nav. by canoes.
Magdalena (Colombia)	840	Caribbean Sea.	Nav. 600 miles.
Rhine (Germany)	800	North Sea.	76,000.
Gambia (W. Africa)	750	Atlantic Ocean.	Nav. 300 miles.
Elbe (Germany)	720	North Sea.	57,000.
Fraser (British Columbia)	650	Gulf of Georgia.	Nav. generally for small boats.
Vistula (Germany, Poland)	600	Baltic Sea.	120,000.
Sacramento (United States)	600	Pacific Ocean.	Nav. for 300 miles.
Tagus (Portugal)	570	Atlantic Ocean.	32,000.
Paranahiba (Brazil)	530	Atlantic Ocean.	Nav. 400 miles.
Guadiana (Spain)	510	Mediterranean Sea.	32,000.
Rhone (France)	500	Gulf of Lyons.	38,000.
Seine (France)	480	English Channel.	30,000.
Ebro (Spain)	470	Mediterranean Sea.	32,000.
Susquehanna (United States)	450	Chesapeake Bay.	Not navigable.
Potomac (United States)	450	Chesapeake Bay.	Nav. to Washington, D. C.
Oder (Germany)	440	Baltic Sea.	43,000.
Po (Italy)	420	Adriatic Sea.	29,000.
Garonne (France)	380	Bay of Biscay.	33,000.
Hudson (United States)	350	New York Bay.	Nav. to Troy; 150 miles.
Loire (France)	200	Bay of Biscay.	75,000.
Thames (England)	200	North Sea.	5,250.


ESKIMO AND
AMERICAN
INDIANS
AMERICAN TEUTONS
MEXICANS
AMERICAN
INDIANS
WEST INDIANS
SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS
KELTS
TEUTONS
SCANDINAVIANS
LAPPS
FINNS
SAMOYEDES
OSTYAKS
TARTARS
SLAVS
TUNGUSES
YAKUTS
KIRGHIZ
TURKOMANS
MONGOLS
TIBETANS
IRANIANS
CHINESE
JAPANESE
AINOS
ARABS AND BERBERS
TUAREGS OR TUARIKS
ARABS
INDIANS
INDO CHINESE
SUDANESE
ABYSSINIANS
MALAYS
PAPUANS
BANTUS
ENGLISH
AUSTRALIANS
Less than 10
10 to 50
50 to 100
100 to 150
150 to 200
200 to 300
300 to 500
Above 500 inhabitants to 1 Square Mile.
RACES OF MANKIND
AND
DENSITY OF POPULATION

CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND

Caucasian	Aryan	European	Greek, Latin, Teuton, Celtic, Slavonic
		Asiatic	Persian, Hindu
	Semitic		Hebrew, Assyrian, Babylonian, Phenician, Arabian
Mongolian			Egyptian
			Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Dravidians, Turks, Magyars, Lapps, Finns, Samoyeds, Eskimos
Negro			Negroes, Kaffirs, Hottentots, Bushmen
Malay			Malays
			Papuans, or Austral-Negroes
American			North American Aborigines, South American Aborigines, Aztecs, Mayas, etc.

There is no specific difference between the various branches of the human family—no difference, that is, which implies anything in contradiction to the assumption of a common origin. The order *Bimana* (Latin, two-handed), to which, in scientific classification, man is referred, contains only a single genus and a single species.

The Facial Angle.—In the human face an anatomical characteristic of great importance is the degree of projection forward of the jaws. The term *prognathism* (from *pro,* forward, and *gnathos,* jaw) is applied to this jutting forward of the teeth and jaws, and *orthognathism* (from *orthos,* straight, and *gnathos,* jaw) to the formation showing the line of the face virtually straight.

It was long believed that prognathism is peculiar to the Negro race. But it has been found that projecting jaws exist among people in no way connected with the Negro. In the midst of white populations this characteristic is frequently met with.

The degree of prominence of the jaw determines the facial angle (so called), which is formed by the meeting of two lines drawn on the profile of the skull—one of them touching the projecting part of the forehead and the gum of the upper jaw, the other connecting the base of the nose and the opening of the ear. The angle formed by the meeting of these lines is sometimes in a Caucasian 80 degrees and upward; in other varieties it seldom exceeds 70 degrees; and in the instance of some degraded races is considerably less.

The Caucasian or White Race.—This race is characterized by an oval skull, with a generally symmetrical shape of the entire head and frame of body. The face is also oval, the features moderately prominent, the forehead arched, the cheek-bones only slightly projecting, the chin full and round. The eyes and hair may be any one of several hues from the lightest blond to deep blue-black. The hair is often curling. The facial angle is greater than in any of the other varieties of mankind.

The Caucasian is usually described as the *white* variety of the human family; but this characteristic must be considered applicable only in a general sense, for numerous shades of color intervene between the swarthy complexions of the subtropical regions bordering on the Mediterranean and the fair skins of the peoples of northern and northwestern Europe. These differences are doubtless in some measure dependent on climate.

The geographical distribution of the Caucasian family in the present day is nearly coextensive with the land area of the globe; but it is most numerous within the temperate latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Western Asia, the European continent (with the exception of a portion in the extreme north), and the northern belt of Africa, are the proper homes of the Caucasian tribes. Thence they have colonized nearly every part of the New World, as well as southern Africa and the distant regions of Australia and New Zealand. They include nine-tenths of the population of Europe, the small minority of other races being the Turks, Magyars, Finns, Laplanders, and Samoyeds. In Asia, Caucasians form a small minority of its vast population; they include, however, the Arabians and others of Semitic stock, the Persians, the Afghans, and, according to the generally received theory, also the Hindus. In Africa, the proportion of Caucasians is small, although spread over the whole of northern Africa, from the Mediterranean to the southern border of the desert, and the farthest limit of Abyssinia.

In the Americas, the Caucasian family, within a little more than three centuries and a half since its first settlement, has virtually supplanted the indigenous races, and comprehends two-thirds of the total number of their inhabitants at the present time. Five-sixths of the present population of North America belong, either in whole or in part, to the Caucasian stock.

In the case of Australia, the diminution of the native race has been even more rapid than in the Western Continent, although the white race has been settled there hardly more than a century and a quarter. In Tasmania, the native tribes have become extinct. Even in New Zealand, which was peopled by athletic savages when Captain Cook visited it 150 years ago, the native tribes are undergoing rapid diminution in numbers, although white settlements date from less than 100 years back.

Of the Caucasians, the Europeans of Aryan stock predominate; the Semite (with the one great exception, the Jew) has disappeared from civilization.

The preëminent tribes of European Aryans are as follows:

The Teutons.—German Empire, Scandinavian countries, Netherlands, Great Britain, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, the Flemings, and parts of Cisleithan Austria, Hungary, Baltic Provinces, Finland, Russia, etc. Original home between the middle and lower courses of the Rivers Elbe and Oder. The Burgundians, Vandals, Goths migrated to Gaul, Spain, Africa; the Saxons, Danes, Angles to Britain; the Franks into Lombardy, Bohemia, Bavaria, etc.

The Celts.—Original centre of distribution in the western part of central Europe, northern France, central Rhine, upper Danube. Divided into Gaelic (Irish and Scotch Gaelic and Manx), Britannic (Cymric or Welsh, Cornish, Bretonic), and Gallic (in France). In Spain Celtic blood was mixed with Basque and Iberian. The Belgians are partly Cymric. Northern Italy was anciently called Cisalpine Gaul, so Gallic was it. There is Celtic blood in Greece. In Asia Minor the Gallic people gave their name to Galatia. The Boii of Bohemia and Bavaria were Celts. There is much Cymric blood also among the Latin and Germanic races.

The Slavs.—Eastern Group: Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians. Western Group: Poles, Wends, Czechs (Bohemians, Moravians), Slovaks. Southern Group: Slovenians, Croats, Serbs, Morlaks, Uskoks, Herzegovinians, Bosniaks, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Bulgarians. Original home of the Slavs was on either side of upper Dnieper River.

The Mongolian or Yellow Race.—The *Mongolian* variety of man is distinguished by an approximate squareness of the skull (viewed from above), with greater prominence in the cheek-bones—so that lines prolonged from the sides of the face upward meet in a point, giving the entire framework of the head a pyramidal shape. The forehead is comparatively low and slanting; face and nose broad and flat; eyes deeply sunk, with an apparent slant toward the nose; complexion of an olive or yellowish brown color, the hair lank and black, the beard scanty; stature below that of Europeans; frame generally broad, square, and robust, with high shoulders; neck thick and strong. These attributes are much less strongly marked in the case of some nations of Mongol parentage than in others, and with



HINDU DANCING GIRLS AND MUSICIANS

PRINCIPAL SALT-WATER LAKES OF THE WORLD

(ACCORDING TO MEYER, DANA, LAROUSSE, LIPPINCOTT, AND GOVERNMENT SURVEY DATA)

Name	Location	Area in Sq. M.	Mean Elevation in Feet
Caspian Sea	Asia	170,000	90 below sea-level
Sea of Aral	"	26,160	157 above " "
Balkash	"	7,135	779 " " "
Maracaibo	South America	6,315	0 " " "
Eyre	Australia	3,600	70 " " "
Titicaca (slightly saline)	South America	3,200	12,506 " " "
Issik-kul	Asia	2,250	5,300 " " "
Great Salt Lake	North America	2,177	4,218 " " "
Koko-nor	Asia	2,040	9,970 " " "
Urumiah	"	1,795	4,100 " " "
Van	"	1,400	5,200 " " "
Dead Sea	"	444	1,290 below " "
Ngami (nearly dried up)	Africa	297	2,919 above " "

PRINCIPAL FRESH-WATER LAKES OF THE WORLD

(ACCORDING TO MEYER, DANA, LAROUSSE, LIPPINCOTT, AND GOVERNMENT SURVEY DATA)

Name	Location	Area in Sq. M.	Mean Elevation in Feet
Superior	North America	31,200	601 above sea-level
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	26,500	3,300 " " "
Huron	North America	23,800	581 " " "
Michigan	" "	22,450	581 " " "
Baikal	Asia	13,200	1,542 " " "
Tanganyika	Africa	12,000	2,756 " " "
Great Bear	North America	11,200	391 " " "
Nyassa	Africa	10,230	1,706 " " "
Great Slave	North America	10,200	520 " " "
Erie	" "	9,960	573 " " "
Winnipeg	" "	9,400	710 " " "
Lake of the Woods	" "	7,650	1,060 " " "
Ontario	" "	7,240	247 " " "
Ladoga	Europe	6,998	49 " " "
Tchad	Africa	6,000 to 40,000	1,150 " " "
Athabasca	North America	4,400	690 " " "
Onega	Europe	3,760	237 " " "
Nicaragua	Central America	2,972	131 " " "
Wener	Europe	2,400	147 " " "
Albert Nyanza	Africa	1,730	2,230 " " "
Dembea	"	1,000	6,100 " " "
Wetter	Europe	936	288 " " "
Champlain	North America	750	96 " " "
Managua	" "	560	154 " " "
Bangweolo	Africa	400 to 5,800	3,690 " " "
St. Clair	North America	396	576 " " "
Balaton (Platten See)	Europe	266	426 " " "
Geneva (or Leman)	"	214	1,220 " " "
Constance (or Boden See)	"	208	1,308 " " "
Garda	"	136	213 " " "
Neufchatel	"	90	1,424 " " "
Maggiore	"	78	646 " " "
Cayuga	North America	76	381 " " "
George	" "	61	323 " " "
Como	Europe	53	649 " " "
Lucerne	"	40	1,435 " " "
Zurich	"	37½	1,340 " " "

the Magyars, Turks, and Finns, long settled among Caucasians, have in great measure disappeared. In point of color, the Mongolian is known as the *yellow* variety of mankind.

The name Mongolian is derived from the nomad races who inhabit the upland plains of central Asia. It comprehends, besides the Mongols proper, the vast population of China, which is more than a third of the entire human family, together with the Burmese, Siamese, and other inhabitants of the southeastern peninsula of Asia, and the native tribes of the Siberian lowland. The Turks, and possibly the Magyars, in southeastern and central Europe; the Finns, Samoyeds, and Laplanders, in the extreme north of the same continent; and the Eskimos, in the higher latitudes of the New World. In all, probably three-fifths of the population of Asia, and more than a half of the population of the globe, are included in this division.

The Negro or Black Race.—The *Negro* is distinguished in general by the elongated form of the skull, combined with a low facial angle. The eyes, as well as the skin, are black; the nose broad, flat, and thick; the cheek-bones prominent; the lips thick; the jaws (especially the lower one) narrow and projecting; the hair woolly; the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet flat. These attributes, however, are very much varied in the different Negro nations who inhabit the African continent.

Africa, to the south of the desert, is the proper home of the Negro race. Tribes of true Negro stock occupy by far the larger portion of that great continent to the southward of the Senegal, the Niger, the basin of Lake Tchad, and the highlands of Abyssinia.

The *Hottentot* and *Kaffir* families, who inhabit the extreme south of the African continent, must be classed as subvarieties of the Negro stock. The epithet *negroid* is generally applied to these races. But between the Hottentots and Negroes is a well-marked distinction, and not less so between the Hottentots and Kaffirs. The color of the Hottentot is a dark and yellowish brown; the hair short and frizzled, and distributed over the head in tufts; the stature short. The Kaffirs are well made and (as compared with their neighbors of Hottentot race) of muscular frame, their limbs of rounded form, their skin of deep brown color, their hair short, black, and curly, but less woolly than that of the true Negro.

The Negro race, through the iniquities of the slave-trade, has been transplanted from Africa to the other side of the Atlantic, and now forms a considerable part of the population of the New World. In North America the people of pure Negro blood amount, however, to hardly more than a twelfth part of the total population; in South America the proportion is rather more considerable.

The Malay or Brown Race.—The *Malay* is distinguished by lank, coarse, black hair, flat faces and obliquely-set eyes. The stature is below the average of either Caucasian or Negro, and the figure is generally square and robust.

Some ethnological authorities claim that the Malay family must be regarded as a subvariety either of the Mongol or the Negro stock. Proximity of geographical position, with other circumstances, would seem to lend color to the theory of the former relationship. The Papuans, however, who inhabit New Guinea, and the adjacent islands to the eastward, and the Austral-Negro, or native race of Australia, exhibit many of the characteristics of the Negro type. There is, throughout Australia and Polynesia a well-marked distinction between the brown and the black types. The former, who belong to the true Malay family, comprehend, with the Malays proper (that is, most of the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands), the people



SAMOANS AT HOME

of Madagascar, the New Zealanders, and the inhabitants of most of the smaller Polynesian archipelagoes, from the Sandwich Islands on the north to the Society, Navigators, and Friendly groups in the south. The Austral-Negro, or Papuan, division, on the other hand, includes the native tribes of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania (the latter now all but extinct), with the inhabitants of New Guinea, the Louisiade Archipelago, New Britain, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, and the Fiji Islands.

The American or Red Race.—The *American* race, commonly known as the Indian, has its home in the two great continents which are together known as the New World. Its distinguishing attributes are a reddish, or copper-colored, skin, with long, coarse, black hair (which is never crisped like that of the Negro, or curled, as that of the white often is), and scanty beard. The cheek-bones are prominent, but more arched and rounded than those of the Mongol, and not so projecting at the sides; the orbit is generally deep, and the outer angle slightly elevated. In temperament, the Indian is phlegmatic to an unusual degree, and manifests an extraordinary insensibility to bodily pain. His sight, hearing, and smell are remarkably acute. These, and other attributes of his race, have probably resulted from the conditions of the hunter's life, pursued through many generations.

The above characteristics, however, are exhibited in widely different degrees among the numerous native tribes found through the whole wide extent of the American continent. The native races of South America are generally farther removed from the higher type of the American family, and they become progressively more degraded toward its farthest extremity. Some of the tribes dwelling in the Brazilian forests exhibit a degree of personal ugliness, and a general degradation of condition, which contrasts strikingly with that of the higher classes of North American Indians, while the native savages of Tierra del Fuego are among the most misshapen and degraded of human beings. In these and some other cases the distortion of feature, and even that observable in the shape of the head, is produced by artificial means, applied in infancy.

The Indian family makes, perhaps, nearer approach to the Mongol than to either of the other great divisions of mankind.

Variations of Languages.—When we are told that languages so different as English and Russian are really descended from a common ancestor, we naturally



ZULU VILLAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

ask ourselves how the differences arose. It is impossible here to trace out all the ways in which such modification may take place, but the main principle is that people gradually substitute an easier for a more difficult sound. We all know how difficult it is for a Frenchman to pronounce the English "th." His pronunciation of the word *"that"* is usually *"zat."* We can not tell exactly why some people found one sound difficult, and others another, but that this was the case there is no room to doubt. To show what wide differences may be produced, let us consider the word *four*. In the original Indo-Germanic language (from which Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Irish, Welsh, and English are descended) the word for four was *qetwer*. In Sanskrit this became *chatwar* or *chatur*. In Greek the guttural sound was found difficult to pronounce and the word became *tettares*. In Latin the hard sound of the original *q* was changed to the *kw* sound, and gave *quatuor*. In Irish the original sound was not much changed—*ceithir*. In Welsh the *q* was changed to *p*, giving *pedwar*. And, finally, in English we have *four*. It will readily be seen from this one example that, although languages be descended from a common ancestor, they may differ so widely that only a scholar can trace their affinities.

But as has already been pointed out, it is impossible to carry this process of affiliation beyond a certain point. We can, for instance, trace no resemblance whatever between Hebrew and English; Hebrew belonging to an entirely different family—the Semitic.

Families of Languages.—The families of languages recognized to-day are the *Indo-European*, the *Semitic*, the *Hamitic*, and the *Monosyllabic*. But besides these *families* there are many groups, such as the *Ural-Altaic* and the *American*, the members of which are apparently only connected geographically or by similarity of grammatical structure.

As regards the grammatical differences in languages, there are two well-marked tendencies in expression—the *analytic* and the *synthetic*. We can express such an idea as *"he will have been"* either in many or in few words. The Latin, instead of these four words, *he will have been*, gives the one word, *fuerit*. A language, such as Latin, which tends to express a complex idea in one word is called *synthetic*, and a language, such as English, which tends to express the idea in many words is called *analytic*. The tendency of Western languages is to become more and more analytic.

Now this increasing tendency to express an idea in several words is really a tendency to drop inflections, for the separate words in an analytic language do the work of the inflections in a synthetic. In this point English is very highly advanced, but no language has arrived at the point of dropping all inflections, and the nature of the inflectional suffixes and their relations to the root of the word give us another method of classifying languages. We can express an idea in one word by making up a complex word, each part of which is a separate word—as if we should write *he-will-have-been* as one word; here each part has a separate meaning, and the whole is a congeries of other words. This is actually the principle used by the Chinese in the formation of words. A language which forms its words in this way is called an *isolating* language, because all the parts of the word can exist alone. The word *monosyllabic* has also been used, but this does not express the true nature of Chinese so well as *isolating*. The opposite method to this is seen where the inflections have absolutely no meaning whatever in themselves, but only modify the word to which they are joined. This is to be noticed in English where the *ing* of *seeking* has no meaning whatever apart from the whole word. Languages whose tendency is to form their words in

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES

Race	Region	Number
Indo-European or Aryan	Europe, Persia, India, etc	545,500,000
Mongolian or Turanian	Most of Asia	630,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic	North Africa and Arabia	65,000,000
Negro and Bantu	Central Africa	150,000,000
Hottentots, Bushmen, Kaffirs	South Africa	150,000
Malay and Polynesian	Australasia and Polynesia	35,000,000
American Indian	North and South America	15,000,000
Total all lands	.....	1,440,650,000

this way are called *amalgamating* languages. English and Latin are examples. Between the two principles of isolation and amalgamation there is another—*Agglutination.* In an agglutinative language the suffixes have a separate meaning at first, but they gradually change and lose their original meaning while still remaining obviously separable from the root. A language developing from the isolating to the amalgamating state would pass through an intermediate agglutinative stage. There are traces of agglutination in English. Consider the word *manly.* We still feel vaguely that the *-ly* is really *like,* and that the word is *man-like;* when it was actually *man-like* it represented isolation; but in so far as we feel that the *ly* means *like,* it may be regarded as an example of agglutination. In such a word as *ugliness* we do not feel the meaning of the *-ness* at all, and the word is an example of amalgamation. The English language is called amalgamating because the vast majority of its words are formed in this way, although there are a certain number that may be regarded as examples of isolation and agglutination; but an isolating language, such as Chinese, forms its words regularly like *man-like,* and in an agglutinative language, such as Turkish or North American, the prevalent type is like *manly.* These differences appear most clearly in the verbs.

The languages of the world may conveniently be treated under the following twelve groups:

1. The Indo-Germanic or Aryan Family.—This family contains many separate subdivisions, as may be seen summarized in the following table:

Indo-Germanic or Aryan Languages.	Asiatic.	*Indian group,* including Sanskrit (dead) and many spoken Indian languages.
		Iranian group, including Old Persian (Zend), Pahlevi, Parsi and modern Persian.
		Armenian.
	European.	*Hellenic:* All varieties of Greek.
		Italic group: Latin and the Romance languages—French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian, etc.
		Celtic group: Cornish, Armorican or Breton, Welsh, Irish (Erse), Scotch Gaelic, and Manx.
		Slavonic group: Russian, Polish, Bohemian (Czech).
		Baltic group: Lithuanian, Old Prussian.
		Teutonic group: Scandinavian (Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Icelandic). Low German (English, Dutch, Platt-Deutsch, and Frisian). High German or modern German.

Indian Group.—The old Sanskrit of the Vedas is the earliest Aryan language with an extant literature. The languages spoken by the natives of India to-day, except the Dravidian dialects, are dialects descended from the Sanskrit, which will be mentioned later. The Gipsy language—known as Romany or Romani—seems to be closely connected with Sanskrit, which would imply that the Gipsies originally came from India.

Iranian Group.—Zend, or Old Persian, shows a great likeness to Sanskrit. Its greatest literary work is the Avesta, the sacred book of the Zoroastrians. The next form of the Persian language is Pahlevi, which gave place to Parsi, the classical Persian in which is written the famous epic "Shah Nameh." Modern Persian is a still later form.

Armenian, or Haik, was long a cause of dissension among philologists, but it is now definitely proved to belong to the Aryan family.

Hellenic.—This includes the classical Attic Greek and the other forms—the so-called Old and New Ionic, Æolic and Doric dialects. These are all different forms of the Hellenic, but the Attic was the language of Athens during the period of her literary supremacy, and hence has received a wider reputation than the others. The modern Greek or Romaic is a direct descendant of the old Greek.

Italic Group.—Latin is the ancestor of all the languages in this group. It was the dialect of the Latini, or people of Latium, in Italy. After Rome had obtained her power, Latin became the general speech of Western Europe, and then in various ways began to be modified. The results of these modifications are the modern Romance languages—Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Wallachian, etc. We possess a remarkably complete literature of the French, and can easily trace the gradual change of the language. In the earliest French literature the language is very like the Latin, and gradually it becomes more and more unlike until at last, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it attained a substantial similarity to modern French. There were, however, many dialects in mediæval France. The principal of these were called the Langue d'oil and the Langue d'oc. The former was spoken in the north of France, and from it is descended modern French—the latter was spoken in the south and the modern Provençal is descended from it.

Celtic Group.—The early history of the Celts is extremely obscure, but it seems there were two distinct waves of Celtic immigration to the British Isles—one before the year 1000 B. C. and the other much later. Corresponding to these two waves are two divisions in the Celtic languages: descended from the earlier Celts, the Gadhelic, or Gaelic, languages—Irish and Scotch—and from the later Celts, the Cymric languages—Welsh, Cornish, and Armorican or Breton. The principal difference between these two divisions is that the Cymric Celts had learned certain pronunciations on the Continent before they came to Britain, thus modifying the form and spelling of many words, while the Gadhelic Celts retained their original pronunciation. All these languages are spoken in the British Isles to-day, and it is not at all uncommon to find, in Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, people who can not speak a word of English. There has been lately a movement to revive the old Gaelic both in Scotland and Ireland, on account of its large and beautiful literature, and it would appear to have had more success than usually attends such movements. The languages are now taught in many schools. The old Cornish, a branch of the Cymric, is extinct, but the Breton or Armorican, spoken in Brittany, closely resembles it. The explanation of this is that the Celts of Brittany are descendants of colonists sent from Cornwall at a comparatively late date.

Slavonic Group.—The oldest Slavonic literature is the ninth century Bible in Old Bulgarian or Old Slavonic. The principal language of the group is, of course, Russian. The Czech (pronounced check), another Slavonic language, which may still be heard in Bohemia, is one of the many different speeches in the Austrian Empire; Polish, also a Slavonic language, is another.

Baltic Group.—The only extant languages belonging to this group are the Lithuanian and Lettic, still spoken in the Baltic provinces of Germany and Russia. The extinct Old Prussian also belonged to this group.

Teutonic Group.—The original Teutonic language, which was closely connected with the Lithuanian and Slavonic, is entirely extinct. The oldest extant Teutonic literature is found in the fragmentary Bible, translated by Ulfilas, a Gothic scholar, in the fourth century. The Gothic language has left no direct descendants.

The next division of the Teutonic, the *Scandinavian* is spoken in different forms in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland. The Norwegian and Danish are substantially similar, although there are many local usages in Norway not found in Denmark. This literary language is called the Dano-Norwegian. The Swedish language, on the other hand, is almost incomprehensible to a Norwegian or a Dane. The modern Swedish literature has not been so rich as the Norwegian, although containing much of real world interest. The Icelandic is exceedingly interesting as representing the oldest form of the Scandinavian language. Iceland, colonized by Norway in the ninth century, has preserved the Scandinavian language of that period almost unchanged till to-day.

The next group of the Teutonic is the *Low German,* spoken originally in northeastern Germany. The Angles and Saxons who early invaded England spoke dialects of the Low German, and these coalesced to form Anglo-Saxon, the basis of modern English. At the Norman conquest in the eleventh century an enormous number of Norman-French words from the Latin were introduced into the language, and there was another great influx of Latin after the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. English, then, is a Low German language with numerous words derived either directly or mediately from the Latin. The principal of the Low German dialects were Old Frisian, which is still spoken in a modern form in Schleswig and Holstein and on the east bank of the Weser, and the Old Saxon, from which is descended the Platt-Deutsch, still spoken in the northeast of Germany. There is a particular variety of it in Hamburg known as Hamburger Platt. Dutch and Flemish are also Low German languages.

The last division of the Teutonics is the *High German,* whose sole representative is modern German, simply referred to as "German." German and English are, therefore, only remotely related, the Dutch being much nearer. Indeed, the Scandinavian languages have more affinity with English than has German. Considering the enormous area over which the Teutonic languages are spoken and the political power of the peoples speaking them, this group may be regarded as the most important in the Aryan family.



LAPLANDERS AND REINDEER

2. Semitic Family.—The two most important members of this family are the Hebrew and the Arabic. Besides these there are the extinct Babylonian, Assyrian and Phenician, and the Syriac. The Semitic languages have a peculiar inflectional system, but all attempts to trace a connection between the Semitic and Aryan families have hitherto failed. The Hebrew is important, both for its literature and because it is spoken in different forms by the Jews in all parts of the world. The Arabic has also a magnificent literature, and in point of the numbers using it, it is the most widely spoken of all languages except English.

3. Hamitic Family.—The most important member of this family is the Egyptian, of which the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic are forms. Coptic to-day is spoken only in the valley and delta of the Nile. Another branch of the Hamitic family is represented by Libyan and Berber languages, spoken widely throughout the north of Africa, with the dialects, Kabyle, Shilia, Tuareg, etc. The Ethiopic languages of East Africa form yet another set of Hamitic dialects; including Bega, Dankali, and Somali. Some reckon Hottentot and Bushmen as Hamitic, but this is not yet settled.

4. Monosyllabic Family.—The Chinese is the leading member of this family. It appears to have had substantially its present form for thousands of years. The Tibetan and Burmese are allied languages. In the method of writing employed by the Chinese each sign (ideograph) stands for a meaning, and each word has a separate sign, which must be learned by heart. The actual sounds in the language are very few, so that one sound stands for many meanings, but differences of intonation are used to discriminate between the differences of meaning. Explanatory words are also used for the same purpose. The Chinese appear to have developed their written at the expense of their spoken language. The reverse seems to be the case with the Tibetans.

5. Ural-Altaic Group.—All these languages are distinguished by a highly agglutinative structure. They are spoken from the eastern coast of Asia to Finland and Lapland. It is convenient to divide them into six groups—the Finnic, the Ugric, the Turkic, the Mongolic, the Tungusic, and the Samoyedic. Besides these the Japanese and Korean, and the extinct Accadian and Etruscan, have been thought by some to belong to this family, but the evidence seems insufficient. The Finnic group includes Finnish, Lapp, and Esthonian. These languages are spoken in the northeast of Sweden and in the northwest of Russia. The most important Ugric language is Magyar, or Hungarian, still spoken very widely in Hungary. The Turkic group includes Turkish itself and many Tartar dialects spoken in Asia. The Mongolic group, including eastern and Siberian Mongolic and Kalmuck, includes the languages of a large area in Eastern Asia. The Tungusic is represented by Manchu. The Samoyedic dialects are little known.

6. Dravidian Group.—These languages are spoken in the Deccan and in Ceylon. They are believed to represent the languages spoken in India before the Aryans came. They have a high grade of structure, and great power and euphony.

7. Malay-Polynesian Group.—This group is characterized by great simplicity of structure. It may be divided into three—the Malay, the Polynesian, and the Melanesian. The Malay is spoken in the Malacca Peninsula (whence its name) and in Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, and Formosa. The Polynesian includes the other languages spoken in the scattered groups of Pacific islands, the Melanesian in the Melanesian Islands. The Australian, Tasmanian and Papuan dialects have not been much studied.

8. Caucasian Group.—This is a group of apparently unrelated languages of elaborate structure spoken in the highlands between the Black and Caspian Seas. The principal are the Georgian, the Circassian, and the Lesghian.

9. Basque.—This is a very highly agglutinative language, apparently absolutely unconnected with any other language in the world. It is still spoken in the region of the Pyrenees, near the Bay of Biscay.

10. Bantu or South African Group.—This is a very extensive and well marked group of languages, spoken throughout the southern part of Africa from a few degrees north of the equator. Their peculiarity is the use of prefixes instead of suffixes in inflection. Zulu is a typical member of the group. The dialects of this group are very numerous.

11. Central African Group.—These languages are spoken in the remainder of Africa. They form no true family, being rather a mass of apparently unconnected dialects.

12. American Group.—The languages of the North American Indians, like those spoken in Central Africa, are not a family, but a collection of different dialects. They seem, however, to agree in having an agglutinative structure.

THE LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ESTIMATES AND RETURNS

COUNTRIES	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION
United States	3,026,789	91,972,266 census (1910)
Alaska	590,884	64,356 census (1910)
Philippine Islands	115,026	7,635,426 census (1903)
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012 census (1910)
Hawaii	6,449	191,909 census (1910)
Tutuila	77	3,750 estimated
Guam	210	9,000 estimated
Canal Zone	474	127,362 est. (1909)
Abyssinia	200,000	9,000,000 estimated
Afghanistan	250,000	4,500,000 estimated
Argentine Republic	1,135,840	6,489,023 est. (1908)
Austria-Hungary:		
Austria	115,903	26,150,708 census (1900)
Hungary	125,430	19,254,559 census (1900)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,702	2,000,000 estimated
Belgium	11,373	7,386,444 est. (1908)
Belgian Congo	909,654	20,000,000 official est.
Bolivia	605,400	2,049,083 est. (1908)
Brazil	3,293,000	21,531,100 est. (1908)
British Empire:		
Great Britain and Ireland	121,391	45,008,421 est. (1909)
India	1,766,642	294,361,056 census (1901)
Commonwealth of Australia	2,974,581	4,275,306 est. (1908)
Papua	234,768	401,000 estimated
New Zealand	104,751	1,029,417 est. (1909)
Fiji	7,435	128,404 est. (1907)
Canada	3,745,574	7,489,781 est. (1910)
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	234,163 est. (1908)
British East Africa	200,000	4,000,000 estimated
Union of S. Africa	437,184	5,800,000 estimated
Rhodesia	440,000	1,584,087 est. (1907)
African Possessions and Islands	917,541	21,919,217 estimated
Straits Settlements	1,600	628,639 est. (1908)
Hong Kong	405	414,368 est. (1908)
British West Indies	13,293	5,800,000 est. (1908)
Ceylon	25,481	3,988,064 est. (1908)
British Guiana	90,277	304,549 est. (1908)
Gibraltar	1⅞	18,644 est. (1908)
Malta	117	209,000 est. (1908)
Cyprus	3,584	256,450 est. (1908)
British Honduras	7,562	42,406 est. (1908)
British North Borneo	31,106	120,000 estimated
Bermudas	20	19,300 estimated
Bulgaria	38,080	4,158,409 est. (1908)
Chile	292,580	3,302,204 est. (1908)
China	4,277,170	433,553,000 estimated
Colombia	435,100	4,303,000 est. (1908)
Costa Rica	18,400	351,176 est. (1907)
Cuba	44,000	2,048,980 census (1907)
Denmark	15,592	2,605,268 est. (1906)
Greenland	46,740	11,893 census (1901)
Iceland	39,756	78,470 census (1901)
West Indies	138	30,527 census (1901)
Dominican Republic	18,045	610,000 estimated
Egypt	400,000	11,287,359 census (1907)
Ecuador	116,000	1,400,000 estimated
France	207,054	39,252,245 census (1906)
French Colonies:		
Algeria	343,500	5,231,850 census (1906)
Asiatic Possessions:		
Cambodia, Annam, Tonquin, Cochin China, and India	310,176	16,594,000 est. (1909)
French Guiana	30,500	39,349 census (1906)
Madagascar	228,000	2,706,661 census (1907)
New Caledonia	7,650	53,346 census (1906)
Sahara	1,544,000	5,231,850 est. (1909)
Tahiti, etc.	1,544	30,000 est. (1909)
Tunis	50,000	2,000,000 estimated
African Possessions:		
Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauretania	1,585,210	8,867,000 est. (1909)
German Empire:		
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,814,564 census (1905)
Anhalt	888	159,573 census (1905)
Baden	5,823	2,010,728 census (1905)
Bavaria	29,292	6,524,372 census (1905)
Bremen	99	263,410 census (1905)
Brunswick	1,418	485,958 census (1905)
Hamburg	160	874,878 census (1905)
Hesse	2,966	1,209,175 census (1905)
Lippe	469	145,577 census (1905)
Lubeck	115	105,857 census (1905)
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	625,045 census (1905)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	103,451 census (1905)
Oldenburg	2,482	436,856 census (1905)
Prussia	134,676	37,293,324 census (1905)
Reuss (Elder Line)	122	70,603 census (1905)
Reuss (Younger Line)	319	144,584 census (1905)
Saxe-Altenburg	511	206,508 census (1905)
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	242,432 census (1905)
Saxe-Meiningen	953	268,916 census (1905)
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	388,095 census (1905)
Saxony	5,789	4,508,601 census (1905)
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	44,992 census (1905)
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	96,835 census (1905)
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	85,152 census (1905)
Waldeck	433	59,127 census (1905)
Wurttemberg	7,534	2,302,179 census (1905)
German Africa	931,460	14,120,000 estimated
German Asia	200	33,000 estimated
Pacific Islands	96,160	393,000 estimated
Greece (with Islands)	25,014	2,631,952 census (1907)
Guatemala	48,290	1,882,992 est. (1906)
Haiti	10,204	2,029,700 est. (1908)
Honduras	46,250	500,136 est. (1905)
Italy	110,550	34,269,764 est. (1909)
Eritrea	45,800	450,000 estimated
Somali Coast	129,700	400,000 estimated
Japan (with Formosa)	147,655	49,581,928 est. (1908)
Korea	86,000	10,000,000 estimated
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000 estimated
Mexico	767,005	16,000,000 est. (1910)
Montenegro	3,630	250,000 estimated
Morocco	219,000	4,400,000 estimated
Nepaul	54,000	5,000,000 estimated
Netherlands	12,648	5,825,198 est. (1908)
Borneo	212,737	1,233,065 estimated
Celebes	71,470	851,905 estimated
Java and Madura	50,554	30,098,008 est. (1905)
Moluccas	43,864	407,906 est. (1905)
New Guinea	151,789	200,000 est. (1905)
Sumatra	161,612	4,029,501 est. (1905)
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	46,060	81,038 est. (1908)
Nicaragua	49,200	600,000 est. (1906)
Norway	124,129	2,352,786 est. (1908)
Oman	82,000	500,000 estimated
Panama	31,500	419,029 est. (1909)
Paraguay	98,000	631,347 est. (1905)
Persia	628,000	9,500,000 est. (1909)
Peru	695,733	4,000,000 estimated
Portugal (including island possessions)	35,490	5,423,132 census (1900)
Portuguese Africa (including islands)	793,980	8,248,527 est. (1900-2)
Portuguese India and China	8,972	895,789 est. (1900)
Rumania	50,720	6,771,722 est. (1908)
Russian Empire (including Finland)	8,647,657	155,433,300 est. (1908)
Salvador	7,225	1,116,253 est. (1906)
Servia	18,650	2,688,025 est. (1905)
Siam	195,000	6,686,846 estimated
Spain (including island possessions)	194,783	19,712,585 est. (1908)
Spanish Africa	80,580	291,946 estimated
Sweden	172,876	5,429,600 est. (1908)
Switzerland	15,976	3,559,349 census (1908)
Tripoli and Benghazi	398,900	1,000,000 estimated
Turkey in Asia	693,610	17,683,500 estimated
Turkey in Europe	65,350	6,130,200 estimated
Uruguay	72,210	1,042,668 est. (1908)
Venezuela	393,870	2,664,241 est. (1908)

PHYSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED STATES

AREA and Boundaries.—*The area* of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 square miles; of the dependencies, that of Hawaii is 6,449 square miles, Philippine Islands 115,026, Porto Rico 3,435, Guam 210, Tutuila and other Islands 77, Panama Canal Zone 474.

The boundaries of the United States proper are: on the east, the Atlantic Ocean; on the north, partly along the line of lake and river systems, the Dominion of Canada; on the west, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico. The maximum width of the United States from the north extremity of Minnesota to the south of Texas is 1,600 miles. The maximum length of the United States is 2,800 miles.

Ocean Coast Line.—The coast State shore line, exclusive of islands, is 12,101 miles, as follows:

North Atlantic States: Maine, 784 m.; New Hampshire, 41 m.; Massachusetts, 622 m.; Rhode Island, 245 m.; Connecticut, 240 m.; New York, 50 m.; New Jersey, 300 m.; Delaware, 106 m.; Maryland, 411 m. Total, 2,799 miles.

South Atlantic States: Virginia, 348 m.; North Carolina, 1,089 m.; South Carolina, 267 m.; Georgia, 480 m.; Florida (East Coast), 1,034 m. Total, 3,218 miles.

Mexican Gulf States: Florida (West Coast), 883 m.; Alabama, 247 m.; Mississippi, 225 m.; Louisiana, 1,256 m.; Texas, 940 m. Total, 3,551 miles.

Pacific Sates: California, 1,063 m.; Oregon, 442 m.; Washington, 1,028 m. Total, 2,533 miles.

Topographical Features.—Two great uplands with a broad lowland lying between. On the east the Appalachian System extends from the Gulf Plains in Alabama northward to the shores of Labrador. The western uplands, or Cordilleras, much higher and broader than the Appalachian, begin at the base of the continent, rise high in Mexico, highest and widest in the western United States, and continue through British America and Alaska. The broad lowlands are the Mississippi plains, continuous with the Hudson Bay region and central plains of Canada as far as the Arctic Ocean.

Appalachian System.—In New England and northern New York, east of the Hudson River and north of the Mohawk, this system is represented by two types: (*a*) isolated groups and (*b*) north and south ridges. Of the former type are:

The White Mountains, New Hampshire; highest summit, Mt. Washington, 6,297 feet.

The Adirondacks, New York; highest summit, Mt. Marcy, 5,344 feet.

The broken, irregular hills of Maine; highest summit, Mt. Katahdin, 5,200 feet.

Of the latter type are:

The Green Mountains, Vermont; highest summit, Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 feet.

The Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts; highest summit, Mt. Greylock, 3,535 feet.

South and west of the Hudson River, through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, eastern Kentucky, Tennessee, northern Georgia, and Alabama, the type differs again. The Blue Ridge Mountains, scarcely broken in Pennsylvania, and less than 1,000 feet high at South Mountain, rise at Harper's Ferry to some 1,500 feet above sea-level; at Stonyman, central Virginia, to 4,031 feet; and at the peaks of the Otter near Lynchburg, to 4,001 feet. In North Carolina this ridge becomes a plateau, with escarpment about 4,000 feet high, upon which and on its western slope are many ridges and groups trending north and southwest. Among these is the Black Ridge group, with the highest summit east of the Rocky Mountains—Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 feet.

The Appalachian Valley, stretching from Pennsylvania to Alabama, is intersected throughout by narrow and abrupt ridges, with level tops of great extent cut by occasional water-gaps. Rising from the northwest limit of this valley, the Alleghany Mountains extend through Maryland, West Virginia (here called Alleghany Front), southwest Virginia, and eastern Tennessee (here called Cumberland Mountains). These heights slope gently toward the north, terminating in the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and farther south in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky and Tennessee. This escarpment ranges from 2,500 feet in Pennsylvania to 4,000 in West Virginia, diminishing again toward the south. The summits are nearly all upon the same level, with their ridges deeply scored by streams.

The Mississippi Valley lies between the Appalachian System and the Rocky Mountains; the southern and greater part drained by the Mississippi River and other streams into the Gulf of Mexico; the northern part into the Great Lakes, with a small area into the Hudson Bay by way of the Red River of the North. In the northern portion, especially in Michigan, northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, glacial action, eroding the surface in certain regions, has carried off the soft rock, leaving the harder in the form of mountains, as Keweenaw Point and the Marquette Iron Range in northern Michigan. In western Arkansas and southern Oklahoma, the serpentine Ozark Hills rise east and west, from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above sea-level.

From the Mississippi and lower Missouri Rivers the land inclines gradually upward over a breadth of more than 500 miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains. This great incline, called the Great Plains, extends quite across from the northern to the southern boundary of the country. The eastern base has an altitude ranging from sea-level to 2,000 feet, and at the base of the Rocky Mountains from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level.

The Cordilleran System borders the Pacific Coast of North and South America from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska to Cape Horn. In the United States this system covers about 1,000,000 square miles, nearly one-third the area of the country. The mountain ranges stand upon a plateau from 4,000 feet high in the north and south to 10,000 in Colorado. The region is divided into a number of districts—viz., Stony Mountains, Park Ranges,* Plateau Region, the Great Basin, the Cascades and Sierra Nevada, the Pacific Valley, and the Coast Ranges.

Stony Mountains.—A number of parallel ranges in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, trending generally W. of N. and E. of S. In Montana few of the peaks exceed 12,000 feet in height, the average altitude being 9,000 to 10,000 feet. In Wyoming, a sub-range called the Wind River Range, separating the head of the Big Horn River from Green River, is nearly 14,000 feet high. In southern Wyoming the range gives place to a broad plateau averaging 8,000 feet high. In Utah a spur of these ranges is called the Wasatch Range.

Park Ranges rise from the plateau near the Colorado boundary of southern Wyoming; the greatest height is reached in Colorado, both in plateau and ranges, the latter exceeding 14,000 feet. Here are the head branches of the Platte, Rio Grande, Arkansas, and Grand Rivers. In New Mexico the ranges die away, and near Santa Fe disappear altogether.

The Plateau Region, the region of cañons and horizontal plateaus terminated by cliffs, is drained by the Colorado River. Besides the cañons cut by the living streams, there are many in which ordinarily no water flows, so that in many places the plateau is but a skeleton of narrow, flat ridges between narrow, precipitous gorges. The most remarkable of these is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, in northern Arizona, a gorge exceeding 6,000 feet at deepest and 250 miles long. The plateau is 5 to 12 miles broad at the top, the walls descending into the cañon by a series of steps.

The Great Basin is west of the Wasatch Range, comprising parts of Utah, Nevada, California, and Oregon. It consists of a vast number of smaller basins, unconnected for the most part by drainage lines with other basins, for the rainfall here is very deficient and the mountain streams either sink into the earth or evaporate. The principal basins are those of the Great Salt Lake and of the Carson and Humboldt Lakes.

Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada.—Traversing Washington, Oregon, and California, they are known in the north as the Cascade Range and in the south as the Sierra Nevada. The Cascade Range is a volcanic plateau, rising in cones as high as Mt. Rainier, 14,363 feet, Mt. Shasta, 14,380 feet, and Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet. The Sierra Nevada rises with an abrupt front to the east and a long slope to the west. Beginning in northern California at an elevation of about 12,000 feet, it rises southward, in many peaks from 14,000 to 15,000 feet high, then descends rapidly in altitude and joins with the Coast Ranges.

The Coast Ranges lie parallel with the coast, with a long valley between these and the more eastern Cascades and Sierra Nevada. In Washington the valley is occupied partly by Puget Sound and some minor streams; in Oregon by the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers; in California by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Rivers. This valley is the great wheat field of the Pacific Coast. In northwestern Washington the range is known as the Olympic Mountains and in places exceeds 8,000 feet in height; in Oregon it is insignificant, but rises again in northwestern California.



ENTRANCE TO THE GOLDEN GATE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mean Altitudes.—The mean elevation of the United States, excluding Alaska, is about 2,500 feet. The areas of the different zones of elevation above sea-level are:

Zones in Feet		Area in Square Miles
0 to	100	200,510
100 to	500	388,305
500 to	1,000	545,770
1,000 to	2,000	638,500
2,000 to	3,000	262,635
3,000 to	4,000	182,800
4,000 to	5,000	203,880
5,000 to	6,000	215,160
6,000 to	7,000	150,515
7,000 to	8,000	98,140
8,000 to	9,000	39,000
9,000 to	10,000	19,110
Above	10,000	19,260

From sea-level to 500 feet is, roughly speaking, the coast region east of the Appalachian System from the northern part of Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande, including the Mississippi Valley inward as far as St. Louis, the lower slopes of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges, and along the Colorado River to the Gila.

From 500 to 1,000 feet is the region rising toward and around the Appalachian height, and between St. Louis and the Great Lakes, parts of Oklahoma and parts along the Colorado River to the Grand Cañon and the Gila River.

From 1,000 to 5,000 feet: The Appalachian Range, some parts of Michigan, the Great Plains, and parts

* Rocky Mountains is a term vaguely used to define that "backbone" of North America which begins in Central Mexico and extends through the United States and Canada to near the coast of the Arctic Ocean. Strictly speaking, however, it should be applied only to an Eastern Range of Cordilleras extending through Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico with some outlying ridges in Texas. The United States portion of the Rocky Mountains are the Stony Mountains north of Laramie Plains and the Park Mountains in Colorado, northern New Mexico, eastern Utah, etc.

west of the Rocky Mountains, and between the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges.

From 5,000 to 8,000 feet: The middle slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and the Great Basin.

From 8,000 feet: The Rocky Mountain Ranges and points in the Great Basin.

Geology and Soils.—The area within the United States combines sections of the most ancient rock formation with others that are geologically young. The primitive framework of the North American continent was shaped very nearly on the lines of the present mountain systems of the East and West, forecasting the Appalachian and Cordilleran uplands and the Mississippi lowlands of to-day. The principal elevations were given to the country before the glacial invasion; but within the field of glacial movement important changes were wrought, in some cases the combined effect of the wearing down of mountain tops and the filling up of valleys being to diminish the total relief by several hundred feet. From earliest to latest the rock systems are distributed through the United States as follows:

(*1*) *Eozoic Era.*—Archæan and Algonkian systems, represented by the large V-shaped area enclosing Hudson Bay and resting its blunted apex on the north border of the Great Lakes; extensions are found along the Appalachians to Alabama, in northerly points of New England, the Adirondacks, the Highlands of the lower Hudson and of New Jersey, South Mountain in Pennsylvania, the Blue Ridge, and Unakas of the Southern States; all of which are made up largely of hard crystalline rocks of igneous and metamorphic origin: granites, gneisses, schists, marbles, and quartzites. Other primitive masses are in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the core of the Black Hills, along the axis of the Rocky Mountain Range, and in the Wasatch and Sierra regions.

(*2*) *Paleozoic Era.*—During a long extended succession of periods, probably covering several million years, the waste of the older lands on the east and north was swept into a vast interior sea stretching from central New York far to the southwest. Thus originated the sandstones, conglomerates, and shales of the Cambrian, or earliest of the Paleozoic periods, which are found in limited outcroppings along the edges of the Archæan and Algonkian; and the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations which make up the bed-rocks of the region extending from the axis of the Appalachians to eastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and central Texas; and from the Great Lakes southward to central Georgia and Alabama, excepting along the Mississippi south of the Ohio River. The largest western land masses of the Paleozoic era are in the region of the Great Basin. The Rocky Mountain chain was a string of islands, and the sea swept over the Pacific Coast States. At the close of the Paleozoic era the Appalachian revolution created the great series of folds which extends from eastern New York to central Alabama. Before that there had been no mountains west of the Blue Ridge. With the formation of the mountains came a general uplift in the east which banished the sea permanently from the eastern and central States of the Mississippi Basin, except in the south.

(*3*) *Mesozoic Era.*—In this, and the succeeding Tertiary period, lands were added to the Atlantic border and the Gulf region. In the west the growth was on the border and interior, the western interior sea of the Great Plains region disappearing, as did that of the Colorado Basin.

Areas of red and brown shale and sandstone of Triassic ages underlie the lowlands of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Another belt of this formation extends from the Palisades of the Hudson into Virginia. Associated with these rocks are the lava sheets which form the Orange Mountains of New Jersey and the Palisades of the Hudson and the Mt. Holyoke Range of Massachusetts. These, called Newark formations, were accumulated in brackish or fresh water.

The Coastal Plain, from southern New Jersey along the outside lowlands of all the States southward to Florida, is formed of Cretaceous and Tertiary beds. They slant down and continue the beds that lie below the marginal waters of the Atlantic. Being comparatively recent, they are partly unconsolidated, and occur as sands, gravels, clays, and marls. The same is true of the formations that border the Gulf, including the entire State of Florida.

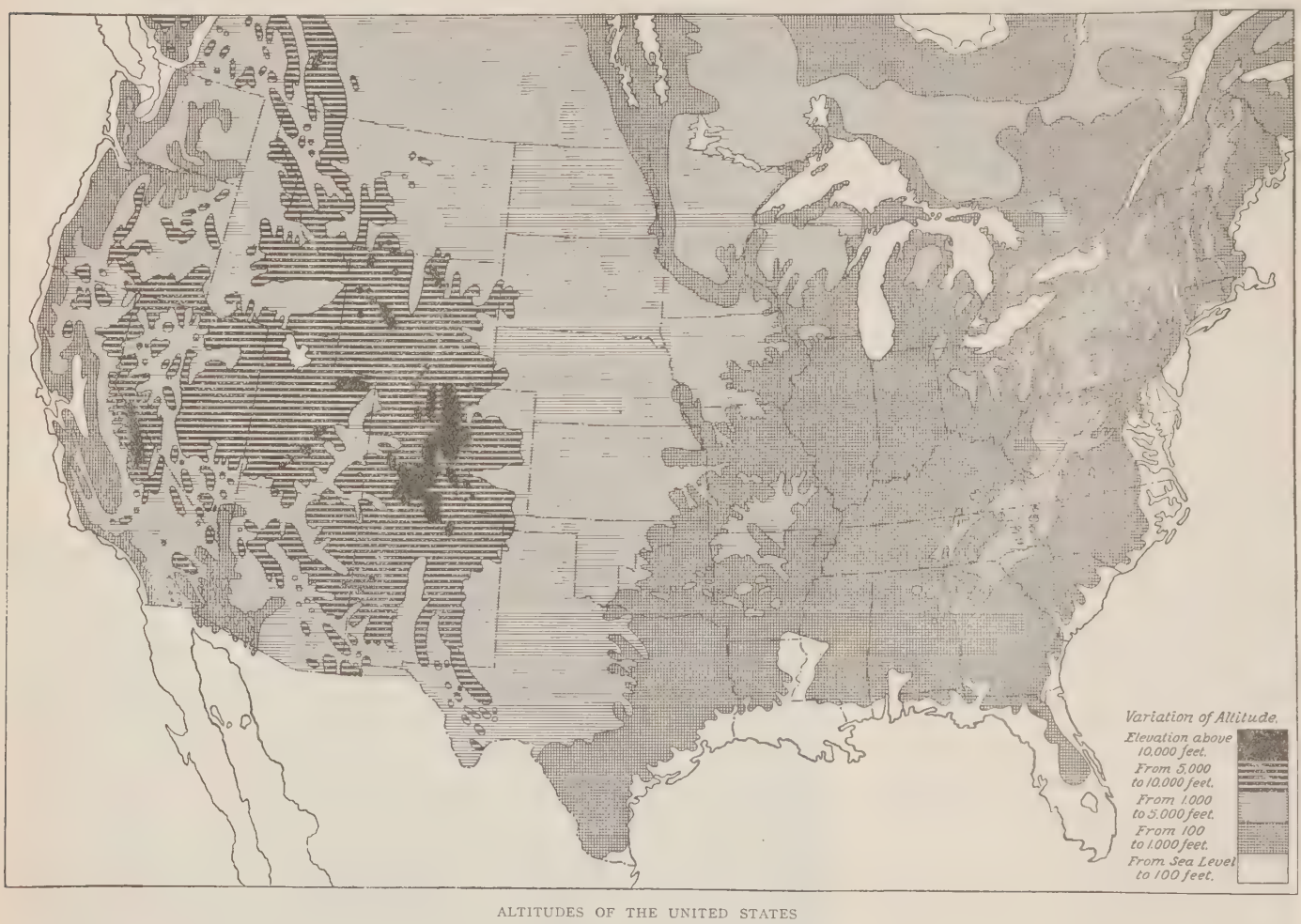
The ancient Mississippi discharged into the Gulf not far from the present mouth of the Ohio. It still encroaches more and more upon the Gulf.

The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous ages deposited Mesozoic formations along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains as in the vertical strata of the Garden of the Gods. In the Great Plains these beds, covered with younger formations, yield a remarkable series of fossil vertebrate remains. After this Rocky Mountain revolution, at the close of the Mesozoic era, the character of the Great Plains became swampy, with great lakes of fresh water. To this era belong the Laramie formation and the large coal deposits of the West, and the partly consolidated gravels, sands, and clays distributed by mountain torrents over the plains for thousands of square miles in Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Later, in the Tertiary period, the lakes were drained, the plains given an eastward slant to the Mississippi, and the mountains elevated.

The Colorado River region, like the Great Plains, emerged by great uplifts from the marine deposition, producing the lakes and streams and the enormous fractures attended by large outflows of lava; such are the Henry Mountains in Utah and the parallel ranges of Utah and Nevada. From the waste of the older lands in the present Great Basin region the Sierras were formed in Mesozoic time and lifted to a great height in later Tertiary time.

(*4*) *Cenozoic Era.*—The great lava formations began in Tertiary time and are found in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, in Mt. Shasta, the Cascades, and in the plateaus of the Snake and Columbia Rivers in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The geysers of the Yellowstone Park are survivals of this interior volcanic energy. In post-glacial times the shallower lakes were filled in by sediments or vegetable deposits, forming peat beds, deltas, and great marshy areas. The streams cut deeply into the underlying rock at the lowest level they could find. Thus the gorges of the Northern States are young post-glacial valleys, with the old buried channels not far away. The streams were compressed to higher altitude by obstruction in the valleys, and so cut their way down through rocky masses, in rapids and falls.

Through all the periods the processes of land sculpture were operative; and sometimes in the same area all varieties of relief have been shown in successive cycles of denudation and uplift. The territory affected by the glacial invasion includes the New England States, the Middle States into northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Central States nearly to the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, eastern Nebraska, large parts of Montana and the Dakotas, and the more northern Cordilleras.



ALTITUDES OF THE UNITED STATES

The soils of the country may be divided roughly into two main classes. Outside of the glacial region they are known as residual soils, as they are mostly the product of local rock disintegration. The chief movements of such soils have been by means of the rivers and along their courses. An illustration is to be found in the soils of the Lower Mississippi. The other class is made up of the glacial soils. The ice-sheet plowed up the residual soils of pre-glacial time, pushed and carried them forward varying distances, and mingled with them a variety of new materials derived from the rocks over which the glacier passed.

Lakes and Drainage Systems.—The rivers of the United States form generally four great groups: the Northern Lake, the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific.

The Great Lakes.—Lake Region, including the six great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, with their connecting channels and tributaries—the centre of a great system of elevated fresh-water lakes extending through Maine, Quebec, New York on the south of the St. Lawrence River, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and through Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the northern provinces of Canada.

The six great lakes cover a total area of over 90,000 square miles, forming the largest collective mass of fresh water in the world. They form the northerly boundaries of the United States from Jefferson County N. Y., to Cook County, Minn.

Lake Superior.—The northern shores of Superior are mostly precipitous cliffs of Archæan, or basalt, rock, ranging from 300 to 1,000 feet in height. On the southeast, sandy coasts prevail. The coasts of the northern

counties of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are composed largely of Cambrian sandstone cliffs, rich in iron and other metal deposits; veins of copper and iron ore crossing its bottom from the southern shore.

The bed of Superior is supposed to be an ancient volcanic crater, lying within the Archæan or earliest rock formations. Its depth of 1,008 feet represents a depression extending 400 feet below sea-level. Superior is, therefore, distinct in origin from the other lakes of the groups, whose beds represent ancient river systems and date from the glacial period.

Lake Huron, the second of the Great Lakes, is bounded north, east, and south by the Province of Ontario, and south and west by the State of Michigan. The area of Lake Huron is 22,322 square miles, including Georgian Bay (5,626 square miles), and North Passage, 1,556 square miles. It is connected with Lake Michigan by the Straits of Mackinac, 3½ miles broad and 135 feet deep.

From Lake Superior, which is 20 feet higher, the St. Mary's River flows down into Lake Huron, while from the Canadian side flow numerous smaller streams. From the city of Huron, at the lake's southern extremity, the St. Clair River flows almost due south about 25 miles into Lake St. Clair. From Detroit, at the southwest extremity of this small lake, the Detroit River falls in the same general direction into Lake Erie.

The discharge of Lake Huron is about 217,000 cubic feet per second. By reason of evaporation and rainfall, the level of the lake varies annually between 4 and 5 feet, but much greater local variation is caused by the strong winds. The densely wooded northeast is broken by many low islands of limestone and glacial débris. Elsewhere the shores are generally low, except on the northeast border, where rise numerous cliffs of 100 or 150 feet high. Nearly all the harbors on this coast are protected by breakwaters. Far inland there are traces of ancient lake beaches, proving that Huron, like all the Great Lakes, has much shrunken in size. In summer the surface temperature of the lake varies from 52° to 58° F.

Lake Michigan.—This, the third of the Great Lakes, is bounded on the north and west by Wisconsin, on the west and south by Illinois and Indiana, and on the east by Michigan, this is the only one of the Great Lakes existing within the United States borders. The shores are generally low and sandy, with rocks of sandstone and limestone.

The area of Lake Michigan is 21,729 square miles, including Green Bay on the northwestern shore, and Grand Travers Bay directly on the eastern shore. Many islands lie in the lake between these two breaks in the shore, which elsewhere is low and unbroken.

The level of Michigan varies, according to the direction and force of the winds, the changes in rainfall, evaporation, atmospheric pressure, etc. Except when caused by protracted gales blowing steadily in one direction, this variation rarely exceeds 1.3 feet. The lake has a lunar tide with accompanying variation of from 1½ inches neap to about 3 inches spring tide.

The principal rivers which empty into it are the St. Joseph, Muskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, Manistee, all in Michigan; the Fox, in Wisconsin, and the Menominee, between Michigan and Wisconsin.

Lake Erie, the fourth of the Great Lakes, and the most southern, has a northeast and southwest direction, bounded on the entire upper shore by the Province of Ontario, and on the southern and eastern shores by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. At its southwestern end it is connected with Lake St. Clair by the Detroit River. At its northwestern end it discharges into Lake Ontario through the Niagara River. It is connected by the Welland Canal with Lake Ontario, and by other canals with the Hudson and Ohio Rivers, making it thus a link in the waterway from east to west.

Besides the drainage from the Lake Superior system, Lake Erie receives the Grand River, the Maumee from the west, and the Sandusky and Cuyahoga from the south.

Lake Ontario, the fifth of the Great Lakes, is the most eastern, with a northeast and southwest direction. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Niagara River. It is the lowest of the Great Lakes, and has the largest discharge, 300,000 cubic feet per second. The shores are flat, except in the Bay of Quinte, which extends on the northeast 50 miles inland. There are many harbors and flourishing ports. The waters have a surface current due to the fact that the larger axis of the lake coincides with the direction of the prevailing westerly winds. This, added to frequent violent storms, keeps the lake from freezing, except in an area of a few miles in width along the shores.

Lake Ontario is connected with the Erie Canal and Hudson River by the Oswego Canal and with the Ottawa River by the Rideau Canal.

From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior are nearly 2,400 miles; a navigable system exceeded in the United States only by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The entire system of the Great Lakes, including their tributary streams and outlets, covers 175,340 square miles. Commercially, it is of first importance, the bulk of its shipping exceeding that of all the Atlantic ports, or of all Pacific and Gulf ports together.

THE GREAT LAKES

(ACCORDING TO LIPPINCOTT AND OTHER AUTHORITIES)

Lake	Length of Coast Line Miles	Extreme Dimensions N. and S. Miles	Extreme Dimensions E. and W. Miles	Area Square Miles	Maximum Depth Feet	Elevation Above the Sea Feet	Principal Feeder	Discharge
Superior	1,500	167	360	31,200	1,008	602	St. Louis River, draining St. Louis Co., Minn.	St. Mary's River into Lake Huron.
Huron	1,165	280	105	23,000	1,700	582	Lake Superior through St. Mary's River.	St. Clair River into Lake St. Clair.
St. Clair	.....	29	24	396	21	576		
Erie	657	58	240	9,960	270	573	Detroit River from Lakes St. Clair, Huron, and Superior.	Detroit River into Lake Erie.
Ontario	540	55	195	7,250	738	247	Lake Erie through Niagara River.	Niagara River into Lake Ontario.
Michigan	745	335	90	22,500	1,000	581	St. Joseph River and Mississippi River through Chicago Drainage Canal and the old Illinois and Michigan Canal.	St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean.

River Systems of the United States.—The river systems of the United States may be classified according to the areas drained and the bodies of water into which their rivers empty, as follows:

(*a*) *Atlantic System*, draining an area of about 276,800 square miles, through a total river length of about 6,100 miles.

(*b*) *Gulf System*, draining an area of about 1,725,980 square miles, through a total river length of about 25,000 miles.

(*c*) *Pacific System*, draining an area of 619,240 square miles, through a total river length of about 4,100 miles.

The total drainage area of the entire country includes over 2,600,000 square miles of territory, and the total river length, nearly 22,000 miles of channel.

The Atlantic River System.—From the north in the State of Maine to the south in the State of Florida, nineteen streams worthy to rank as rivers, and most of them navigable, flow into the Atlantic Ocean. They are as follows:

(1) *The Penobscot River*, having its head waters in Lake Chesuncook, Piscataquis County, Maine, and numerous branches in the northeast region of Maine, flows through 350 miles of channel into Penobscot Bay. It is navigable through 60 miles from its mouth to Bangor, and for small boats still further up.

(2) *The Kennebec River*, having its head waters in Oxford County, Maine, flows through about 175 miles of channel to the Atlantic Ocean, east of Casco Bay. It is navigable for river craft as far as Augusta, but for sea-going ships, as far as Bath only. Navigation is impeded by ice during the winter months. Large towns and cities are Bath, Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville and Hollowell.

(3) *The Connecticut River*, having its head waters in Coos County, in the northern extremity of New Hampshire, flows through 400 miles of channel into Long Island Sound near Saybrook, Conn. It drains a total area of about 11,000 square miles. Navigation by large steamboats is possible as far north as Hartford, Conn., and for smaller craft as far as Holyoke, Mass. Important cities along its course are Hartford and Middletown, Conn.; Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton, Mass.; Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H.

(4) *The Hudson River*, having its head waters in the Adirondack Mountain lakes in northeastern New York, flows through 350 miles of channel into New York Bay. It receives three large tributaries from the west, the Mohawk, the Sacondaga and the Walkill. Navigation for sea-going ships is possible as far north as Hudson, 117 miles from its mouth, and for river steamboats, as far north as Troy, 150 miles. The Hudson River is noted for the beauty of its scenery, which has won for it the title "Rhine of America." Important cities along its course are New York, Yonkers, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and Glens Falls, N. Y., and Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J.

(5) *The Delaware River*, rising in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y., flows through 375 miles of channel into Delaware Bay.

It cuts its way to the Atlantic side through the Delaware Water Gap, two miles long; forms entire boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is navigable for large ships to Philadelphia; for steamboats to Trenton at high tide; from Bristol to Easton by a 60-mile canal.

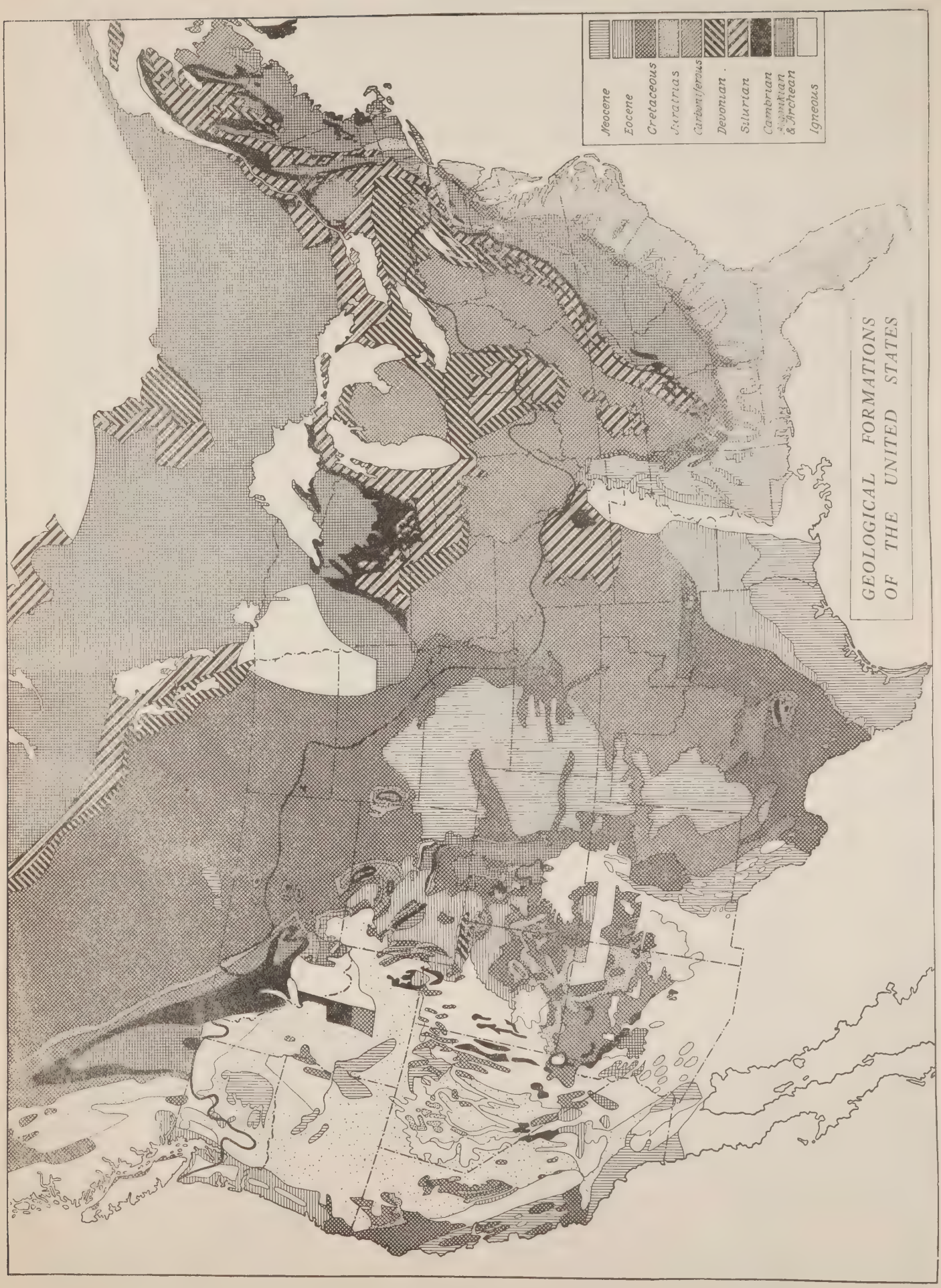
Important cities along its course are: Philadelphia, Chester, Easton, and Bristol, Pa.; Wilmington and Newcastle, Del.; Camden, Trenton, and Burlington, N. J.

(6) *The Susquehanna River*, having its head waters in Otsego Lake, Otsego County, New York, flows through 450 miles of channel into the northern end of Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. It drains the greater part of Pennsylvania, receiving three large trib-

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES

(FROM DICTIONARY OF ALTITUDES BY HENRY GANNETT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)

State or Territory	Highest Place	Highest Alt. ft.	Lowest Place	Lowest Altitude feet
Alabama	Pulpit Rock	2,018	Venetia	7
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Umga Islet	150
Arizona	San Francisco Mt.	12,794	Yuma	142
Arkansas	Fourche Mt.	2,800	Camden	71
California	Whitney Mt.	14,502	Death Valley	427 (below sea)
Colorado	Massive Mt.	14,424	Holmesville	1,217
Connecticut	Bear Mt., Salisbury	2,355	New Haven	6
Delaware	Southwood	327	Delaware City	4
District of Columbia	Foot of Tower, Soldiers' Home	330	Pier in front of Navy Yard	4
Florida	Quincy	260	Cleveland	3
Georgia	Sitting Bull Mt.	5,046	Brunswick	14
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078	Lewiston	738
Illinois	Wadham	1,023	Brooklyn	284
Indiana	Carlos	1,208	Evansville	318
Indian Territory (Okla.)	Sugar Loaf Mt.	2,600	Cherokee	411
Iowa	Waneta	1,561	Burlington	435
Kansas	Weskan	3,841	Kings	730
Kentucky	Frazier Knob	1,540	Columbus	270
Louisiana	New Arcadia	359	Port Hickory	8 (below sea)
Maine	Mt. Katahdin	5,200	Leavitt's Wharf, Eastport	5
Maryland	Allegany Heights	3,187	Ferry Wharf, Annapolis	2
Massachusetts	Greylock	3,535	Boston (mean low tide level)	5 (below sea)
Michigan	Porcupine Mt.	2,023	Rockwood	576
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	2,400	Winona	600
Mississippi	Holly Springs	602	Claiborne	4
Missouri	Cedar Gap	1,683	Maywood	110
Montana	Mt. Douglas	11,300	Yakt	1,845
Nebraska	Lawton	5,945	Brownville	875
Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13,058	Saratoga Springs	264
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	6,279	Hampton Falls	9
New Jersey	High Knob	1,799	Crystal Lake	2
New Mexico	Truchas Peak	13,275	Santa Fe Baldy Peak	2,661
New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344	Albany	5
North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711	Edenton Bay	0
North Dakota	Chama	2,810	Bowesmont	800
Ohio	Bellefontaine	1,540	Palestine, Darke Co.	437
Oklahoma	Texhoma	3,483	Appalachia	677
Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225	North Sands	5
Pennsylvania	Blue Knob, Bedford Co.	3,136	Philadelphia	9
Rhode Island	Durfee, Gloucester	805	Newport Depot	6
South Carolina	Rich Mountain	3,569	Port Royal	5
South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,216	Big Stone Lake	962
Tennessee	Mt. Guyot	6,636	Memphis	117
Texas	Baldy Peak	8,382	Galveston (Union Station)	4
Utah	Gilbert Peak	13,687	Washington	2,720
Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364	Lake Champlain	96
Virginia	Rogers Mt., Grayson Co.	5,719	Hampton	3
Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,363	Tulalip	4 (below sea)
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	4,860	Harper's Ferry	277
Wisconsin	Summit Lake	1,729	Milwaukee (Michigan Lake)	579
Wyoming	Fremont Peak	13,790	Old Riverdale	3,196


Neocene
Eocene
Cretaceous
Jurassic
Carboniferous
Devonian
Silurian
Cambrian
& Archean
Igneous
GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

utaries from the west, the Chemung, which joins it near the New York boundary, the large West Branch, 200 miles long, and the Juniata. Flowing through very picturesque country and gapping several ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, it is almost throughout a swift-flowing, but shallow and unnavigable stream; its only importance as a waterway being for floating lumber. Chief cities along its course are Binghamton and Owego, N. Y.; Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Harrisburg, Penn.; and Port Deposit, Md.

(7) *The Potomac River,* rising in the western Alleghanies, flows through 450 miles of channel into Chesapeake Bay, and forms throughout its course the boundary between Maryland on the north and east, and West Virginia and Virginia on the south and west. Its chief tributaries, besides the South Branch which joins the headstream, 14 miles southeast of Cumberland, Md., are the Shenandoah from the south and the Monocacy from the north. Its upper course is through remarkably picturesque scenery, and there are several falls in its passage through the mountains and the Piedmont Plain, the Great Falls being 11 miles above Washington. Navigable for the largest ships as far as Washington, 125 miles from its mouth, this tidal stream is for 100 miles a magnificent estuary from two to seven miles wide. The leading cities and towns along its course are Hancock, Md.; Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; Alexandria, Va.; and Washington, D. C.

(8) *The Rappahannock River,* formed by several small headstreams rising in the Blue Ridge in northwest Virginia, flows through 200 miles of channel into Chesapeake Bay, which it enters by a broad and long estuary running parallel with that of the Potomac and about 20 miles south of it. A navigable tidal stream for nearly 100 miles to Fredericksburg, which is the only important city along its course, the Rappahannock there has a fall supplying good water-power.

(9) *The James River,* formed near the middle of the western boundary of Virginia by the union of the Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, which rise in the Alleghanies, flows through 450 miles of channel into Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads near Norfolk. Its chief tributaries are the Appomattox and the Chickahominy Rivers. For the last 66 miles of its course it is a broad and deep tidal estuary, and is navigable for vessels of 130 tons as far as Richmond, 150 miles from the sea, where it is obstructed by rapids having a fall of 100 feet in six miles and affording enormous water-power. The important cities along its course are Richmond and Lynchburg.

(10) *The Roanoke River,* formed in southern Virginia by the union of the Dan and the Staunton, which rise in the Blue Ridge, flows through 250 miles of channel into Albemarle Sound. Its length, including the Staunton, is 450 miles, and it is navigable for steamboats to Weldon, N. C., which is the principal town along its course.

(11) *The Neuse River,* rising in Person County, the middle county of the northern tier of North Carolina, flows through 300 miles of channel into Pamlico Sound At Newbern, 30 miles from its mouth, it widens into a broad estuary. It is navigable by steamboats to Goldsboro, 100 miles from its mouth. The principal towns along its course are Newbern, Kingston, and Goldsboro.

(12) *The Cape Fear River,* rising in the central northern part of North Carolina, flows through 300 miles of channel into the Atlantic Ocean. It is the longest river wholly within the State of North Carolina, the whole central part of which it drains. Its largest tributaries are Deep River, from the west; South River, from the east; and Northeast Cape Fear River from the northeast. It is navigable for steamboats at all seasons as far as Fayetteville, 120 miles from the sea. The important cities along its course are Wilmington and Fayetteville.

(13) *The Pedee River,* rising in the Blue Ridge in northwestern North Carolina (where it is known as the Yadkin River; being called the Great Pedee after it enters South Carolina), flows through 600 miles of channel into Winyaw Bay. The Yadkin from its source to the boundary line between North and South Carolinas is 300 miles long. The Pedee is navigable for small vessels for about 150 miles. The only city of importance on this river is Georgetown, S. C., at its mouth.

(14) *The Santee River,* formed near the centre of South Carolina by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree or Catawba, both of which rise in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina, flows through 150 miles of channel into the Atlantic by two arms south of Winyaw Bay. The length of the stream from its mouth to the source of the Wateree, its longer branch, is 450 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbia on the Congaree branch, and to Camden on the Wateree branch. The important towns in its course are Columbia and Camden.

(15) *The Edisto River,* formed near Branchville, South Carolina, by the union of its north and south forks, both of which rise in the western part of that State, flows through 150 miles of channel and divides into the North and South Edisto 15 miles from the Atlantic, which these arms enter southwest of Charleston Harbor and just north of Saint Helena Sound. It is navigable for about 100 miles.

(16) *The Savannah River,* rising in the Blue Ridge, flows through 450 miles of channel into the Atlantic Ocean, through the Tybee Roads; and forms the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Savannah, 18 miles inland; for smaller steamboats as far as Augusta, 230 miles from the coast; and for still smaller boats 150 miles higher. The important cities along its course are Savannah and Augusta.

(17) *The Ogeechee River,* having its head waters in Greene County in central eastern Georgia, flows through 250 miles of channel into the Atlantic through Ossabaw Sound, 18 miles south of Savannah. It is navigable for small steamers for about 40 miles from the sea.

(18) *The Altamaha River,* formed by the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers at the boundary line of Montgomery and Appling Counties, Georgia, flows through 150 miles of channel into the Atlantic. It drains an area of 14,400 square miles; and is navigable for steamboats as far as Macon, on the Ocmulgee branch, 300 miles from the ocean. The important cities and towns along its course are Macon, Milledgeville, and Darien.

(19) *The St. John's River,* rising in the swamps of Brevard and Osceola Counties, Florida, flows northward through 400 miles of channel, parallel with and 20 miles from the Atlantic coast, and empties into the Atlantic 25 miles south of the Georgia boundary. From its source it passes through a chain of lakes, and from the largest of these, Lake George, 200 miles from its mouth, the river expands into a lagoon from one to five miles wide. It has been dredged to a depth of 18 feet to Jacksonville, about 20 miles; and is navigable for small steamboats as far as Enterprise, 230 miles from its mouth. The only city of importance on the river is Jacksonville.

The Gulf River System.—From the east in the State of Florida to the west in the State of Texas, counting the Mississippi, eleven rivers, eight of them important in navigation, flow into the Gulf of Mexico. They are the following:

(1) *The Suwanee River,* having its head waters in the Okefinokee Swamp in southern Georgia, flows through 240 miles of channel into the Gulf 12 miles north of Cedar Keys, Florida. It is navigable for steamboats for about 65 miles, to the post village of New Troy, which is the largest settlement along its course.

(2) *The Apalachicola River,* formed by the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers at the southwestern corner of the State of Georgia, flows through 90 miles of channel into Apalachicola Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for steamboats throughout its whole length. Its port of entry, and the only important town along its course, Apalachicola, has naval stores and lumber manufacturing interests.

(3) *The Mobile River,* formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, which rise in central and western Alabama, flows through 50 miles of channel into Mobile Bay. At several points it communicates with the Tensas, or eastern channel, through which the same rivers discharge, and the two enter the bay through a common delta at the city of Mobile. It is navigable for large steamboats. The only important town on the river is Mobile.

(4) *The Pearl River,* having its head waters in Winston County, in the east central part of Mississippi, flows through 300 miles of channel into Mississippi Sound, after having formed for some distance the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. Its navigation is impeded by shoals and sandbars. The only city of importance along its course is Jackson.

(5) *The Mississippi River:*—see *The Mississippi River System,* below.

(6) *The Sabine River,* rising in northeastern Texas, flows through 500 miles of channel into the Gulf through Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass, after forming for 150 miles the boundary between Texas and Louisiana. For a short distance only it is navigable for small steamboats. Navigation of the pass has been improved by dredging and jetty-building.

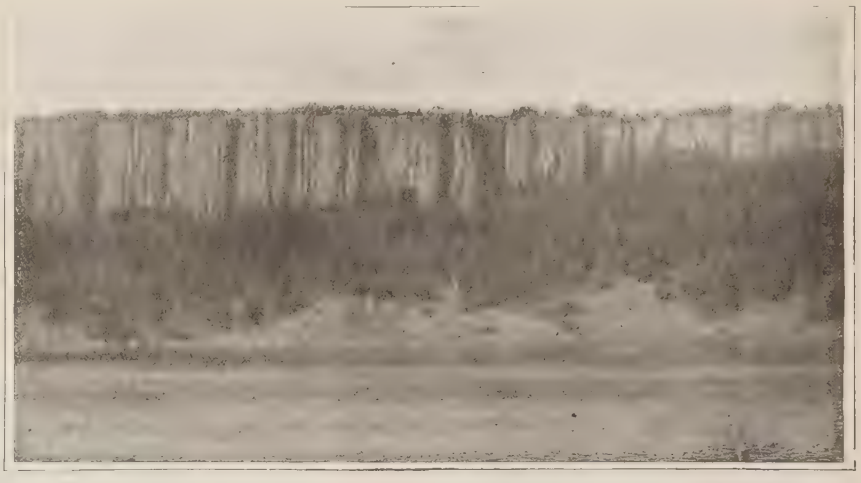
(7) *The Trinity River,* formed by the union, near Dallas, of the two forks which rise near the northern boundary of Texas, flows through 500 miles of channel into Galveston Bay, about 40 miles north of the city of Galveston. It is navigable for steamboats, at high water, for 300 miles. The principal city along its course is Dallas.

(8) *The Brazos River,* formed by the junction of Clear and Salt forks, in Young County, north central Texas, flows through 950 miles of channel into the Gulf of Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Galveston. It drains a large area, winding in a tortuous course. It is navigable for steamboats during high tide for 300 miles, and at all times as far as Columbia, 40 miles from the Gulf. The principal towns along its course are Waco and Columbia.

(9) *The Colorado River,* rising in the western part of Texas, near the southeastern boundary of New Mexico, flows through 700 miles of channel into the Gulf through Matagorda Bay. It receives several tributaries, chiefly from the south. It is navigable in winter for river steamers as far as Austin, 200 miles from its mouth. The principal towns along its course are Bay City, Wharton, Columbus, Lagrange, Bastrop, and Austin.

(10) *The Nueces River,* having its head waters in a range of low mountains in Edwards County, in southern Texas, flows through 400 miles of channel into Corpus Christi Bay. The chief towns on its course are Oakville and Nuecestown.

(11) *The Rio Grande,* rising in the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Colorado, flows through 1,800 miles of channel into the Gulf, after having formed for about 800 miles the boundary between Texas and Mexico. It drains some 240,000 square miles, in its upper course passing through rocky gorges and forming rapids and cataracts; but lower down becoming a shallow stream obstructed by sand bars. Its waters are used for irrigation in New Mexico, so that in the dry season the river dries up for a considerable distance above and below El Paso. In its lower course it is subject to serious floods. It is navigable for small steamboats for about 450 miles. The leading towns along its course are El Paso, Laredo, and Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoras, Mexico.



THE PALISADES ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEW JERSEY SHORE

The Palisades are composed of basalt or trap-rock, extremely useful for building and for roads. The rock from this range is being extensively quarried in certain sections along the river, greatly to the disfigurement of the scenery. Owing to the great natural beauty of this primitive mass, which is doubly accentuated by the contrast it presents to the busy city across the river, there is a strong agitation in favor of preserving the Palisades by forming a national park reservation

The Mississippi River System, draining an area of 1,285,000 square miles, through a total channel length of over 20,000 miles, through the Mississippi proper and its 240 tributaries, forms the largest river drainage system in the world and the longest continuous length of river channel.

The Mississippi River rises in the highlands of Minnesota, in Itasca Lake, 1,462 feet above sea level. It winds southward for 2,500 miles into the Gulf. Including the Missouri branch and the Jefferson, rising in southwest Montana, it is 4,330 miles long. The Mississippi and branches drain the entire western slope of the Appalachians and nearly the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain System within the United States, an area of about 1,245,000 square miles. It is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis, 2,161 miles, and by smaller boats above the Falls. Among its tributaries 45 are navigable. The navigable length of the system is 9,000 miles in a straight line, 14,000 miles following its windings, intersecting 21 States. At its source it is about 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep and then winds for 270 miles to the falls of Pokegama, a descent of 324 feet, where it is first navigable for small steamers. Below St. Paul it widens into Lake Pepin, thence through a fertile valley to the junction with the muddy waters of the Missouri near St. Louis. Below the Falls of St. Anthony, by the aid of a canal at Rock Island and at the rapids near the mouth of the Des Moines River, navigation of the Upper Mississippi is uninterrupted. The surging waters of the Missouri and the clear waters of the Mississippi do not blend until a short distance before their junction with the Ohio. From the Falls of St. Anthony level flood plains appear near the river. The American Bottom extends from the mouth of the Missouri 90 miles down the river on the east side with an average breadth of 6 miles. Above Cape Girardeau, Mo., 30 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, these flood plains are above the level of the river. Below Cape Girardeau on the west side the whole country down to the Gulf is bottom land with an average width of 50 miles. Throughout this stretch from Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, the river flows in a channel on the summit of a low ridge, the land sloping gradually away from the banks on either side so that the greater part of these flood plains lie below the level of the river, and from 300 to 500 feet below the level of the bordering uplands. Other tracts of bottom lands are formed by the river flowing in great curves which, constantly increasing in diameter and encroaching on each other, at flood time cut through the narrow necks separating them and leave the loop as a crescent-shaped lake or "oxbow." Below the mouth of Red River, the river divides into branches, the Atchafalaya, Plaque-

mine, Lafourche, etc. Below New Orleans in the lowlands near its mouth the river divides still further into passages, called "passes," the principal of which are Southwest and South Passes, and the Pass à l'Outre. At the mouth of each of these passes (except South Pass where jetties have been built to prevent it) is a bar formed by the deposit of silt from the river on meeting the quiet waters of the Gulf. The river enters the Gulf by these passes, and brings down a quantity of sediment. The area of the Delta is over 12,000 square miles.

In the navigable part of the Mississippi River, above the mouth of the Ohio River, where the banks are stable and the depth uniform, the fall is about 6 inches per mile, except at the Des Moines Rapids, where it is 24 feet, and at the Rock Island Rapids, 22 feet. At the Falls of St. Anthony, the head of navigation, the drop is 78 feet.

The width of the river above the mouth of the Missouri (where it is dotted with many islands) as high up as Lake Pepin is about 1 mile. Lake Pepin averages between 2 and 3 miles wide and about 20 long. Below the Missouri to Red River the width varies from ½ to 1 mile, with occasional widths of 1½ miles. Below Red River to the mouth the uniform width is ½ mile.

The mean annual discharge of the Mississippi River is 21,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. The average annual amount of solid matter discharged into the Gulf of Mexico is about 400,000,000 tons. Among the important cities along the course of the Mississippi River are Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Dubuque, Ia.; St. Louis, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La.

Above the Ohio mouth the river flows through a limestone chasm, 1 to 10 miles wide, 200 to 300 feet high at low water. Below the Ohio the river flows through its own deposit. Below Cairo the Alluvial Basin was once an arm of the Gulf, since raised, with the entire southern portion of the continent, 100 feet, and then still higher by the river sediment.

This alluvial region, from 20 to 70 miles wide, is divided into three basins—the St. Francis on the west, the Yazoo and the Tensas, both on the east, the two latter closed against the entrance of floods by levees. Government appropriations for levees and river improvements are from two to three million dollars a year.



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA, OPPOSITE WISCONSIN

Tributaries of the Mississippi.—Of the 240 tributaries of the Mississippi the most important navigable streams are the following eight:

(1) *The Missouri River*, the longest river in the United States, formed in southwestern Montana by the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, and having a total length, from the source of the Jefferson, of 3,000 miles, flows north and east across Montana, turns southeastward in North Dakota, crosses South Dakota, divides Nebraska from Iowa and Missouri, forms the northeastern boundary of Kansas, and finally crosses Missouri in an easterly course and enters the Mississippi 20 miles above St. Louis. It drains 600,000 square miles; and is a swift, turbulent stream, navigable only by flat-bottomed steamboats. During the flood period in early summer it can be ascended 2,300 miles, to Great Falls, Montana, but in low water navigation is suspended above the junction of the Yellowstone. The principal cities along its course are Great Falls, Mon.; Bismarck, N. D.; Pierre and Yankton, S. D.; Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Omaha and Nebraska City, Neb.; Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, Kans.; St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, Mo.

(2) *The Ohio River*, formed by the junction at Pittsburg of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, flows through 1,000 miles of channel between Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the right, and West Virginia and Kentucky on the left, joining the Mississippi at Cairo, the southernmost point of Illinois. It drains an area of 210,000 square miles, having an average rainfall of 43 inches a year; and the Ohio's discharge of water averages 158,000 cubic feet a second, nearly 40,000 cubic feet more than that of the Missouri. It is navigable for large steamboats to Pittsburg, except when frozen over or when a period of drought reduces its current to a fordable depth above Cincinnati. The total length of navigation on the river and its several large tributaries is about 2,300 miles; and more than 15,000,000 tons of freight are carried annually. The more important cities along its course are Pittsburg, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Marietta, Portsmouth, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Newport, Covington, Louisville, and Paducah, Ky.; and Madison, New Albany, and Evansville, Ind.

(3) *The Arkansas River*, rising in central Colorado, flows through 2,000 miles of channel, crossing Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, into the Mississippi 60 miles north of the Louisiana line. It drains about 185,000 square miles. Much of the water in the upper course is used for irrigation. It is navigable for steamboats to Wichita, 600 miles from its mouth. The principal cities along its course are Pueblo, Col.; Wichita and Arkansas City, Kan.; Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Ark.

(4) *The Red River*, rising in the northern part of Texas, flows through 1,500 miles of channel, crossing Arkansas and Louisiana, into the Mississippi, 340 miles above the mouth of the latter and opposite the southwestern corner of the State of Mississippi. It drains about 90,000 square miles. In seasons of drought it is wholly cut off from the Mississippi, emptying into the Gulf through the Atchafalaya, the chief of several bayous formed in the Red River's lower course in Louisiana. The National Government has spent large sums on this river and has made it navigable for steamers drawing four feet as far as Shreveport, 350 miles, at all seasons except in extreme low water; and almost to the Texan boundary at high water. The leading towns on its course are Shreveport and Alexandria, La.

(5) *The Minnesota River*, rising in the northeastern corner of South Dakota, flows through 470 miles of channel, through the Big Stone Lake on the boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota, thence traversing the latter State, first southeast to Mankato, then northeast, and entering the Mississippi opposite St. Paul and just south of Minneapolis. It is navigable for steamers 45 miles, and at high water small vessels can ascend it 295 miles, beyond which it is obstructed by falls and rapids. The important cities in its course are Mankato and Minneapolis.

(6) *The Des Moines River*, having its head waters in a chain of lakes in southwestern Minnesota, flows through 500 miles of channel, southeasterly across Iowa, entering the Mississippi three miles below Keokuk. It drains an area of 14,500 square miles; and is navigable for steamboats to Des Moines, 150 miles. The principal cities along its course are Ottumwa, Des Moines, and Fort Dodge.

(7) *The Illinois River*, formed by the junction of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee 45 miles southwest of Chicago, flows through 400 miles of channel into the Mississippi near the mouth of the Missouri. It is navigable for steamboats 250 miles to Lasalle, whence a ship-canal connects it with the south branch of the Chicago River, thus affording uninterrupted water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. The chief cities on its banks are Peoria, Ottawa, Lasalle, and Pekin.

(8) *The Yazoo River*, originating in several bayous sent out by the Mississippi River near Friarpoint in northwestern Mississippi, and reinforced by the waters of several streams from the northeast, flows through 300 miles of channel in a sluggish and winding southwest course and rejoins the Mississippi 12 miles above Vicksburg. It is deep and navigable at all seasons.

Pacific River System.—The large rivers of the Pacific States flowing into the Pacific Ocean, or into the Gulf of California, are three in number, representing a total drainage area of 619,240 square miles, and about 4,100 miles of channel. From the north in Washington and Oregon to the south in California, they are as follows:

(1) *The Columbia, or Oregon, River*, rising in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, flows through a channel nearly 1,400 miles in length into the Pacific Ocean, where the mouth is widened into a deep bay between Pacific and Wahkiakum Counties, Wash., and Clatsop County, Ore. Its course after crossing the American border is first nearly due south, then westward, later southeasterly and finally in a general westerly direction to its mouth. It receives three important tributaries; the Pend Oreille, the Spokane, and the Snake Rivers. The Columbia River system drains an area of about 300,000 square miles. The total navigable length of the Columbia is 756 miles, but this is broken by falls and rapids into many separate parts; the first navigable stretch is that from its mouth to The Dalles, 190 miles; from Celilo, 13 miles above The Dalles, it is navigable 198 miles to Priest Rapids, and from Colville up, 250 miles, and for other shorter reaches. The total navigable length of the river and its tributaries is 2,132 miles. The entrance to the mouth of the Columbia is obstructed by a bar, lessening its value as a waterway; but large vessels ascend the Columbia to Vancouver, Wash., and thence the Willamette to Portland, Ore. The tide flows to the Cascades, 160 miles from the sea, which are overcome for vessels by means of a lock built by the United States Government. The principal towns on the Columbia are Pasco, Vancouver, and Kalama, Wash.; and The Dalles and Astoria, Ore.

(a) *The Snake River*, also called the Shoshone, the largest tributary of the Columbia, rising in the Rocky Mountain Divide in the southern part of the Yellowstone Park, flows through 900 miles of channel, first southeast, turning gradually west and then northwest in a great curve through southern Idaho, then north on the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, and finally westward through southeastern Washington, and enters the Columbia about 20 miles north of the Oregon line. For much of its length the river has worn its course into narrow cañons from 1,000 to 4,000 feet deep, at the bottom of which the stream flows sometimes for 100 miles in tumultuous rapids, and in several places plunges in great cataracts, of which the most famous are the Shoshone Falls. The Snake is navigable for steamboats 100 miles to the Idaho boundary at Lewiston, and in several isolated stretches in its middle course. Lewiston is the only town of importance on its course.

(2) *The Sacramento River*, rising on the southern slope of Mount Shasta in the northern part of California, and soon receiving the Pitt River, which has its head waters in Oregon, flows northward through 400 miles of channel into San Francisco Bay. The length of the stream to the source of the Pitt River is more than 600 miles. It drains the northern half of the great central California valley, receiving many tributaries from the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. It is navigable for small vessels to Red Bluff, 300 miles, and for larger steamers only to Sacramento, 80 miles. The principal towns along its course are Sacramento, Redding, and Red Bluff.

(3) *The Colorado River*, formed in southwestern Utah by the junction of the Green River which rises in southwestern Wyoming and the Grand River rising in north central Colorado, flows through about 1,000 miles of channel, southwesterly across the northwest corner of Arizona, turns south to form the western boundary of that State, and leaving United States territory near its mouth empties into the Gulf of California. Its total length to the source of the Green River is 2,000 miles. It drains about 200,000 square miles, and passes through what is in some respects the most remarkable region on the earth, both scenically and geologically. The river has cut several chasms or cañons deeply into the rock foundations through which it passes, the largest and deepest of which is the famous Grand Cañon in northern Arizona. This is 200 miles long, five to six miles wide at the top, and 5,000 to 6,000 feet deep, falling in several successive escarpments; and in the middle is the narrow and gloomy cañon proper, with a sheer depth of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, at the bottom of which rushes the river. Below this the river flows through a low desert region, receiving almost no tributaries, and diminishing in volume by evaporation and absorption. It is navigable for light steamboats 500 miles, but navigation is much impeded by rocks and sandbars as well as by the ever-changing volume of water and the shifting of the river bed. In 1905 the Colorado broke through its west bank below Yuma, Arizona, and its course was diverted into two new channels, the New and Alamo Rivers, 80 feet deep, through which it plunged into the Colorado Desert, 250 feet below sea-level, and formed the Salton Sea in southern California. The break was closed on July 22, 1907, after many attempts to bring the river under control and an expenditure of $1,500,000 by the Southern Pacific Railway. Until the successful curbing of the river fertile irrigated lands valued at $100,000,000 were in jeopardy. As it was a large section of country was flooded; and the newly formed Salton Sea had a depth, in places, of 70 feet.

Mining Products of the United States.—Not much before 1850 did the mining industry begin to develop as rapidly as manufacturing and transportation. It now constitutes over one-half of the total freight tonnage handled by the railroads of the country. The total value of the combined mineral output of the United States has been for many years far greater than that of any other country. Nearly every mineral that is needed in the arts is mined.

Coal (Non-metallic Mineral).—The area of the coal fields is 310,296 square miles, excluding Alaska, which has known coal fields of 1,200 square miles, and areas supposed to be underlain by coal totaling ten times that figure. The anthracite coal is confined almost entirely to the middle eastern portion of Pennsylvania. At the present rate of consumption this anthracite region will produce for about 90 years more, that is, for about 200 years in all since the mining of it began

about the year 1800. Bituminous coal mining began in 1750. Prior to 1870 the larger production was of Pennsylvania anthracite, but since 1870 the production of bituminous coal has rapidly outstripped that of anthracite.

In 1908 the United States mined 415,842,698 tons, of which 83,268,754 tons was Pennsylvania anthracite. The total world production of coal outside of the United States for 1907-08 was 752,098,490 short tons.

The spot value of the 415,842,698 short tons produced in the United States in 1908 was $532,314,117. The year 1908 is the latest for which official returns have been published by the U. S. Geological Survey, but while its total production exceeded that of any previous year except 1907, the year of record-making activity and production, 1908 is considered a lean year in the coal-mining industry. In the 41 years from 1868 to 1909 the percentage of the total world's output contributed by the United States increased from less than 15 per cent in 1868 to nearly 40 per cent in 1907, but decreased to 35.6 per cent in 1908. Practically the whole output of both anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States is consumed within the country. The total exports of coal in 1908 amounted to 13,275,558 short tons, which, deducted from the production of 415,842,698 tons, shows a consumption of 402,567,140 short tons of coal of domestic production.

Iron.—Next to coal mining in importance. From its beginning in early Colonial days it did not develop until the middle of the nineteenth century, with a total output of 1,560,442 long tons, increasing to 51,720,619 long tons in 1907, valued at $131,996,147. The production of pig iron exceeded that of Great Britain first in 1890, and in 1902 equaled that of Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium combined. Iron ore is mined regularly in 27 States.

The total average output for the principal iron-producing States is:

Red Hematite, mostly in Lake Superior ore and some in Alabama and Tennessee (70 per cent iron), 31,780,000 long tons.

Brown Hematite, mostly in Virginia, some in Alabama and Tennessee (59 per cent iron), 3,016,715 long tons.

Magnetite, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey (72 per cent iron), 1,813,076 long tons.

Carbonate, all from Ohio (40 per cent iron), 51,663 long tons.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the United States was:

In 1907, 25,781,361 long tons; value $580,077,896.

In 1908, 15,936,018 long tons; value, $267,540,378.

The development of the Lake Superior region has been due greatly to the water transportation facilities of the lakes with their connecting canals. In the Mesaba Range, in Minnesota, the ore is sometimes so near the surface that it may be mined by huge steam shovels scooping directly from the pit to the car. The work began here in 1892 and since that date has produced 168,483,661 long tons.

Since 1854, when mining began at Marquette, the Lake Superior mines have produced 410,239,551 long tons of ore.

In 1908 the National Conservation Commission estimated the iron ore reserves of the country at 4,478,-150,000 long tons available, and 75,116,070,000 long tons not available by present mining conditions.

Gold.—The mining of gold began practically with the discovery of the placer gold in California in 1848. In 1850 the output was $50,000,000; in 1860 it fell. With the introduction of quartz and hydraulic mining California has continued to be an important gold-mining State. In Montana placer mines were worked in 1860, and in 1866 the output was $16,500,000. Nevada, with its Comstock Lode, contributed much, with other Western States. From 1871 to 1895, two years excepted, the annual output stood below $40,000,000. In 1892 the output was $33,000,000; in 1901, $78,666,700 (the decline in silver value, with improved methods of mining and ore-extracting, opening up hitherto unprofitable methods, accounts for this great increase); in 1907, 4,314,742 oz., value $89,191,726; in 1908, 4,659,562 oz., value $96,313,256.

In 1908 the United States was second only to Africa, whose gold product in that year was 8,055,430 oz., valued at $166,520,500.

In 1908 Alaska produced 960,669 ounces, valued at $19,858,800,—$500,000 worth more than California, and $3,000,000 worth less than Colorado.

The value of the gold produced in the United States from 1792 to 1908 is estimated at $3,065,631,000.

Silver.—The first great impetus to silver mining was given by the discovery of the Comstock Lode in Western Nevada in 1859, after which the United States became the leading silver mining country of the world, Mexico coming next. Large quantities of silver were extracted from the lead ores of Colorado, and later from the copper ores of Montana. In 1877 the Comstock Lode fell rapidly. In 1894 the total output of the country was as low as 49,501,122 ounces, which increased to 59,653,788 ounces in 1901, valued at $35,-792,200, over one-third of which came from Colorado, the rest from Montana and Utah.

The total production of silver in the United States for 1908 was 52,440,800 oz., value, $28,050,600. The value of the silver produced in the United States from 1792 to 1908 is estimated at $1,538,046,600.

Copper.—The mining of copper began practically with the development of the Lake Superior copper mines in the upper peninsula of Michigan, in 1845, from which time it has increased steadily. In 1866 the famous Calumet and Hecla mine, the richest and largest of the Lake Superior region, was opened. In 1880, when the Lake Superior region produced 82.2 per cent, Arizona began to yield; later Montana, which produced in 1885 40.9 per cent of total product, the Lake Superior region now falling to 43.5 per cent., and Arizona to 13.7 per cent of total product. In 1901 the Lake Superior output had fallen to 25.9 per cent, Montana doubled its output to 38.2 per cent of total output, Arizona increased to 21.7 per cent of total output.

From 1896 to 1901, California and Utah advanced rapidly. The product for 1907 was 398,885 metric tons, value, $131,660,141; 1908, 430,099 metric tons, value, $127,058,329. Total for world, 1908, 773,892 metric tons, showing the United States total nearly 56 per cent of the whole.

The United States controls the copper markets of the world. The largest mining centre in the world is at Butte, Mont., where in 1908 were produced 252,503,-000 pounds.

Lead.—This metal is largely produced from silver mines. The United States leads the world in the quantity of this metal annually mined. Mining began as early as 1720 in the southeastern part of the present Missouri; in 1825, at the junction of the three States, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and later in southwestern Missouri and the neighboring part of Kansas. In 1858 lead was mined in Utah. In 1875 argentiferous mines, the Leadville in Colorado (at first mined for its silver output), and later the Cœur d'Alene in Idaho, were developed, and others in other Cordilleran States.

In 1830 the total gross output of the country was 8,000 short tons; in 1845, 30,000 short tons; in 1865, 14,700 short tons. Then it increased steadily until in 1880 the total gross output of the country was 97,825 short tons; in 1891, 178,554 short tons; in 1901, 270,700 short tons, value, $23,280,200; in 1908, 314,067 short tons, value $26,881,628. In importance of lead output are: first Idaho, second Colorado, then Utah, then the Mississippi Valley mines.

Quicksilver.—The mining of quicksilver began in 1845 and has been confined in the United States almost wholly to California, rivaling Spain for first rank. In 1900 the output was 29,729 flasks (76½ pounds per flask) valued at $1,382,305. In 1908, 19,752 flasks (75 pounds per flasks), value $824,146.

Aluminum.—From 1883 to 1901 the production of this developed to 7,150,000 pounds (over half the total product of the world), valued at $1,920,000. In 1908 the product was 13,000,000 lbs., value $4,095,000.

Zinc.—This metal is limited only to the lead-mining region of the Mississippi Valley. Development began about 1850. Northern New Jersey at one time yielded considerable spelter, but its output has lately declined; in 1873 the total product was 7,343 short tons; in 1890 the total product was 63,683 short tons; in 1907, the record year, the total product was 223,745 short tons.

Stone.—Is abundant in nearly every State, many having valuable resources, in several unquarried, owing to shipping expenses. The industry, thus limited to local markets, varies according to the economic condition of the country.

The stones in order of their importance are as follows:

Limestone.—Over $8,000,000 worth annually burnt into lime, the rest used for building or road-making. Indiana quarries are used most for building purposes.

Granite.—New England yields largest amount; Maine most for building; Vermont for monumental purposes.

Sandstone, including the varieties bluestone, grindstone, whetstone, is produced mainly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York.

Slate.—Principally from New York and Vermont.

Marble.—Principally from Vermont and Georgia.

Trap Rock.—About half the output is contributed by New Jersey, largely from the Palisades. In 1907 California, because of large demand for crushed stone to repair roads damaged by the earthquake of 1906, took first rank.

Gypsum.—Michigan is the largest producer, then Kansas, Iowa, New York, Ohio.

Phosphate Rock.—From South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee. Annual product over 1,600,000 long tons. The United States is the world's largest producer.

Natural Gas.—The Pennsylvania wells were opened in 1875. Total value in 1880 was $19,282,375. Thereafter they declined rapidly.

The Ohio and Indiana wells were opened in 1885.

The Kansas and West Virginia wells were opened in 1895. The Indiana wells declined rapidly. In 1901 the value of their output was $2,147,214.

Total natural gas for 1906 was 388,842,562 cu. ft., value, $36,873,932; for 1907, 404,441,254 cu. ft., value, $52,866,835.

Salt (Non-metallic Mineral).—The United States produced in 1908, 28,822,062 barrels (280 lbs.), valued at $7,553,632. Nearly 90 per cent. of this in 1908 was produced in order of importance, in Michigan, New York, Ohio, Kansas, Louisiana, California and Texas. The New York deposits are interstratified with the sedimentary rocks of the Silurian age, The salt of Kansas and Louisiana is of Mesozoic or Tertiary age, that of the great Salt Lake region more recent.

Phosphate Rock.—The United States is the world's largest producer.

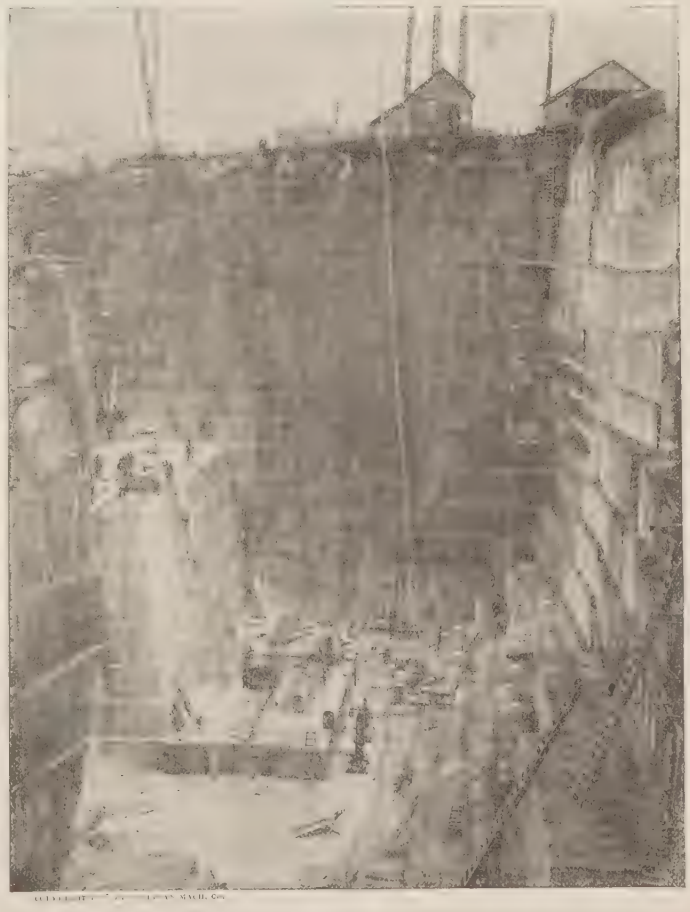
Total value in 1908 for all States, $15,040,242 for 2,251,459 tons.

Mineral Waters.—There are eight or ten thousand mineral springs in the United States, 695 of these being commercial producers in 1908; most of them are found in eastern United Pacific States, in the Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific Coast. In New England no hot springs are known, their temperature ranging here from 40° to 46° F.

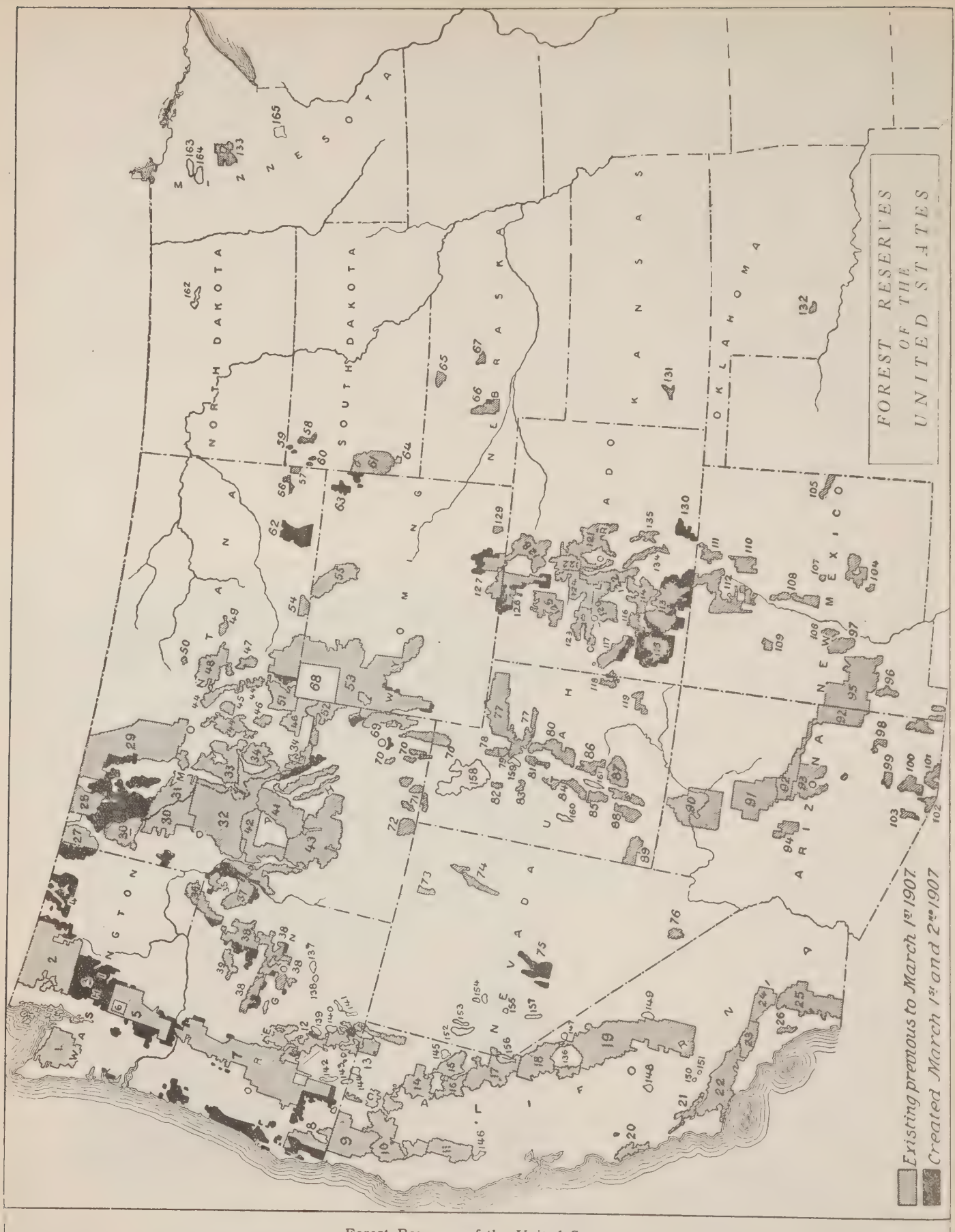
In New York, leading the eastern States, there are the springs at Saratoga. Farther south, in the Appalachians, are the Hot Springs of Virginia, including the Berkeley Springs and White Sulphur Springs. The general character of springs there is saline; sulphureted waters are most numerous, but alkaline and chalybeate and acid springs also occur. In the south central States, especially in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, saline springs are in excess. The thermal springs of Arkansas possess remarkable curative properties.

The Texas springs show the peculiarity of free sulphuric acid. In the north central States, with their limestone formations, are many calcic springs, the Waukesha, in Wisconsin, being widely known. In the Cordilleran region are the famous hot springs of Yellowstone Park, but these are not used medicinally. In New Mexico are the Las Vegas, and in Washington the Medical Lake Springs.

The total production of mineral waters in the United States for 1908 was 56,108,820 gals., value $7,287,269.



EXCAVATING A MARBLE QUARRY AT SOUTH DOVER, NEW YORK



Forest Reserves of the United States

1. Olympic
2. Washington
3. Wash'gton (new)
4. River Reserve
5. Mt. Rainier
6. Mt. Rainier Nat'l Park
7. Cascade Range
8. Siskiyou
9. Klamath
10. Shasta
11. Stony Creek
12. Fremont
13. Goose Lake
14. Lassen Peak
15. Diamond Mt.
16. Plumas
17. Tahoe
18. Stanislaus
19. Sierra
20. Monterey
21. San Luis Obispo
22. Santa Barbara
23. San Gabriel
24. San Bernardino
25. San Jacinto
26. Trabuco Canyon
27. Priest River
28. Kootenai
29. Lewis and Clark
30. Cœur d'Alene
31. Lolo
32. Bitter Root
33. Hell Gate
34. Big Hole
35. Chesnimnus
36. Wenaha
37. Wallowa
38. Blue Mts.
39. Heppner
40. Weiser
41. Salmon River
42. Fayette
43. Sawtooth
44. Helena
45. Elkhorn
46. Madison
47. Crazy Mts.
48. Little Belt
49. Snowy Mts.
50. Highwood Mts.
51. Gallatin
52. Henry's Lake
53. Yellowstone
54. Pryor Mts.
55. Big Horn
56. Ekalaka
57. Long Pine
58. Slim Butte
59. Cave Hills
60. Short Pine
61. Black Hills
62. Otter
63. Bear Lodge
64. Wind Cave Nat'l Park
65. Niobrara
66. North Platte
67. Dismal River
68. Yellowstone Nat'l Park
69. Caribou
70. Bear River
71. Raft River
72. Cassia
73. Independence
74. Ruby Mts.
75. Toiyabe
76. Charleston
77. Uintah
78. Salt Lakes
79. Wasatch
80. Mante
81. Payson
82. Grantsville
83. Vernon
84. Fillmore
85. Beaver
86. Fish Lake
87. Aquarius
88. Sevier
89. Dixie
90. Grand Canyon
91. San Francisco Mts.
92. Black Mesa
93. Tonto
94. Prescott
95. Gila River
96. Big Burros
97. San Mateo
98. Mt. Graham
99. Santa Catalina
100. Santa Rita
101. Huachuca
102. Tumacacori
103. Baboquivari
104. Lincoln
105. Portales
106. Magdalena
107. Gallinas
108. Manzano
109. Mt. Taylor
110. Pecos
111. Taos.
112. Jemez
113. San Juan
114. Cochetopah
115. Montezuma
116. Ouray
117. Uncompahgre
118. La Sal
119. Monticello
120. Gunnison
121. Pikes Peak
122. Leadville
123. Battlement Mesa
124. Holy Cross
125. White River
126. Park Range
127. Sierra Madre
128. Medicine Bow
129. Crow Creek
130. Las Animas
131. Garden City
132. Wichita
133. Minnesota Nat'l F. R.
134. San Isabel
135. Wet Mts.
136. Yosemite Nat'nal Park

Petroleum.—The modern method of drilling for petroleum is similar to that used in sinking gas and artesian wells. The production of this oil began in western Pennsylvania in 1859. It increased gradually to 6,293,194 barrels in 1872. In 1907, 9,999,306 barrels were produced. But by that year Pennsylvania had dropped to sixth place among the oil producing States, those outranking her being, in order: Oklahoma, California, Illinois, Texas, and Ohio. In 1908 West Virginia took sixth place, Pennsylvania dropping to seventh. The total production of the United States in 1908 was 179,572,479 barrels, valued at $129,706,258. Since 1903 this country has contributed 63 per cent of the world's total production of crude petroleum.

The oil export in 1909 was 169,855,300 gals., valued at $6,907,595.

Other Mineral Products.—*Bituminous Sandstones.* From California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

Asphaltic Limestones.—From California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

Asphaltum.—From California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah.

Graphite.—From New York (Champlain region), Pennsylvania, Georgia and Alabama.

Abrasives, borax, pyrites, mineral paints, talc, soapstone, manganese ore, and enough of nearly all metals used in arts for home markets. Tin, antimony, platinum, nickel, sulphur, gems, and precious stones are generally imported.

The *precious stones* found in the United States are principally:

Turquoise, found in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California; sapphire, in Montana and Indiana; tourmalin, in California, Connecticut, and Maine; chrysoprase, in California; garnet, in California, Utah, and North Carolina; and other stones, such as beryl, agate, and quartz crystals in various forms.

Plant Life in the United States.—The United States has a flora of far greater variety and wealth of species than Europe. Its trees, including most of the European genera, number about 400 species, with others, such as hickories, magnolias, tulip-trees, sassafras, liquidambar, sequoia (not known in Europe at all). Many of the most common trees, shrubs, and herbs of the eastern States, moreover, are unknown to the Pacific Coast and *vice versa*. In the East there is the greatest local variety of vegetation; in the West much greater uniformity. The East is the great forest centre. West of the Mississippi the trees rapidly disappear and are found again only in the northern part of the Pacific Coast, on the mountains above a certain altitude and where there is natural or artificial irrigation. The country has been divided into eight floral regions, as follows:

(1) *Southern Florida* (Tropical).—Closely related to region of West Indies and more remotely to that of South America.

Mangrove and cypress swamps, palm woods, and a profusion of vines and epiphytes, including some 400 tropical species found in no other part of the country.

(2) *Southern Texas* (Tropical).—A semi-desert area, regarded botanically as a part of Mexico. Products, mesquite and cacti.

(3) *Southeastern Coast Region* (Sub-Tropical or Austral).—Including the coast States from Texas to Virginia.

Large belts of pine forests, chiefly long-leaf, short-leaf, and loblolly; also junipers, cedars, arbor vitæ, swamp cypress, palmetto (the northernmost American palm, ranging as far north as North Carolina), magnolia, live oak, some evergreen angiosperms; also hickories and other trees common to the north.

(4) *The Appalachian* (Temperate).—Including all the northeastern States north of southeastern coast region and east of Mississippi.

Has most varied and luxuriant vegetation of all temperate regions, due to abundant rainfall and long summer heat; also to the existence of Miocene plants, surviving with the more recently evolved species. The region of deciduous or leaf-shedding forests and of representatives of nearly all European genera of trees, such as oak, maple, ash, chestnut, elm, walnut, linden, poplar, beech, birch, and the finest of strictly American trees, the tulip-tree. On the higher mountains are found the coniferous forests, a typical Canadian growth of hemlock, white pine, fir, mountain ash, and yellow birch. Everywhere the undergrowth in the region shows a wealth of vines and flowers, such as rhododendrons, honeysuckle, mountain laurels, viburnums, and dogwood.

(5) *The Great Plains* (Temperate).—From central Texas northward between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains.

Grass predominates, with asters, sunflowers, and other like plants. Along the streams grow cottonwood and willows. In the western plains, instead of grass, grows the sage-brush, and in the south, on the Llano Estacado, and in southern New Mexico and Arizona, the yuccas and cacti.

(6) *The Rocky Mountains.* Allied to the California region.

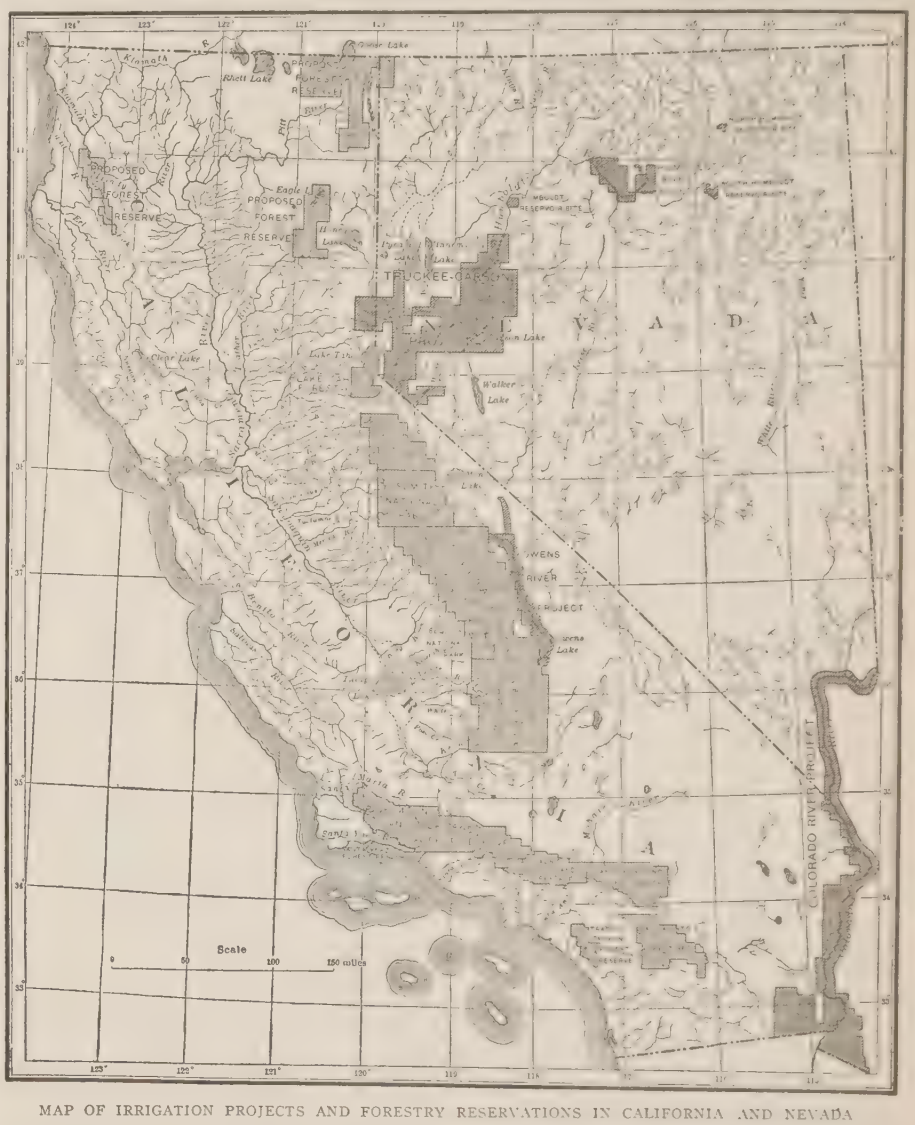
This great floral region differs greatly from the Appalachian, scarcely 20 per cent. of its plants being found in the East. The upper limit of tree growth rises toward the south from 9,000 feet on the international boundary to 12,000 feet in Colorado. South, in the Stony Mountain and Park Mountain region, the limit is lower by reason of lack of humidity. In Idaho and southern Wyoming the larger valleys are below this dry timber line, differing from the Canadian region, where they are continuous across mountain and valley. With the exception of two alpine junipers, throughout this richly coniferous region none of the trees are common to the Appalachian region. The most characteristic trees are the Western yellow pine, the nut pine, and Pinus chihuahua (in the South), the mountain pine and the black pine in the North. The Picea engelmanni (a spruce) is common throughout, seeking high altitudes. Other spruces are common in the North, firs, Western hemlock, and tamarack; in the dry southwestern ranges shrubby conifers, such as junipers, above the timber line. The deciduous forests are of small extent and poor in species, like the six species of small and scrubby oak. Sycamores, the Mexican locust, and mulberries grow in the South. Throughout the region the rivers are lined with cottonwood, balsam, poplar, and willows. On the level plateaus the sage-brush is represented by the genera Artemisia, Atriplex, Eurotina, Bigelovia. In the southwest the plains have the characteristic desert flora. Above the timber line the flora is much like that of the Arctic region. Among the flowering plants of the region the families best represented are the Compositæ, Gramineæ (20 per cent. of all the species), Papilionaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Cichoriaceæ, Polygoniaceæ, Onograceæ, Umbelliferæ.

(7) *California Region* (Temperate).—Principally California.

Isolated by the lofty Sierras, the vegetation here is peculiar. The almost wholly coniferous forests, confined, except in the north, to the mountain slopes or great central river valley, are noted for their gigantic trees; the Sequoia (with the Australian Eucalyptus) ranking as the largest forest tree in the world. The redwood, the sugar pine, the Douglas spruce, and giant cedar also attain giant proportions. Of non-coniferous trees, the few represented are largely evergreen. Of the Eastern trees there are few, except the oaks.

(8) *Cascade Mountains* (Temperate).—A northward continuation of the California region.

Differs from California region in the absence of Sequoia and of evergreen angiosperms, while deciduous trees are still more rare. The forests are of greater extent than in California and reach down to the coast. Douglas spruce, Western hemlock, noble fir, and giant cedar reach their finest growth here.



MAP OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND FORESTRY RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

Forestry in the United States.—Forestry aims at the preservation of forests from ruthless destruction, the reforestation of mountain-sides, the planting of new forests, and the husbanding of forests as crops. Besides their use as a timber and fuel supply, forests offer protection against winds, conserve moisture by storing up water or by checking its loss by bad drainage and evaporation, and provide parks, game covers, etc.

The growth of public sentiment in favor of forest preservation in the United States has rapidly increased in the last few years, and interest in forestry is keener now than ever before. The present widespread interest in forestry was started by an offer made by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1898, through its Division (now Bureau) of Forestry, to give advice and assistance in the handling of forest lands.

The Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1,095), authorized the President to set aside public lands "wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth" as national forest reserves, now called by order of the Forest Service, March 11, 1907, "National Forests," instead of "Forest Reserves." The first of these—the Yellowstone National Forest, with an area of 1,239,040 acres was proclaimed by President Harrison, March 30, 1891, and 14 additional national forests were created by him, the total area being 13,457,080 acres. Fourteen national forests were set aside by President Cleveland, with a total area of 25,891,200 acres. 11 of these, with an area of somewhat more than 21,000,000 acres, having been established upon the recommendation of a committee of seven appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, after an active examination of forest reserves, proposed and established on the ground. Twelve national forests, with a total area of 7,050,089 acres, were proclaimed by President McKinley, and 13, with a total area of 13,764,156 acres, by President Roosevelt.

In spite of its great possibilities of wealth, forestry was at first little attended to in the United States; with the destructive methods of lumbering and enormous waste by fires, it has now become a necessity. Various States, as well as the general Government, have enacted laws recently for the preservation of forests, providing for tree-planting, and better fire protection; but much more needs to be done in this direction. In 1909 about four-fifths of the total wooded area was in private holdings and the timber was in more or less danger of immediate destruction. The national forests, embracing practically the rest of the woodlands at the rate of cutting would supply the lumber requirements of the country for about ten years only.

Forestry received a great impetus from the action of President Roosevelt in calling a conference of the governors of all the States in May, 1908, to discuss the conservation of the natural resources of the country, which resulted in the formation of the National Conservation Commission.

In 1909 the Government had in national forests 194,500,000 acres of land.

Following is a list of some of the principal of these national forests:

Arizona.—Grand Cañon, San Francisco, Black Mesa, Prescott, Coconino, Tonto, Apache.

New Mexico.—Pecos, Gila River, Datil, Alamo.

California.—Stanislaus, Sierra Forest, Lake Tahoe, Pine Mountains, Zaca Lake, San Bernardino, San Gabriel, San Jacinto, Trabuco Cañon, Sequoia, Santa Barbara.

Colorado.—Battlement Mesa, Pikes Peak, Plum Creek, South Platte, White River, San Juan, Rio Grande.

Utah.—Fish Lake, Uinta.

Idaho.—Bitter Root, Priest River, Clearwater, Nezperce.

Montana.—Bitter Root, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Gallatin, Blackfeet, Beaverhead.

Oregon. Cascade, Bull Run, Ashland, Wallowa.

South Dakota and Wyoming.—Black Hills, Teton, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Shoshone.

Washington.—Priest River, Olympic, Mount Rainier, Chelan, Washington.

There are seventeen national parks, with a combined area of 3,654,825 acres, distributed in fifteen States and 68,557 acres of woodland in eight military reservations.

Forest Planting.—Until within a few years tree-planting was limited to the unforested portions of the Middle West and a few localities in New England. It is now being carried on extensively throughout New England and other Eastern States, the Middle West, and in the extreme Western States. This increased activity is largely due to the fact, but recently learned, that land of low agricultural value can be made profitable for the production of timber. The work is not confined to individuals, but is being participated in by both corporations and States.

The Bureau of Forestry has had much to do in spreading the interest in forest planting, and in addition to work for the encouragement of private planting, the bureau is planting extensively on certain of the forest reserves, particularly in Nebraska and California.

The general observance of Arbor Day has resulted in the extensive planting of shade and ornamental trees, and the educational influence of a day thus officially designated for tree-planting has, without doubt, measurably influenced public sentiment toward both forest preservation and planting.

The lumber industry ranks fourth among those of the country, following steel and iron, textiles, and slaughtering and meat packing. The latest available statistics show that 28,850 mills reported a timber cut in 1907 of 40,256,154,000 feet, and in addition 3,663,602,000 lath and 11,824,475,000 shingles. The total value approximated, $750,000,000—exclusive of wood pulp, naval stores, fuel, and minor forest products, prices having increased during the last few years. For the whole country the percentage of conifers is 75.

Agriculture in the United States.—Agriculture in the United States still employs a greater number of individuals than any other occupation. Owing to the great variety of physical and climatic conditions of the country, most of the staple products used by the world can be raised.

The Mississippi Valley (producing probably over four-fifths of the value of agricultural products) is preeminent for agricultural purposes, while the vast waste areas to the west are little suited to tillage.

Throughout the eastern half of the United States the rainfall is usually sufficient for growth of crops. The Atlantic seaboard and Appalachian region is broken and rocky and the soil of inferior quality.

Westward in the longitude of central Kansas the rainfall is diminished and the grazing lands appear. In the Gulf States, though the Gulf of Mexico moderates the climate, especially in Florida, there is no protection against the cold north winds.

The Carolina-Virginia region and farther north is moderated by the Atlantic Ocean and Appalachian Mountains, so that some products, especially fruit, grow to better advantage than in the middle West.

The moderating lakes in the north also adapt that region to fruit growing.

The Pacific Coast, protected by the mountains and favored by the ocean breezes, is unequaled as a fruit region.

In 1908 there was an estimated total of 6,100,000 farms, ranging from less than three acres to over a thousand, an increase of 33.6 per cent. since 1890. The acreage increased in the same period from 623,000,000 to 839,000,000 acres. The capital invested in farming, including land, buildings, improvements, live stock, and machinery was estimated at about $28,000,000,000, an increase of more than 75 per cent. over 1890.

The public lands are divided into two classes:

A.—$125 as minimum price, 160 acres given by the United States Government to a citizen who settles thereon by purchase.

B.—$250 as minimum price, being the alternate sections reserved by United States in land grants to railroads, etc.

On June 30, 1909, the amount of public lands still undisposed of in the United States proper was 363,338,043 acres. In Alaska there were left 368,016,038 acres unsurveyed.

The chief *wheat*-growing States in 1909 were: Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oregon, Idaho, Michigan, California, Maryland. Wheat is the great money crop of the North Central and Western States.

Corn acreage is larger than all other cereals combined. It is a universal crop in the United States and ranks with hay as the most important.

The acreage of *oats* is greater than that of cotton, but of much less value. In New York and Wisconsin oats have the largest area of any cereal. In Illinois and Iowa, the largest oat-growing States, oats are grown twice as extensively as wheat. In New England and the Southern States and far West the crop does not figure prominently.

Hay.—45,744,000 acres in 1909, producing 64,128,000 tons; valued at $689,345,000.

In the North Atlantic States the acreage of hay is one-third greater than the total area devoted to cereals, and in the Western States 718 times as great. In the latter region a large part of the crop has the advantage of irrigation. In the North Central States, hay is the second crop in respect to acreage and value. The prairie region is easily adapted to raising this crop. The principal variety of hay is timothy, confined largely to the North Central and North Atlantic States. Next in importance are wild salt and prairie grasses, produced where timothy is little grown—in the more arid prairie region and westward. Clover ranks third in acreage, largest in North Central States. Alfalfa is the most important hay in the western division of States, two or more crops being obtained annually.

Rice.—Introduced as early as 1700, and confined to Georgia and the Carolinas. For a long time the only crop cultivated by aid of irrigation. In 1909 676,888,889 pounds were raised. Texas and Louisiana together contributed 90 per cent.

Cane Sugar.—In 1909, 828,800,000 pounds. Largely from Louisiana.

Molasses.—In 1909, 26,025,700 gallons.

Beet Sugar.—In 1909, 851,768,000 pounds.

Cotton.—1909. This is the great money crop of the South. From Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas. In 1909, 10,386,299 bales were raised, valued at $812,089,833.

Tobacco.—In 1909, 1,180,300 acres yielded 949,357,000 pounds, valued at $95,719,365, chiefly from Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia.

Irrigation in the United States.—Wherever there is deficient rainfall, less than 20 inches, the method of increasing the productiveness of soils by an artificial supply of water becomes necessary. Even in ancient times works for the storage and distribution of water for irrigating purposes were constructed, as in Egypt, 2000 B. C., in Assyria, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Ceylon, China, Peru, Mexico. Even in what are now New Mexico and Arizona, evidences of ancient irrigating works have been detected.

Water for artificial irrigation is supplied from natural streams, springs, and lakes; it is conducted by canals or gathered in wells. It is also reserved by storage of storm-waters. The commonest method is to divert the water from streams by means of a dam at a canal running with the stream and at a lesser grade. In many western sections of the United States artesian wells are freely used for purposes of irrigation.

It has been computed that there are in the United States enough streams to irrigate not more than one-fifth of the country's arid lands. Of this irrigable area (200,000,000 acres), about 16,000,000 acres were reclaimed to 1909.

The arid region in the United States was not occupied until the humid region had first been settled.

In 1847 the Mormons first irrigated in the West.

In 1870 there were 20,000 acres under irrigation, followed by a rapid development of small ditches, until in 1880 there were 1,000,000 acres irrigated. Then came a rapid construction of canals, mostly failures. There are now but few unused sources from which water can be largely obtained, and irrigation must hereafter depend upon the construction of large reservoirs.

The arid lands of the United States comprise about one-third of its entire area. These lands, rich in precious metals, are deficient in water and valueless for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that if they were brought under successful irrigation they would support a population greater than the present population of the whole country. During the last forty years a crop-producing area of 16,000,000 acres has been reclaimed from the desert by private and corporate enterprise. More than 60,000 miles of irrigation canals, with reservoirs and supplementary works, have been built at a cost of more than $150,000,000. Every year this rescued land returns a harvest valued at $250,000,000.

The United States Reclamation Service.—The Reclamation Service was established by act of Congress in the effort to connect the landless man with the manless land. Its business is the practical application of irrigation to tracts of land in the arid regions of the country where it was not possible—or, at least, not profitable—for private enterprises to undertake the extensive works necessary to assure a continuous and proper flow of water. Sixteen States are embraced within the field of operations of the service.

When Congress took hold of the problem of reclaiming the waste places of the American desert, and making them habitable, the principle of irrigation had already been developed by private enterprise until very much, if not all, the arid land capable of reclamation through individual effort was under irrigation. Private and corporate capital had apparently reached its limit. Irrigation, except as a Government enterprise, had exhausted its possibilities of development. Then Uncle Sam took up the task and began sending out his engineers.

Congress provided that the proceeds of the sale of Government lands in the thirteen States and three Territories then embracing the arid regions should be devoted to irrigation projects under the direction of a bureau of the Interior Department to be known as the "Reclamation Service." Frederick Haynes Newell was selected at the start for the office of director. The Hydrographic Office had already made somewhat extensive surveys in the arid regions and much valuable information had been collected.

On the passage of the Reclamation Act, June 17, 1902, the service was organized with twelve men taken from the hydrographic branch of the Geological Survey, under Mr. Newell's direction. Since then it has gathered practical men from all parts of the United States, including some of the ablest constructing and consulting engineers in the country. The field covered is about two-fifths of the area of the United States, and the regions investigated are usually far removed from settlements, embracing vast areas of sage-brush desert and rough mountain country. But so thorough has been the exploration that one or more projects have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior for each arid State and Territory.

The first project undertaken by the Reclamation Service was what is known as the "Truckee-Carson," in Nevada. It was a scheme to pick up the Truckee River and lug it 30 miles across country and dump it into the basin of the Carson River, scattering part of it along the way. This was the base of several connected schemes intended to unite the four principal drainage basins of the State. A total of about 400,000 acres of arid land are thus to be brought under intensive cultivation. The project in its entirety involves the expenditure of about $9,000,000.

The contract for the main Truckee-Carson Canal was let in September, 1903, and the canal was formally opened on June 17, 1905, the third birthday of the Reclamation Service.

Another project which has been completed is the one called the Minidoka, in southern Idaho. There are about 130,000 acres on both sides of the Snake River that have been reclaimed. There was no hesitation on the part of settlers there. They flocked into the promised land, entered their claims, and began to prepare to work their farms just as soon as Uncle Sam supplied the water. They drove wells to secure water for household uses, but there was not enough to be obtained by this method to do anything with in the way of farming. Every 80-acre tract in the district has a family on it. Three towns have sprung up, and a railroad has been built through.

One of the biggest projects undertaken was that of the Uncompahgre Valley, in Colorado. It involved the transfer of the entire Gunnison River from its canyon bed to the valley of the Uncompahgre. This is to be accomplished by means of a tunnel nearly 5 miles long, which will pierce the divide between the two valleys. The flow of water in the river varies from only about 700 feet in very dry seasons to more than 20,000 in flood. The tunnel will carry 13,000 second feet, and the excess in flood times will take the old course of the river. The cost of this work will be $7,000,000, but it will irrigate 140,000 acres. Work is being pushed rapidly on the tunnel which is more than half completed. The first thing that was necessary when this project was decided on was to build a wagon road 12 miles over the mountains in order to get machinery and supplies in to the point on the Gunnison where the tunnel begins.

Down in the valley of Salt River, in Arizona, is another of the big projects of the Reclamation Service, the name Roosevelt having been given to the great dam in process of construction. This dam will rise to a height of 286 feet, and will be almost a mile long. It is 60 miles above the town of Phœnix, to which a fine wagon road has already been constructed. The Roosevelt Dam will hold back 1,300,000 acre feet of water in an artificial lake 25 miles long and 220 feet deep against the masonry. It will regulate the supply of water for 240,000 acres in the vicinity of Phœnix. The power developed at the dam and in the various drops in the canals will be utilized to increase the water supply in the valley.

Summary of the work.—A summary of the work of the Reclamation Service to January 1, 1907, shows that it has dug 1,267 miles of canals, or nearly the distance from Washington to Omaha. Some of these canals carry whole rivers, like the Truckee River in Nevada and the North Platte in Wyoming. The tunnels excavated are 47 in number, and have an aggregate length of 9½ miles. The service has erected 94 large structures, including the great dams in Nevada and the Minidoka Dam in Idaho, 80 feet high and 650 feet long. It has completed 670 head-works, flumes, etc. It has built 376 miles of wagon road in mountainous country and into heretofore inaccessible regions. It has erected and in operation 727 miles of telephones. Its own cement mill has manufactured 70,000 barrels of cement, and the purchased amount is 312,000 barrels. Its own sawmills have cut 3,036,000 feet B. M. of lumber, and 6,540,000 feet have been purchased. The surveying parties of the service have completed topographic surveys covering 10,970 square miles, an area greater than the combined areas of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The transit lines have a length of 18,900 linear miles, while the level lines amount to 24,218 miles.

The diamond drillings for dam sites and canals amount to 47,515 feet, or more than 9 miles. As a result of the operations of the Reclamation Service, 8 new towns have been established, 100 miles of branch railroads have been constructed, and 10,000 people have taken up their residence in the desert.

Climate in the United States.—The climate in the United States pertains for the greater part to the Temperate Zone. On the northern border the average temperature is about 60° F. for July, and 20° F. for January. The average annual temperatures vary from less than 50° F. on the northern border to 75° F. on the extreme southeast. The average of the absolute maximum temperatures in the drier portions of Texas and Arizona is 115 to 120° F., and the minimum falls as low as minus 40° F. in north Minnesota. The whole country has a temperature much more diversified than that of Europe.

The winds in January are from the west, but in July southeast winds prevail in Southern States. The Pacific Coast is generally visited by south and west winds, bringing abundant winter rains to northern California, Oregon, and Washington. On the Atlantic Coast the winter rains and snows are followed by cold weather.

The storm centres originate in the Pacific and the Atlantic. From the Pacific they move southeasterly into Kansas and Nebraska, and then turn eastward over the lake region. From the Atlantic they move westward among the West Indies and turn northward toward the lower Lake regions. Some originate on the southeastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and move northeastward to the lake region—the lake region is therefore the stormiest portion of the continent. The passage of every storm centre is accompanied by a

shifting of winds from warm southerly to cold northwesterly, giving the interior of the United States its variable climate.

The cold waves which follow each other so rapidly originate in the cold air that flows behind the storm centres; they move southward toward the Gulf, while the areas of low pressure of cyclones move northeast over and beyond the lake region. The absolute annual range of temperature is greatest in the interior of the country, about 150° F. in the upper portion of the Missouri Valley, and diminishing to 60° F. in southeastern Florida and northwestern Arizona. The latest spring frosts occur about May 15 from Idaho to Lake Superior, and February 15 along the south Atlantic and east Gulf coasts. Between the latest spring frost and the first of autumn is an average daily temperature not below 40° F. This growing season diminishes northward to about 120 days at the northern border of the United States. The warmer portion of the year in the United States is longer than the colder portion. Two great characteristics of the climate of the United States are the contrast between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, due to the cold, dry air (following each area of low pressure) being confined southward between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Range; and the great contrasts of dryness and rainfall. The heaviest precipitation and also fairly uniform humidity prevail along the coasts of Oregon and Washington; next to this along the coasts of Florida and adjacent States. Throughout the Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Nova Scotia are great fluctuations in moisture and evaporation. The driest portion of the continent extends from southern California to Arizona eastward over the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Artificial irrigation is therefore essential here for successful agriculture. Even the summits of the mountains in this region show but little permanent snow, the dry air rapidly evaporating it.

Rainfall over the eastern half of the States is abundant, over the western half scanty, on the northern part of the Pacific Coast often excessive, sometimes 100 inches, and in Oregon and Washington from 40 to 50 inches. The South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts receive an annual rainfall exceeding 60 inches, diminishing northward toward the Great Lakes, where it rarely exceeds 30 inches, and westward on the slope of the plains and over most of the Rocky region, where it ranges from 10 to 20 inches. In the Great Basin and southwestern Arizona, less than 10 inches and in some localities for years no rain falls. The average annual rainfall as a whole is 26.7 inches over the eastern half of the country and the Pacific Coast, the winter exceeding the summer rainfall. In the Rocky Mountain region this condition is reversed.

Weather Disturbances.—There is a distinct difference between cyclones, tornadoes, and hurricanes.

A cyclone is the ordinary windstorm resulting from the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally. In the United States cyclones move usually from northwest or southwest.

Hurricanes usually enter the United States from south or southeast—never from the northwest. They occur late in summer or in early autumn, and are very violent, often reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

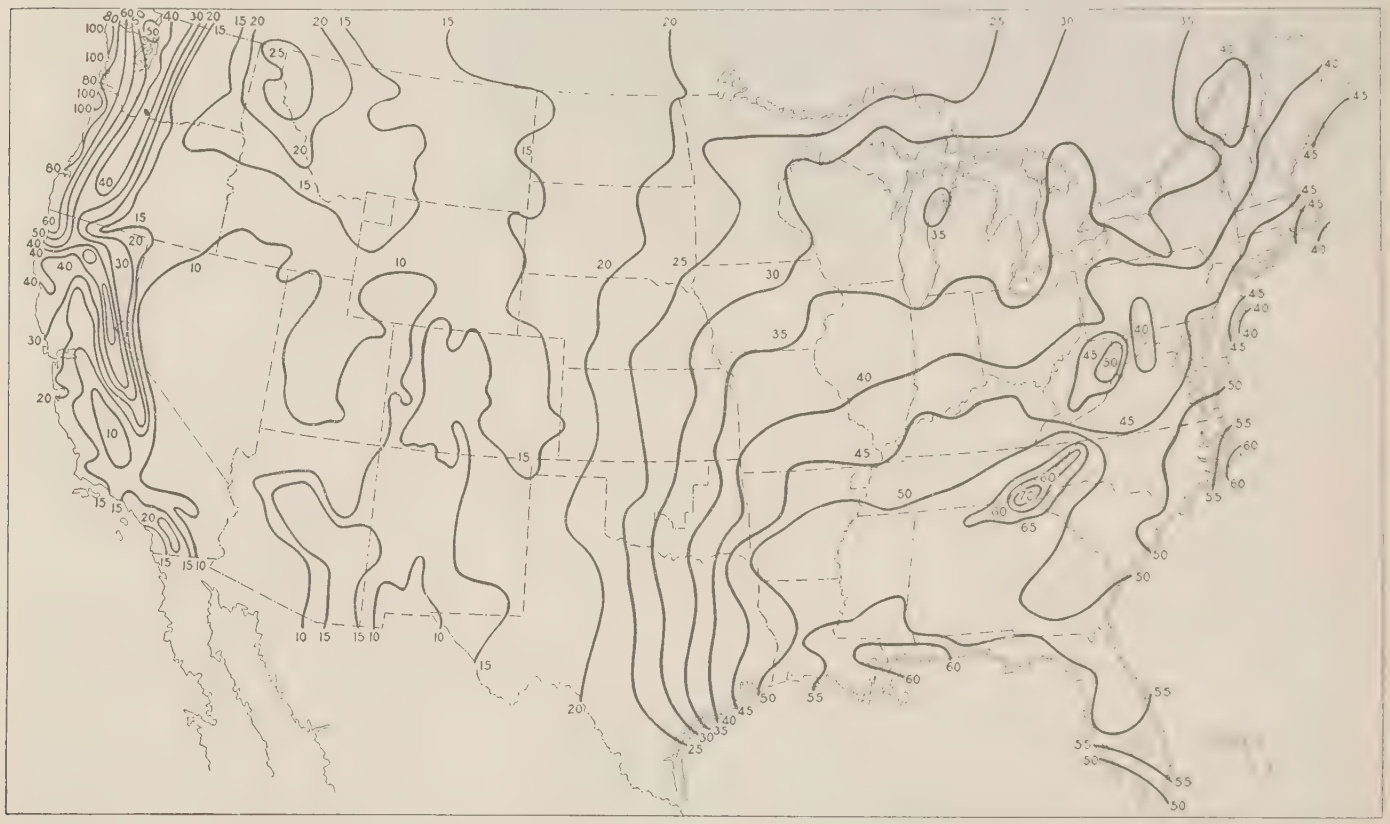
A tornado is the most violent of all storms, characterized by a pendent, funnel-shaped cloud, with a rapid rotary motion, of 100-500 miles an hour; it moves forward over a well-marked narrow path, from 15 to 60 miles an hour. It lasts from a few minutes to several hours. The approach is heralded by an indescribable roar, like that of hundreds of rushing railroad trains. Escape is possible sometimes by running a few yards to one side of the storm-path or by seeking refuge in a cellar. In escaping run north or northwest, and never east or northeast, since tornadoes follow these directions, and on the south side there are strong indrafts.

The Middle States have suffered most from the visitations of tornadoes. In a period covering fifteen years the Weather Bureau had reported 830 days with tornadoes, the greatest number of days for one month (June) during that period was 151, while July shows the largest number for a single year—16 in 1884. During the period from 1889 to 1898 the total property loss reported was $25,878,600, including the St. Louis destruction in 1896 of $14,348,350 value. The loss of life by tornadoes was greatest in 1893, when 279 deaths were reported.

Floods.—Many large areas of low ground near rivers or the ocean are in danger of inundation from various causes—most commonly and destructively from unusual rains or melting snow, which causes the rivers to rise.

An area of 30,000 square miles, inhabited by a million people, is safeguarded from a flood from the Mississippi River by means of the low natural embankments, called "levees," built by the floods themselves, and by artificial levees, constructed from the Gulf to Cairo. But these are sometimes broken through, usually between February and May.

In the Southern States in one year (1903) the floods caused a loss of $18,000,000, sweeping away cotton and saw-mills, and distributing silt from the mountains over a wide region of farms. Lately (1907) there have been floods along the Colorado River and the Ohio. On the 18th of January, 1907, was reported the greatest flood the latter river has known for twenty years. The damage in western Pennsylvania was reported at thousands of dollars. Over 10,000 miners, employed in mines along the Monongahela River, were temporarily out of employment, and high water at McKeesport, Pa., caused the suspension of several large mills, throwing over 3,000 men out of work for a few days. Hundreds of families in upriver towns were living in upstairs rooms, and skiffs were used in the streets. Railway traffic was seriously impeded or stopped in West Virginia. Rockwood, Ohio, was completely submerged. The flood at Buckhannon, W. Va., was the worst in the history of the place. At Portsmouth and Manchester, Ohio, the suffering was severe. While it is not claimed that this and similar disasters are wholly due to forest destruction, that they are largely due to this cause there can be no doubt. In the economy of the water distribution of a continent the forests on the slopes perform a vitally important function. As is well known the forest mulch holds back the water deposited by a given rain, and permits it to feed the rivers gradually through a period of weeks or months. With forest destruction this conserving influence is removed, and the waters deposited by rains rush down the slopes as down steep house roofs. Depriving the slopes of the mulch operates like depriving a harness, used in mountain teaming, of its breeching, or a railroad train of its brakes. Disaster is inevitable.



MAP SHOWING THE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE HEAVY LINES

This map gives an idea of the general arid, semiarid, and fertile areas of the United States

A TABLE OF THE AVERAGE COAST TEMPERATURE OF THE U. S. AT SEA-LEVEL

Latitude North	January			July		
	Atlantic Coast	Pacific Coast	A.P	Atlantic Coast	Pacific Coast	A.P
50°	11° F.	11° F.	27° F.	57° F.	55° F.	+ 2° F.
48	20	39	—19	58	57	+ 1
46	21	39	—18	61	59	+ 2
44	25	42	—17	64	59	+ 5
42	32	45	—13	68	59	+ 9
40	36	47	—11	75	57	+18
38	39	49	—10	75	57	+18
36	42	51	— 9	75	59	+16
34	47	54	— 7	76	62	+14
32	50	54	— 4	79	68	+11
30	58	56	+ 2	79	70	+ 9
28	60	60	0	79	75	+ 4
26	66	66	0	80	79	+ 1
24	71	68	+ 3	81	80	+ 1

Inundations of the sea are not so common in the United States.

During the passage of a fierce tropical hurricane the West Indies, the Gulf Coast, and the coast of the Middle Atlantic States are subject to a rise of the sea 10 or 15 feet higher than normal. New York and Boston have felt it. At Galveston, September 8, 1900, thousands of lives were lost. The Sea Islands on the Georgia coast are sometimes flooded during these storms. Also low points along the south coast of New York during the tropical hurricane months of August and the autumn are commonly visited—as directly after the hurricane of September 3-12, 1889, high water followed from the West Indies to New Jersey. The sea floods are caused by a combination of the ordinary tides with the violent winds. On the Pacific Coast these combination storms are called typhoons, and cause greater destruction there than on the Atlantic Coast. In 1889, March 15, a typhoon washed ashore twenty-one vessels that were anchored in the harbor of Apia. Many sea waves are also generated by earthquake shocks.

Animal Life in the United States.—The fauna of the United States is very comprehensive.

In parts of Arizona, New Mexico, California, Texas, and southern Florida are found animals characteristic of tropical America. Vertebrates number about 2,250 species, viz.:

Mammals	310
Birds	756
Reptiles	257
Amphibia (frogs, etc.)	101
Fish	816
Mollusca (in rivers and lakes)	1,034
" (terrestrial and air-breathing)	400

NATIVE ANIMALS

Bison, or "Buffalo."—Now nearly extinct. A true buffalo has no hump. There were 600 (1903) southwest of Great Slave Lake and less than 30 in Yellowstone Park, while a few occasionally ranged over from British Columbia into northern Washington.

Rocky Mountain Sheep, or Big Horn.—Found in Wyoming and in widely separated localities.

Rocky Mountain Goat.—A goat-like antelope, found in Rocky Mountains and Coast Range.

Prong-Horn Antelope.—Only antelope known with deciduous and forked horns, found only in a few isolated spots in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and California.

Moose, or True Elk.—In small numbers in the Olympic Mountains of Washington, in Oregon, Colorado, west Montana, Idaho, south central California, and Maine

Caribou, or Reindeer.—In northern Maine; a few in Alaska.

The Grizzly Bear.—(With several other species or varieties) from Mexico to Alaska.

Raccoon.—Timbered regions of Southeastern United States by the swamps. In the West, from Arizona to British Columbia.

Cougar (panther, or American lion, or puma).—In all the great Western mountain ranges of the United States, and in the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming and Montana; also in the Adirondacks and Florida.

Jaguar.—Has been found in southern Texas. Handsomest of American cat family. From southern Texas southward.

Ocelot, or Tiger Cat.—In the Southwest.

Lynx.—In forests west of Mississippi. In Maine, the Carolinas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee; numerous in the "Bad Lands" of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Texas.

Wolves.—Through the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains

Foxes.—Several species scattered over the United States.

Weasel.—Throughout the United States.

Marten.—In rocky, forest-covered mountains, and very rare.

Skunk.—Confined to United States and Mexico. Most abundant in the North.

Polecat.—Everywhere.

Otter.—Florida, Carolinas, and a few localities in Rocky Mountain region and Alaska.

Mink.—Throughout the country.

Beaver.—From Rio Grande in Texas, throughout the Rockies, Sierras, and Cascades, to the limit of trees, and southwest through Canada to northern New England.

Muskrat.—Alaska, south to Arizona and Louisiana.

Woodchuck.—Eastern United States from New York to Georgia; Western United States to Kansas and South Dakota.

Prairie Dog.—From Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, north to Canadian border and the west slopes of Rockies, in Utah and Colorado.

Sewellel (Mountain "Beaver").—In the Northwest in Washington.

Hare.—Several species scattered through the States.

Porcupine.—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and thence north and northwest to Hudson Bay.

Squirrels and Gophers.—Widely distributed

Virginia Opossum.—From New York to Florida, and west through Southern States to Texas.

Armadillo.—In Texas.

Rats and Mice.—Everywhere.



THE AMERICAN BUFFALO OR BISON

This animal is now nearly extinct

NATIVE BIRDS

Wild Turkey.—Timbered region. Once inhabited half the United States, now found only in Florida, the Virginias, and Pennsylvania.

Grouse.—Several kinds. Maine and Florida to Texas, western border of Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Cranes and Herons.—Very rare. Texas, Florida, Gulf Coast.

Pigeon.—Several species. Throughout the United States.

Mocking-Bird.—States south of Ohio River.

Parrot.—Only one species in United States, the Carolina Parrakeet, in a few localities in Florida.

Humming-Bird.—Several species. Thoroughly tropical, but migrates in summer as far north as Alaska and south as Patagonia. The ruby-throat is found in eastern half of United States, all others west of Arkansas and Rocky Mountains.

Song Thrushes (robin, thrush, bluebird).—Eastern half of United States to Great Plains beyond the Mississippi.

Sparrows, Flycatchers, etc.—Widely distributed.

Eagles.—Many kinds. Bald: North American from Mexico to Kamchatka, along rivers. Golden: Throughout the country, but most abundant in the great mountain ranges of the West. A bird of the mountains.

Buzzard Vultures.—Black vulture, Gulf States and southward; California vulture, Coast Ranges of southern California from Monterey Bay south to Lower California and eastern Arizona.

Falcon.—Many kinds.

Owl.—Many kinds. Scattered throughout the country.

Flamingoes.—Bright scarlet all over. Bahamas, Cuba, and possibly a few visit Cape Sable, Florida.

Ibises.—White, in Florida; Glossy, in Florida, and in Texas and southward more abundant.

Geese.—Variously throughout the country.

Ducks.—Variously throughout the country.

Swans.—West bank of Mississippi.

REPTILES

Alligator.—In Southern waters.

Crocodile.—Southeast coast of Florida and a species in Cuba.

Gila (pronounced He'la) *Monster*—or lizard (poisonous), desert regions of Arizona and Mexico.

Horned Toads.—Arid regions of Southwest.

Chameleon.—A green lizard of Florida.

Rattlesnakes.—Poisonous. Various species throughout the country.

Moccasins.—Poisonous. Gulf States as far north as North Carolina and south Illinois, and west to Texas.

Copperheads.—Poisonous. South from Indiana, east to Atlantic Coast, and well up into New England, and southward to Texas.

Newts, Sirens, etc.

Much of the animal life existed in various other parts of the country, but has been exterminated by degrees.

FISHES

Fresh-water Bass.—Black: Manitoba, south to Gulf States. Through the latter to Texas and Florida. Rock: Great Lake region and Mississippi Valley. Calico: Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley to Louisiana and Texas; along Atlantic to the Carolinas and Georgia. And others of bass family.

Sea Bass.—Black: Southern California. "Jew Fish": Atlantic Coast, Charleston to Brazil. Striped: Fire Island, N. Y., to Albemarle Sound, N. C., Less abundant in Gulf. Introduced into coast waters of California in 1879.

Perch.—Yellow: In northeastern part of United States, north of Ohio and Missouri Valleys, from Maine to Iowa and Minnesota.

Yellow Pike Perch.—Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and elsewhere.

Bluefish.—Common from Florida to northern Maine and sea.

Spanish Mackerel.—Florida, Cuba, the sea.

Tuna.—In the waters of Santa Catalina, California. Known as "Tunny" on the Atlantic Coast.

Pompano.—New River, Fla., and northern half of Gulf of Mexico. Sea.

Mullets.—Sounds, bays, and half-salt rivers of the Carolinas, Florida, Gulf States.

Snappers.—Cedar Keys, toward delta of Mississippi. Well populated banks near Jacksonville, Fla. Sea.

Remora.—Atlantic Coast, Gulf of Mexico, and the West Indies.

Swordfish.—Atlantic Coast.

Lobster.— Quite distinct from European kinds.

Oysters.—More on the Atlantic Coast than in any other part of the world.

Pikes.—From Kodiak Island, Alaska, south through upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lake region. Kankakee River in Illinois perhaps the best stream for pike fishing.

Maskinonge.—Great Lakes and Chautauqua Lake, and in parts of Ohio Valley.

Pickerel.—In the region bounded by Maine, Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota.

Trout.—Mountain: Rocky Mountain region. Rainbow: Pacific Coast ranges. Salmon: Coast ranges (Pacific). Lake: Great Lakes to northern Alaska. Brook: Once abundant in northeastern United States; is becoming scarce.

Salmon.—Quinnat: Monterey Bay, Cal., up the Pacific Coast to Bering Strait. Blueback: Columbia River and Alaska. Silver: California to Japan. Humpback: From the Sacramento River to Kamchatka. Dog: Pacific Coast.

Salmons.—Off the Atlantic Coast: Maine, New Hampshire, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Fresh water: Sebago, in Maine.

Tarpon.—Florida Coast.

Shad.—Atlantic Coast from Flordia to Newfoundland, but most abundant from Hudson River to the Potomac. Introduced into Pacific waters in 1871, and in 1885 and 1886 into Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and now range from southern California to southern Alaska on Pacific Coast.

Whitefish.—Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes.

Flying-fish.—Cape Cod to Brazil.

Trigger-fish.—Gulf Coast, and Atlantic to mouth of Potomac.

Suckers.—Very widely distributed.

Carp.—Introduced between 1877 and 1885 into nearly all the streams of Pacific Coast. Found also in Lake Erie.

Mississippi Catfish.—Mississippi River and Gulf States.

Bullhead.—From the Atlantic to the Great Plains From Great Lakes to the Gulf.

Flounders.—Extensively propagated by United States Fish Commission. Now found in both Atlantic and Pacific waters.

Halibut.—On the Atlantic Coast north of Delaware River, especially Maine and Massachusetts. Also on Pacific Coast from Farallone Islands to Bering Strait.

Dogfish.—Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, and in fresh-water streams on southern Atlantic Coast.

Garfish.—Large streams and lakes from New Jersey to Mexico, and northward in Mississippi Valley to Minnesota. In the Gulf States and Cuba.

Sturgeon.—Shortnosed: Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from Cape Cod to Texas (sea). White: Pacific from southern California to Alaska (sea). It has been taken also in the Snake River, Idaho. Also lake variety.

Paddle-fish.—Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, etc.

Chimeras.—Northwest coast of United States in blue waters.

Sharks.—The Man-eater: From the Atlantic Coast to Australia and on to California. The Mackerel: Both coasts of United States. Hammer-head: Sometimes as far north as New Jersey.

Sawfish.—Florida.

Sting-ray ("Stingaree").—From Cape Cod to Orinoco River.

Devil-fish.—Gulf Coast of Florida.

Lampreys.—Merrimac River nearly extinct. These are among the most famous food fish.

Human Inhabitants.—The territory of the United States proper was originally inhabited by so-called Indians. Although they are believed to be rapidly decreasing, the Census of 1900 showed their number to be 266,760 in all parts of the country. According to the U. S. Bureau of Statistics the Indian population of the country in 1909 was 300,121.

The Indians.—The problem of the Indians' origin is unsolved. Though there is a general uniformity of physical type throughout North and South America, there are indications of separate origins. All American aborigines probably came from Asia by way of the northwest coast of North America, from Polynesia by way of South America. The color of both North and South American Indians is brown, with reddish tints, light and dark. The hair is glossy black, straight or slightly wavy; baldness is almost unknown, beard scanty, cheek-bones prominent, nose prominent and aquiline, eyes dark and small. In brain capacity the Indian stands between the white man and the negro. In physical capacity he is far below the white man.

In 1900 the Indians settled on reservations in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) were as follows, including half-breeds:

Cherokees	101,754
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The Indians on reservations other than in the Indian Territory were in 1900 as follows:

Modoc Reservation	140
Ottawa "	2,305
Peoria "	237
Quapaw "	154
Seneca "	255
Siletz "	482
Shawnee "	70
Wyandotte "	288
Not located by reservation	861
Total	4,691

Indian Languages and Tribes.—While the Indian inhabitants of North America conform to a very definite type, their languages differ widely among themselves. So far as language similarities indicate unity of origin, they furnish a convenient basis for classification of Indian tribes. The number of linguistic stocks north of Mexico is 57, and these represent 779 distinct tribes.

AREA AND POPULATIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

(CENSUS 1910)

	STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH DATE OF ADMISSION	AREA IN SQ. M.	LATEST CENSUS POPULATION PREVIOUS TO 1910	CENSUS POPULATION (1910)	POP. PER SQ. M. (1900)	POP. PER SQ. M. (1910)	FOREIGN POP. (1900)	CHIEF FOREIGN ELEMENT IN EACH STATE WITH CENSUS FIGURES (1900)	COLORED POP. (1900)
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES	Maine (1820)	29,895	694,466 (1900)	742,371	23.2	24.8	93,330	English Canadians (36,169)	1,319
	New Hampshire (1788)	9,005	411,588 (1900)	430,572	45.7	47.8	88,107	French Canadians (44,420)	662
	Vermont (1791)	9,135	343,641 (1900)	355,956	37.6	38.9	44,747	" " (14,924)	826
	Massachusetts (1788)	8,040	3,003,680 (1905)	3,366,416	348.9	418.7	846,324	Irish (249,916)	31,974
	Rhode Island (1790)	1,053	480,082 (1905)	542,674	407.0	515.3	134,519	" (35,501)	9,092
	Connecticut (1788)	4,845	908,420 (1900)	1,114,756	187.5	230.0	238,210	" (70,994)	15,226
	New York (1788)	47,620	8,067,308 (1905)	9,113,279	152.6	191.3	1,900,425	" (425,553)	99,232
	New Jersey (1787)	7,525	2,144,143 (1905)	2,537,167	250.3	337.1	431,884	Germans (119,598)	69,844
	Pennsylvania (1787)	44,985	6,302,115 (1900)	7,665,111	140.1	170.3	985,250	" (212,453)	156,845
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES	Delaware (1787)	1,960	184,735 (1900)	202,322	94.3	103.2	13,810	Irish (5,044)	30,697
	Maryland (1788)	9,860	1,188,044 (1900)	1,294,450	120.5	131.3	93,934	Germans (44,990)	235,064
	District of Col. (1791)	60	278,718 (1900)	331,069	4,645.3	5,517.8	20,119	Irish (4,910)	230,730
	Virginia (1788)	40,125	1,854,184 (1900)	2,061,612	46.2	51.4	19,461	Germans (3,407)	43,813
	W. Virginia (1863)	24,645	958,800 (1900)	1,221,119	38.9	49.5	22,451	" (2,075)	782,321
	N. Carolina (1789)	48,580	1,893,810 (1900)	2,206,287	39.0	45.4	4,492	" (1,191)	624,469
	S. Carolina (1788)	30,170	1,340,316 (1900)	1,515,400	44.4	50.2	5,528	" (6,537)	43,499
	Georgia (1788)	58,980	2,216,331 (1900)	2,609,121	37.6	44.2	12,403	" (4,504)	660,722
	Florida (1845)	54,240	612,541 (1905)	751,139	9.7	13.8	23,832	West Indians (6,220)	86,702
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	Ohio (1802)	40,760	4,157,545 (1900)	4,767,121	102.0	116.9	204,160	Germans (55,018)	96,901
	Indiana (1816)	35,910	2,516,462 (1900)	2,700,876	70.1	75.2	142,121	" (73,546)	57,505
	Illinois (1818)	56,000	4,821,550 (1900)	5,638,591	86.1	100.7	966,747	" (332,169)	85,078
	Michigan (1837)	57,430	2,530,016 (1904)	2,810,173	42.2	48.9	541,653	English Canadians (151,915)	15,816
	Wisconsin (1848)	54,450	2,228,949 (1905)	2,333,860	38.0	42.9	515,971	Germans (242,777)	2,542
	Minnesota (1858)	79,205	1,979,912 (1905)	2,075,708	22.1	26.3	505,318	" (117,007)	4,959
	Iowa (1845)	55,475	2,210,050 (1905)	2,224,771	40.2	40.1	305,920	" (123,162)	12,693
	Missouri (1821)	68,735	3,106,665 (1900)	3,293,335	45.2	47.9	216,379	" (109,282)	161,234
	N. Dakota (1889)	70,195	439,678 (1905)	577,056	4.5	8.2	113,091	Norwegians (30,206)	286
	S. Dakota (1889)	76,850	455,185 (1905)	583,888	5.2	7.6	88,508	" (19,788)	465
	Nebraska (1867)	76,840	1,066,300 (1900)	1,192,214	13.9	14.2	177,347	Germans (65,506)	6,269
	Kansas (1861)	81,700	1,545,979 (1905)	1,690,949	18.0	20.6	126,685	" (39,501)	52,003
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES	Kentucky (1792)	40,000	2,147,174 (1900)	2,289,905	53.7	57.2	50,249	Germans (27,555)	284,706
	Tennessee (1796)	41,700	2,020,616 (1900)	2,184,789	48.4	52.3	17,746	" (4,569)	480,243
	Alabama (1819)	51,540	1,828,607 (1900)	2,138,093	35.5	41.5	14,592	" (3,634)	827,307
	Mississippi (1817)	46,340	1,551,270 (1900)	1,797,114	33.5	38.8	7,981	" (1,926)	907,630
	Louisiana (1812)	45,420	1,381,625 (1900)	1,656,388	30.4	36.5	52,003	Italians (17,431)	650,804
	Texas (1845)	262,290	3,048,710 (1900)	3,896,542	11.6	14.9	179,357	Mexicans (71,062)	620,722
	Oklahoma (1907)	69,869	1,414,177 (1907)	1,657,155	11.3	23.7	20,538	Germans (5,954)	18,831
	Arkansas (1836)	53,045	1,311,564 (1900)	1,574,449	24.7	29.7	14,289	" (5,971)	366,856
WESTERN STATES	Montana (1889)	145,300	243,329 (1900)	376,053	1.7	2.5	67,067	English Canadians (10,310)	1,523
	Wyoming (1890)	97,575	101,816 (1905)	145,965	0.9	1.5	17,415	English (2,596)	940
	Colorado (1876)	103,645	539,700 (1900)	799,024	5.2	7.7	91,155	Germans (14,606)	8,570
	N. Mexico (1910)	122,460	195,310 (1900)	327,396	1.6	2.7	13,625	Mexicans (6,649)	1,610
	Arizona (1910)	112,920	122,931 (1900)	204,354	1.1	1.8	24,233	" (14,172)	1,848
	Utah (1896)	82,190	276,749 (1900)	373,351	3.4	4.5	53,777	English (18,879)	672
	Nevada (1864)	109,740	42,335 (1900)	81,875	0.4	0.7	10,093	Irish (1,425)	134
	Idaho (1890)	84,290	161,772 (1900)	325,594	1.9	3.8	24,604	English (3,943)	293
	Washington (1889)	66,880	518,103 (1900)	1,141,990	7.7	17.0	111,364	English Canadians (18,385)	2,514
	Oregon (1859)	94,560	464,538 (1905)	672,765	4.4	7.1	65,748	Germans (13,292)	1,105
	California (1850)	156,172	1,485,053 (1900)	2,377,549	9.5	15.2	367,240	" (72,449)	11,045

according to the researches of the Smithsonian Institution, as shown in the following table, where each name appears with the number of tribes belonging to it:

INDIAN LINGUISTIC STOCKS

(HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN INDIANS)

Algonkian	36	Muskhogean	9
Athapascan	3	Natchesan	2
Attacapan	2	Palaihnihan	8
Beothukan	1	Piman	7
Caddoan	9	Pujunan	26
Chimakuan	2	Quoratean	3
Chimarikan	2	Salinan	2
Chimmesyan	8	Salishan	64
Chinookan	11	Sastean	1
Chitimachan	1	Shahaptian	7
Chumashan	6	Shoshonean	12
Coahuiltecan	22	Siouan	18
Copehan	22	Skittagetan	17
Costanoan	5	Takilman	1
Eskimoan	70	Tañoan	14
Esselenian	1	Timuquanan	0
Iroquoian	13	Tonikan	3
Kalapooian	8	Tonkawan	1
Karankawan	1	Uchean	1
Keresan	7	Wailatpuan	2
Kiowan	1	Wakashan	37
Kitunahan	4	Washoan	1
Kolushan	12	Weitspekan	6
Kulanapan	30	Wishoskan	3
Kusan	4	Yakonan	4
Lutuamian	4	Yanan	1
Mariposan	24	Yukian	5
Moquelumnan	35	Yuman	9
Zunian	1		

The Cherokees alone of all the tribes have a literature recorded in an alphabet of their own invention.

Negro Population.—According to the Census of 1900, there were 8,840,789 persons of African descent within the boundaries of the United States proper. As shown by the accompanying table, the negro population is greatest to the south of the old "Mason and Dixon line"; smallest in the northern States of New England and in the Far West; and relatively large in the thickly settled northern and west-central States, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey.

Foreign Population.—In 1900 out of the total population of 76,085,794 for the United States, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, 10,356,644 were of foreign birth, representing 42 distinct countries and grand divisions. These included Chinese and Japanese, as well as Europeans, West Indians, Mexicans, Canadians, etc. A total of 7,362,148 fell into the following groups, representing dominant foreign elements in the several States:

Germans	2,663,418	French-Canadians	395,066
Irish	1,615,459	Norwegians	336,388
English	840,513	Mexicans	103,393
Engl.-Canadians	784,741	Japanese	24,788
Italians	484,027	West Indians	14,354



MAP SHOWING TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1783

Louisiana Purchase, 1803, 1,171,931 square miles; Florida Cession, 1819, 59,268 square miles; Texas Annexation, 1845, 375,239 square miles; Mexican Cession, 1848, 545,783 square miles; Gadsden Purchase, 1853, 45,535 square miles

Area of the United States and Possessions.—The combined area of the original thirteen States at the time of their union in 1790 was 850,000 square miles, population 3,929,214 (Indians on reservations not included). New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia had extensive claims to Western lands as far as the Mississippi River. By 1802 these claims were all resigned to the United States Government, which then organized them into preparatory States or Territories. Subsequent additions of territory were made by annexation, viz.:

Louisiana Purchase, 1803.—Louisiana purchased from France for $15,000,000. This was an area of 1,171,931 square miles, comprising Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming, a large part of Kansas, Colorado, and the present State of Oklahoma, including Indian Territory.

Florida Purchase, 1819.—Florida ceded by Spain at

an ultimate cost of $5,000,000—an area of 59,268 square miles. In the Florida treaty a settlement was made for the area now embracing the whole of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and small western parts of Wyoming and Montana.

Annexation of Texas, 1845.—Texas seceded from Mexico, was ultimately annexed to the United States. This eventually cost the United States $10,00,000. An area of 375,239 square miles, now forming, besides Texas, the eastern half of New Mexico, portions of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Mexican Cession, 1848.—California, New Mexico (a western portion of Texas accession before 1850), Utah, Nevada, part of Colorado, and northern part of Arizona were added by payment to Mexico of $15,000,000, and for settlement of private-citizen claims against Mexico $3,250,000. An area of 545,783 square miles.

Gadsden Purchase, 1854.—Arizona and New Mexico purchased from Mexico (with counter-claims) for $10,000,000. An area of 45,535 square miles, including a small southern strip of the present Arizona and New Mexico.

Alaska Purchase, 1867.—Alaska was ceded by Russia to the United States for $7,200,000. An area of 590,884 square miles.

Philippine Islands, 1898.—Philippine Islands (some 3,000 in number) ceded to United States by Spain for $20,000,000; 115,026 square miles.

Porto Rico, 1898.—Island of Porto Rico ceded by Spain to the United States; 3,435 square miles.

Guam, 1899.—Pacific island ceded by Spain. Area 210 square miles.

Tutuila, 1900.—Pacific island and group, acquired by treaty. Area 77 square miles.

Hawaii, 1900.—Territory of Hawaii, a republic annexed—eight inhabited volcanic islands and a few barren rocks in the Pacific Ocean; 6,449 square miles.

The United States has thus purchased, roughly speaking, 2,892,146 square miles of territory for $85,450,000.

THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

Alabama.—Alabama ranks 27th in size, and 9th in order of admission to Statehood. Formed as a Territory, in 1817, from the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory. Bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Mississippi. Ocean shore line, excluding islands, 247 miles; length, 336 miles north to south; width, 175 miles; area, 51,998 square miles; mean height, 500 feet. It is divided into 67 counties.

Population.—Alabama ranked 18th in population in 1910. The growth of population has been as follows since 1820: 1820, 127,901; 1830, 309,527; 1840, 590,756; 1850, 771,623; 1860, 964,201; 1870, 996,992; 1880, 1,262,505; 1890, 1,513,017; 1900, 1,828,697; 1910, 2,138,093, an increase of 16.9 per cent in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—In the northermost section are the lowlands of the Tennessee Valley, the Tennessee River falling in a loop across the upper portion of the State. From the north of Georgia westward into the northern part of Alabama, immediately south of the Tennessee Valley, extends the Allegheny System in a series of low parallel ranges, the most prominent of which are the flat-topped Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, 1,600 feet above sea-level at the Georgia line, the Raccoon sloping westward across the State and called Sand Mountains, the Lookout Mountains ending abruptly 60 miles from the State boundary. To the southwest of these ranges lies the comparatively level Piedmont region terminating in the southwest, at the very end of mountain ranges, in the low-lying Cumberland and Plateau containing the coal-fields of Alabama.

The southwest three-fifths of the State is the coastal plain, sloping gradually from 600 feet above down to sea-level. The highest point of Lookout Mountain is in Tennessee, 2,126 feet, now reached by railway.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral region lies north of a line passing through Pikeville, Tuscaloosa, and Wetumpka, to Columbus, Ga. Within this region are three fields of bituminous coal, with an area of 8,660 square miles, yielding cannel, free-burning, lump, coking, gas, and other superior coals. In 1908 the output of coal was 11,604,593 short tons, valued at $14,647,891.

In 1908 Alabama yielded iron ore (red and brown hematite and magnetite) to the amount of 3,734,438 long tons, valued at $4,358,902. Pig iron to the amount of 1,397,014 long tons, valued at $17,341,000, was produced in 1908.

The clay products of the State were valued at $1,559,606; of sandstone, marble, and limestone the output in 1908 was valued at $627,011.

The total value in 1908 of the mineral output of the State, including pig iron, but not iron ore, was $35,010,808.

Agriculture and Soils.—Among the States, Alabama ranks 4th in the value of her cotton product; Indian corn comes next, with an almost equal acreage, but of much less value. Other important crops are potatoes, hay, and vegetables, sugar, peanuts in the southeast, apples, peaches, melons, cowpease, and sweet potatoes.

In 1909 the area under cotton was 3,552,000 acres; the yield was 1,065,377 bales, valued at $83,045,159. Other crops in 1909 were: Indian corn, 43,646,000 bushels; wheat, 1,029,000 bushels; oats, 4,445,000 bushels; rice, 35,000 bushels; tobacco, 360,000 pounds; cane sugar to the value of $1,300,000.

The Tennessee Valley has a deep red calcareous soil, used for cultivation of cereals. The cotton belt, south of the central hill region, has a heavy, black, calcareous soil from 2 to 20 feet deep—a portion of the so-called "Black Belt" of the Southern States. Throughout the State there are considerable areas of swamp land.

Forests.—The forests in the north contain five species of oak; hickory, chestnut, poplar, cedar, elm, mulberry, and white pine.

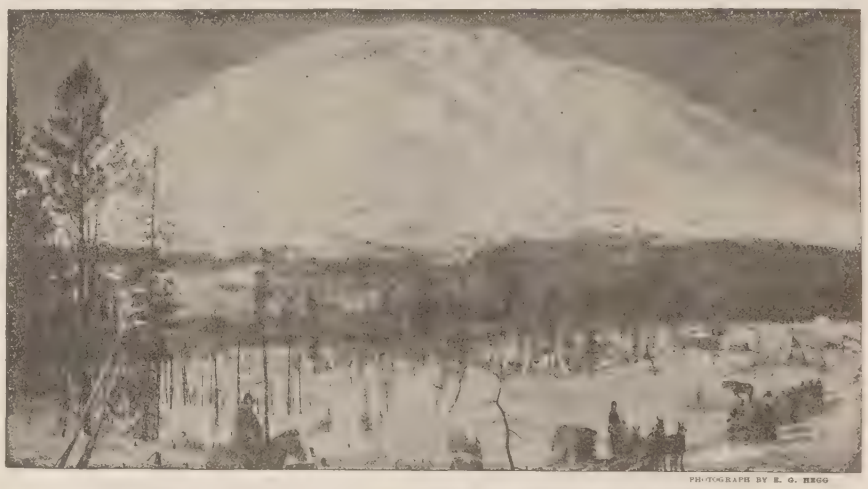
Farther south are the pine woods, capable of producing vast supplies of yellow pine timber. In the south are found also cypress, live oak, magnolia, and loblolly, with brake or American bamboo, palmetto, and red cedar.

Climate.—The mean temperature for January is 42.9° F. and for July, 83.9° F. The summer heat is tempered by the Gulf winds. In northern Alabama frosts are rare and there is no intense heat. The climate is healthful and the water excellent. Average temperature, 59.7° F., rainfall, 54 inches. In the south protracted heat, but good breezes, cool nights, and heavy dew. Snow falls rarely. The water is poor. Average temperature, 66.6° F.; average rainfall, 63 inches.

The prevailing winds of Alabama are from the south to southwest.

Alaska.—Alaska comprises the extreme northwestern part of North America, including all the islands near its coast and the Aleutian Archipelago (excepting Bering and Copper Islands, lying off the coast of Kamchatka, and belonging to Russia). It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Yukon District of Canada, and a narrow strip by British Columbia, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean. Length of coast-line. 26,364 miles; length of mainland from southeast to northwest, about 1,150 miles; greatest width, 800 miles. Its area, 590,884 square miles, is one-sixth that of the United States.

Population.—Alaska ranked fifty-second in population in 1910. The northern part was originally inhabited by an Eskimo people; the mountains eastward, the Valley of the Yukon, and the south coast region, by the Athabascan Indians; the Aleutian Islands, by the Aleuts, and the coast and islands from Yakutat Bay south to Puget Sound, by Thlinkleet tribes. The first careful census, 1880, gave a total population of 33,426. In 1890 the total was 32,052; in 1900, 63,592; in 1910, 64,356, an increase of 1.2 per cent in ten years.



PHOTOGRAPH BY E. O. HEGG

MOUNT HALCON, ON THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE, ALASKA

Physical Characteristics.—There are four regions, differing greatly in climate and productions.

1. *The Coast District* consists of many islands, a narrow-coasted tableland, and the western extension of the coast range, which are from 50 to 75 miles wide, and run northward of Lynn Canal, then east of the St. Elias Alps, through Canadian territory, then swing down into the Alaskan Peninsula and become the Alaskan Range.

2. *The Alaskan and Alcutian District* is the mountainous extension of the continent southwestward from the great Iliamma Lake, and continued by the Aleutian Islands—the latter a chain of about 150 half-submerged mountains and volcanoes, some of them 8,000 feet high, reaching almost to the Siberian coast, 1,500 miles into the Pacific Ocean.

3. *The Kuskokwim District* is a triangular piece drained by the Kuskokwim River and its branches. The river is too obstructed and shallow at its delta to admit of navigation by large boats. But the climate is endurable in winter, and in summer admits of hay and garden culture along the lower river where there is open country. The eastern part of the district lies among mineral-bearing mountains. A comparatively low watershed separates it from the lower Yukon.

4. *The Yukon Valley and Arctic Alaska.*—The Canadian boundary of Alaska is mountainous, and drained by two tributaries of the Yukon—the Tanana from the southwest, and the Porcupine from the northeast. The Yukon divides the whole of Alaska into two nearly equal parts, the northern and the southern.

The half of Alaska north of the Yukon River is almost entirely a treeless plain, swampy, descending gradually to the coast, where it becomes a broad area of marshy waste, or tundra. Here at the extreme north the Kowak and Colville Rivers, descending from the unknown interior, empty into the Arctic Ocean. The coast region more directly north of the mouth of the Yukon is mountainous, deeply indented by Norton Sound (with the Island of St. Michael near the south shore), and to the north Kotzebue Sound, the latter opening into the Arctic Ocean and receiving the large Selawik and Noatak Rivers.

Mineral Resources.—The Coast Ranges of the southern extremity of Alaska and the archipelagoes belonging to them are granite, their elevation dating from sometime between the Triassic and Cretaceous periods. The Peninsula of Alaska, the Aleutian chain, and the hills bordering the Bering Sea, are mainly volcanic; some of the volcanoes being still subject to eruption.

The mountains of the southeastern interior and along the Canadian border consist of an ancient granitic axis, overlaid principally by schists and quartzites, which have been greatly disturbed and altered by dikes and other igneous intrusions. These form substantially a part of the northern mineral-bearing Rocky Mountain system, traceable southward into central British Columbia.

The mineral and metal deposits of Alaska are very extensive and very rich. The most conspicuous are coal and gold, although other metals, including silver, copper, lead and tin are known to exist in extensive deposits. Mining is at present the chief occupation throughout Alaska.

Coal.—Deposits near Cape Lisburne, and elsewhere along the Arctic Coast, have long been known and occasionally used by whaling steamers and revenue cutters. Coal and lignite deposits also occur on the Yukon, in the Aleutian Islands, near Kodiak, on the Kenai Peninsula, at the head of Prince William Sound, etc. There are also valuable deposits on the east shore of Cook Inlet. According to official estimates, the areas of the Alaska coal fields are given as 12,667 square miles, and the total coal deposits as 15,104,500,000 short tons.

Gold.—Deposits are found in the sands of nearly all interior rivers and on the southern beaches in the vicinity of Juneau, which are among the richest gold-producing properties in the world. In the Yukon District gold was discovered in 1885, on the Stewart and Lewis Rivers. The richest deposits (excepting the Klondike, on the Alaskan border) are those of Forty-mile Creek, discovered in 1886, and Birch Creek, 1893. In 1897 the discovery of rich gold placers in the Yukon District led to the exploration of the coast hills, with several finds about Norton Sound, the most remarkable being at Cape Nome in 1898, and at Cape York, 120 miles distant.

The value of the yearly output of gold in Alaska since 1897 has been as follows: 1897, $2,700,000; 1898-9, $5,459,500; 1900, $7,531,000; 1901, $6,885,700; 1902, $8,345,800; 1903, $8,500,000; 1904, $9,160,450; 1905, $14,925,600; 1906, $21,365,100; 1907, $18,489,400; 1908, $19,858,800; 1909, $20,947,600. In 1909 the output was 960,669 fine ounces, which ranked Alaska second in gold production; 145,716 ounces less than Colorado, and 25,595 ounces more than California.

Other Metals.—The output of silver in 1908 amounted to 204,600 fine ounces, value $109,400. Copper in 1908 was mined to the amount of 4,438,836 pounds, valued at $585,926. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade; two companies work them, but climatic conditions are unfavorable. Platinum has been found. Lead is produced; petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found.

The total mineral output in 1908 was valued at $20-

791,738—including some lead, but no tin, though a quantity of tin ore was shipped to Germany.

Forests.—In the northern swampy half of Alaska, west of the mountains along the Porcupine River, the flora consists principally of small bushes, and a few dwarf willows and spruce. The hills of the northwestern coast are barren, and those of the Kuskokwim Valley only lightly wooded. But in the heart of the valley, at the foot of the mountains, there are spruce forests.

The Aleutian Islands have only a few scrub willows and many bushes allied to the cranberry and whortleberry.

The coastal strip from Kodiak down to British Columbia is covered with a great forest of large trees, such as white birches, poplars, alders, while the coniferous forests crowd the islands and the bases of the mountains up to the edge of ice and snow—an average elevation of 2,000 feet.

Sitka or Alaskan spruce is scattered over the whole Territory as far north as the Arctic Circle.

The hemlock and the balsam fir also occur extensively.

The yellow cedar occurs extensively on several southerly islands. The wood is clear-grained and durable.

Agriculture.—The estimated tillable lands in southwestern and southeastern Alaska are 2,500,000 to 3,203,000 acres; in the Yukon District, 460,000 acres. The most promising region is the southern, including the Aleutian Islands, the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Island. The soil is very fertile, but the expense of preparing it is great. Highly nourishing grass and cereals grow luxuriantly, and may be stored in silos for the winter, but the climate does not admit of the ripening of oats or the curing of hay. Berries are abundant and of fine flavor.

Climate.—In the southeast, and, in a measure, the entire coast, the climate is greatly modified by the Japan current, and may be called temperate, as far north as Sitka, differing little from that of British Columbia. The prevailing winds from the ocean strike against snowy mountains, which, condensing their moisture, cause an almost incessant rainfall and fog, so, that the temperature of the coast is rarely below zero or above 80° F. North of the mountains, where the country is barricaded against the tempering influence of the Pacific, and exposed to the northern winds, lower temperature and drier conditions prevail.

In the interior the winters are excessively cold, the summers longer and warmer and the rain and snow less frequent. At Sitka the coldest month is January, 31.4° F.; the warmest, August, 54.9° F., with an annual rainfall of 81 inches. At St. Michaels, near the mouth of the Yukon, the coldest month is February, 2.3° F. below zero, and the warmest, July, 53.6° F. In the Klondike the spring average temperature is 14.22° F.; autumn, 17.37° F.; summer, 57.67° F.; and winter, 30.80° F. below zero. At Point Barrow, the northermost point, the mean summer temperature is 36.8° F.; in winter the mean average temperature is 17.05° F. below zero, with occasional periods when it has been from 40° to 50° below zero.

Animal Life.—The fauna of Alaska is extensive and valuable. The larger animals are: Moose, south of the Yukon. Caribou, once numerous, but now nearly exterminated. Bears: polar, grizzly, black; and, exclusively local, the huge Kodiak and the glacier bear. Sheep and goats in the southeastern mountains. Lynxes and other fur-bearers, such as gray wolves (the basal stock of the native sledge-dogs), the white Arctic fox coming near the coast from the Alaska Peninsula northward and on the islands of Bering Sea, the blue fox on the Aleutian Islands, the red and black foxes, and the sable wherever coniferous forests extend.

The marine mammals are whales of several kinds, the Pacific walrus, Steller's sea-lion, and five other species of hair-seals, and the fur-seal.

The fur-seal was once abundant on most of the Bering Sea islands and both coasts of the Strait, but is now confined to the copper islands of the Siberian coast and to the Pribilof, or Seal, Islands. Their extinction by ruthless hunting is merely a matter of time, and will be a great loss to Alaska.

The fisheries have also been wastefully conducted, but the United States Government has provided for the preservation of the valuable salmon fisheries by legislation requiring the construction and maintenance of hatcheries. The annual catch of salmon is valued at more than $8,500,000; 30 companies have 55 canning and 12 salting establishments. Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught.

Arizona.—Arizona is fifth in size, and 47th in order of admission to statehood. Separated from New Mexico and made a Territory, February 24, 1863, the boundaries of Arizona are: on the north, Utah; on the south, Mexico; on the east, New Mexico; on the west, California and Nevada. It is about 350 miles square and contains 113,956 square miles, 116 of which are under water. It was admitted a state June 20, 1910.

Population.—Arizona ranked forty-seventh in population in 1900. Since 1870 the increase has been as follows: in 1870, 9,658; in 1880, 40,440; in 1890, 59,620; in 1900, 122,931; in 1910, 204,354

Physical Characteristics.—By the northwest extension of the Mexican Cordilleras, Arizona is divided diagonally into two regions: (1) A low southwestern elevation, and (2) a northeastern elevated plateau, some 7,500 feet above sea-level.

(1) The southern portion is nearly arid. All the water courses, mostly dry, save for a short time after rains, lead down to the broad, shallow Gila, that flows into the Colorado near its mouth.

The mountains here are mainly volcanic, rarely exceeding 3,000 feet above sea-level.

(2) The northeastern half is a broken, hilly, arid table-land, cut by narrow canyons, some a mile deep, and has an average altitude of 5,000 feet above sea-level. The few and intermittent rivers that run in the canyons serve as little more than rain conduits.

The Colorado River cuts in a southwesterly course across the northwestern corner of the State through the deep Grand Canyon, then turns south and forms the western boundary of Arizona down to a point near the mouth of the river.

The whole of Arizona is drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. During its 400-mile course through Arizona this remarkable river, the only navigable waterway in the State, falls over 3,000 feet. Through the Grand Canyon it flows from 400 to 5,000 feet below the surface of the plateau. Its most important tributaries, the San Juan (in New Mexico and Utah), Little Colorado, and Upper Gila have a similar course. The mean elevation of Arizona is 4,100 feet.

Climate.—The climate is dry and healthful. The northern plateau is temperate in the valleys, frigid on the mountain peaks, and has a mean annual temperature of about 45° F. The annual rainfall is about 20 inches. In the lower southern lands the mean temperature is about 69° F. The annual rainfall, on an average scarcely over 5 inches, is heaviest in the district of Tucson, 13 inches. In 1877 there were here 51 days above 100° F.

At Prescott, in the centre of the mountainous part of the State, the temperature varies from 18° to 100° F. the average being 53.3° F. The mean annual rainfall here is 16.1 inches.

Mineral Resources.—Arizona has probably a greater area of mineral lands than any other State, and is rapidly achieving commercial importance in spite of deficient transportation facilities. In 1908 it ranked first in the production of copper and sixth in the production of silver.

Copper.—The production of this metal in 1908 was 269,523,267 pounds, a little less than one-third the total output for the entire United States, including Alaska. The Bisbee district was the third most productive in the country, with a record of 129,000,000 pounds, being exceeded only by the Butte in Montana and the Lake Superior in Michigan. The balance of the product came from the Morenci, Globe, Jerome and Silverbell districts.

Silver.—The output of silver in 1908 was 2,808,450 fine ounces, valued at $1,551,200, the bulk of the product coming from Cochise County and the silver-lead-gold mines of Tombstone.

Other Products.—Platinum, quicksilver, nickel, iron, and lead are worked to some extent.

Precious stones, such as opal, garnet, onyx, sapphire, are found, but not much worked; also marble and chalcedony. The quarries in 1908 yielded granite, sandstone and limestone to the total value of $451,832. The total value of the mineral output in 1908 was $43,502,834.

Agriculture and Plant Life.—Though the dry lands of Arizona are not yet well suited to agriculture, along the watercourse the soil is productive and will be still more so after the completion of the irrigation projects. Even with the present development farming is becoming popular, especially along the Gila River and its tributaries, and in the region surrounding Phœnix, in Maricopa County.

Alfalfa is the most important crop; next to it, wheat and barley. In the south are grown figs, grapes, almonds; in the north potatoes, apples and other fruits. On January 1, 1910 there were 115,000 horses; 6,000 mules; 25,000 milch cows; 626,000 other cattle; 1,020,000 sheep; and 22,000 swine. The wool clip in 1908 amounted to 5,200,000 pounds, valued at $855,400.

The mountains, where lava-covered and with sides of granite, are sterile; elsewhere they bear forests, generally of pine and spruce, but protracted droughts kill many of the trees. In the north are extensive pine forests. Wherever there is water flowers and shrubs grow profusely, and are the same as those found from southern California around to southwestern Texas. On the dry, hot plains there is no vegetation save mimosas and cacti of various forms. The Government had reserved 15,258,861 acres of forest lands in this State to June 30, 1909. Since 1902 the United States Government has assumed the work of rescuing its desert lands. Irrigation has been of necessity extensively introduced into this barren country. There are about 10,000,000 acres of irrigable land, of which about 1,000,000 acres have been reclaimed.

Among the several proposed irrigation projects, the *Salt River,* to be completed about the end of 1911, at a total estimated cost of $8,640,000, is one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. It will provide for the storage of water for irrigating about 240,000 acres. On Salt River, about 70 miles above Phœnix, and immediately below the mouth of Tonto Creek, the Roosevelt Dam, 240 feet high, has been constructed for the storage of 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, with power-plants for pumping to the lower valley. This dam will back the water up both Salt River and Tonto Creek nearly 16 miles and produce a lake over 25 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide, with a capacity greater than that of any other artificial reservoir in the world. From this point the water will flow for 44 miles in canals leading to the irrigable lands.

The *Yuma* project, also approaching completion, will irrigate 90,200 acres, and cost about $3,350,000.

Arkansas.—Arkansas ranks 26th in size and 12th in order of admission to Statehood. It was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the south by Louisiana, on the east by the Mississippi River, separating the State from Tennessee and Mississippi; on the west by Oklahoma and Texas.

Length from north to south, roughly, 250 miles. Length from east to west, roughly, 250 miles; area 53,335 square miles. Mean elevation, 650 feet.

Population.—Arkansas ranked 25th in population in 1910. The growth of population since 1820 has been as follows: 1820, 14,000; 1830, 30,000; 1840, 97,000; 1850, 209,000; 1860, 435,000; 1870, 484,000; 1880, 802,000; 1890, 1,128,000; 1900, 1,311,564; 1910, 1,574,449.

Physical Characteristics.—The eastern part, 30 to 100 miles west of the Mississippi, is generally low, and subject to inundations from the numerous overflowing bayous, lakes, and swamps of the river.

In the northwest are broken parts of the Ozark hills that continue to the west in Oklahoma, and to the north in Missouri, and in the northwest the Cane Hills. None of these elevations is above 2,800 feet.

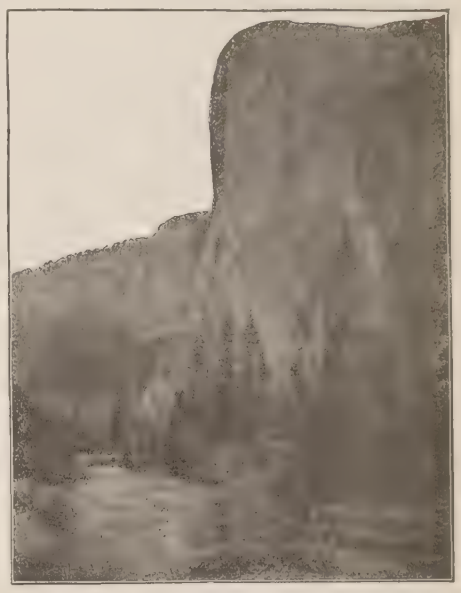
The Arkansas River crosses the State from northwest to southeast, where it enters the Mississippi on the border. The Arkansas is the second largest branch of the Mississippi, and drains an area of 188,000 square miles, much of its upper course being used for irrigation purposes.

Geology and Mining.—The northwestern division of the State is the hill country, underlaid with Paleozoic rocks generally, and in its southernmost corner with Cretaceous rocks. The southeastern division is a part of the low, level, fertile Atlantic plain, and contains the less consolidated rocks of the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods.

The oldest rocks, consisting of merchantable sandstone, quartzites, and limestones of the Ordovician or Lower Silurian age, lie on the southern side of the Ozark Mountains. Where the Ordovician formations have their southern boundary, manganese ore is worked and shipped to the steel manufacturers of the East. In the Washita Mountains the great masses of silicious rock are found from which the famous Arkansas and Washita whetstones are made. The St. Clair Silurian limestone, from which pink marble ornamentation is derived, is found in the northern part of the State on the edges of the Ordovician region. Granite, sandstone, limestone, and slate are quarried in Arkansas. Building clay is obtained. Whetstones have been quarried since 1840, and the product is the largest of any State.

Plant Life.—The lowlands of Arkansas are alluvial and very fertile. The river valleys are productive and covered with heavy forests. The trees are ash, black walnut, and hickory in the north; red elm, maple, tupelo, black and sweet gum trees, yellow poplar, American elm, white and blue ash, hornbeam, ironwood, Osage orange, red cedar, beech, pecan, sycamore, buttonwood, sassafras, persimmon, locust, wild cherry, pine, cypress (in the eastern swamps), and cottonwood. The State has a forest area of 25,600,000 acres. The value of lumber produced in 1908 was $25,067,864.

Agriculture.—The principal crops produced in Arkansas in 1909 were: Cotton, 718,117 bales (value, $57,747,510); wheat, 1,721,000 bushels; corn, 50,400,000



EL CAPITAN, YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

bushels; hay, 248,000 tons; tobacco, 540,000 pounds (value, $81,000). The State is a large producer of fruits.

Climate and Soil.—The climate is generally pleasant and healthful, except in the eastern swampy, malarial districts. The snowfall is light, and prolonged droughts are unknown. The mean rainfall for the State is 50.6 inches. The mean temperature at Little Rock is 40.8° F. for January and 80.3° F. for July; at Fort Smith 36.1° F. for January and 80° F. for July.

In the north the soil is sandy and thin, where the hills are, but the bottom-lands are black and heavy and very productive; in the limestone region, red clay and loam. In the higher Arkansas Valley, from Oklahoma to Little Rock, the soil is composed of a dark, sandy loam; below Little Rock, along the river, it is sandy and clayey, becoming gradually black and sandy toward the south. The bottom-lands of the Red River contain a black, sandy loam or a red, sticky clay, called "gumbo." Some of the southern counties are characterized by a yellow loam.

Animal Life.—The principal animals of Arkansas are bears, two species of deer, peccaries and wild hogs, rabbits or hares, squirrels, wolves, foxes, raccoons, opossums, Texas coyotes, skunks, turkeys, ducks, partridges, quails, prairie-hens, eagles, vultures, hawks, owls, and many kinds of songbirds. Fish of many kinds abound in the rivers.

California.—California holds 2d rank for size among the States and is 18th in order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, 210 miles; on the east by Nevada, 600 miles, and Arizona, the Colorado River running between the States for 160 miles; on the south by Lower California, 140 miles; on the west by the Pacific Ocean, 750 miles, measured in a straight line. The breadth of 200 miles is nearly uniform throughout the State. The total land

area is 155,980 square miles. The mean elevation of the State is 2,900 feet.

Population.—California holds 12th rank for population, according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of the State's population since the first U. S. Census taken there in 1850 is as follows: 1850, 92,597; 1860, 379,994; 1870, 560,247; 1880, 864,694; 1890, 1,208,130; 1900, 1,485,053; 1910, 2,377,549.

Physical Characteristics.—Two parallel mountain systems, the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada, extending northwest to southeast, with a great valley between; in the northeast a part of the Great Basin, and in the southeast a part of the Colorado Basin.

The Coast Range, the longer of the two mountain systems, belongs to the greater range that extends northwest to the Olympic Mountains of Washington, including the islands of British Columbia and southern Alaska, and southwest to the Mexican boundary line.



AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

The Yosemite Valley.—The Yosemite Valley, the Indian name of which means "Large Grizzly Bear," is a cleft in a western slope of the Sierra Nevada, 140 miles east of San Francisco, in Mariposa County. It is seven miles long, from one-half to nearly two miles broad, and is crossed by the Merced River. This valley, celebrated for the sublimity and beauty of its scenery, has been described as a vast room, entered by the Merced River through a canyon. The floor of the room is carpeted with a pattern of mixed meadow and woodland, with the river fifty yards wide threading through. The Jenayale Creek joins the Merced River near the upper entrance. The walls of the room, in some places plumb, in others tilted back, are of granite, a bright, steel gray in the sunshine, frescoed here and there in darker purple and other tints. The top edges of the walls are gouged and very irregularly jagged, the splinters lying in great piles against the lower part of the walls and generally overgrown with forest vegetation. Between the piles the floor varies from one to three-quarters of a mile wide.

This wonderful valley, only a small part of an extended region quite as beautiful, was made a national park in 1866, covering 38,111 acres, mostly rock.

The Colorado and Mohave Deserts.—The Colorado Desert is another of the wonder regions of California. It covers most of the extreme southern counties of California, and extends into Arizona on the east, beyond which, between it and the Rockies, rises the great Colorado plateau with its famous canyons, quaint aborigines, and remarkable prehistoric ruins. On the south the desert extends into Mexico. A part of it is below sea-level. Contrary to popular opinion of deserts in general, the Colorado Desert is neither devoid of vegetation nor uninhabited on account of insufficient supply of rain. From rock basins hot water bubbles up, charged with gases. There are also a great many varieties of plant life. Of course, sand is abundant, but there are many regions of the desert where no sand is found.

The Mohave Desert is the bed of an ancient lake, and is very hard and smooth, and swept by strong, regular winds.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The underlying stratum of a large part of California is of comparatively recent formation. In the north and west-central parts, Triassic and Jurassic beds; in the coastal region, Cretaceous and Tertiary. The Sierras and Coast Ranges have strongly developed volcanic rocks, but their central axes are of ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks, belonging, perhaps, to the Archæan system. Granite forms the mass of this region and rises into some of the highest peaks.

Gold.—Is found in over thirty counties. It was first obtained near the San Fernando Mission in 1841, but it was the Sutter's Mills discovery, near Coloma, in 1848, that started the California gold fever, and caused the rapid settlement of many towns. Gold was obtained by "washing" from the river sands or by digging it "dry" from the rock veins. Nearly all of the mines are on the western slope, and in the foot-hills of the Sierras in a region 220 miles long by 40 wide, extending into Oregon.

Between 1850 and 1859, inclusive, the average annual output of California gold mines was over $55,000,000. The amount declined to $12,000,000 in 1892. In 1898 it advanced again to $15,637,900, and in 1904 to $18,633,676 (901,484 ounces). Since the discovery in 1848, California has produced gold to the value of $1,500,000,000. The product in 1909 was valued at $21,271,300.

Mineral products of the State in 1908 included the following: Gold, 935,074 fine ounces, valued at $19,329,700; silver, 1,703,700 fine ounces, valued at $911,300; copper, 39,643,835 pounds, valued at $5,232,986; quicksilver, 16,984 flasks, valued at $684,716; lead, 515 tons, valued at $43,260; platinum, 706 fine ounces, valued at $13,414. The total mineral product of California in 1908, including petroleum and precious stones, was valued at $65,137,636. The output of petroleum was 44,854,737 barrels, valued at $23,433,502.

Plant Life and Forestry.—The plant life of California is very marked, for the State presents variations of climate ranging from tropical to Arctic (on the highest mountains), and from a copious rainfall to desert aridity.

The trees, as in the entire western part of the country, are mostly coniferous. All the trees are of great size. From Oregon, close along the wet, foggy coast, south to the Bay of San Francisco (and in scattered groves farther south in Santa Cruz), are dense forests of huge redwood. East of these, in the northern Coast Ranges, is a mixed forest of red fir and yellow sugar pines.

The Coast Ranges south of San Francisco Bay are covered with grasses and chaparral. The higher Coast Ranges of southern California, below 5,000 feet high, are also covered with chaparral, while above 5,000 feet are open forests of yellow pine, scattered with sugar and Coulter pines. The valleys of southern California contain a little chaparral, grasses, and many cacti and Spanish bayonet.

The northern part of the valley of California is scattered with oaks, while the southern part has no timber at all.

Agriculture.—The agricultural resources of California have attracted a large proportion of the population. The number of farms increased from 35,934 in 1880 to 72,542 in 1890, the total acreage from 16,593,742 acres to 28,828,951, and the improved acreage from 10,669,698 acres to 11,958,837 acres. The State produces great amounts of fruits for the eastern markets. Alfalfa is one of the largest crops raised. The crop of hay in 1908 amounted to 1,105,000 tons, valued at $12,708,000. The cereal crops in 1909 included 1,740,000 bushels of corn and 11,550,000 bushels of wheat.

Climate and Soil.—The valley lands of California have the most delightful climate in the world. There are two distinct seasons; one being wet, the only period of rain, from mid-November to April or May; the other dry.

In the central valley during the summer until the autumn rains begin the earth becomes dried several inches deep, the air dusty, vegetation is burned brown, and the smaller streams disappear.

The soil varies with the surface condition of the State; in the elevated portions it is rich, mellow, and easily worked; in the lower it varies from a rich to a heavy clay or adobe.

Irrigation.—In the arid districts, irrigation is necessary, although in most parts the spring rains are sufficient for the early crops, and the mountain streams for the later ones. The chief water supply is obtained from surface sources.

In 1900, 12.1 per cent of the total improved acreage of the State was irrigated land—1,446,000 acres, divided into farms, averaging only 57 acres. The cost to the State per acre irrigated was $10.30, and in the southern counties reached a maximum of $42.57 in San Diego County. The Klamath project, begun in 1900, has added 48,356 acres and the Owens Valley project, 80,000 acres. The projects now in hand are the Yuma project, which affects 90,160 acres in Arizona and California, and the Orland project, involving a tract of 14,000 acres.

Animal Life.—The characteristic mammals of the State are the grizzly and black bear; large and small wolves, and smaller fur-bearers; puma and lynx; varieties of white-tailed and black-tailed deer, and the Columbian black-tail in the extreme north; the big-horn sewellel, various picas, and golden and Douglas squirrels in the high Sierras; large hares in the central and southern plains. Along the coast are several varieties of seal. Of characteristic birds are the Californian condor; two kinds of crested quails; the road-runner; California woodpecker, and sea-birds, especially in the Farallone Islands.

Of reptiles, two or three species of rattlesnakes, in the mountain bases and the south; also many varieties of lizards.

Fisheries.—California rivals Oregon in her fisheries, the annual export of salmon alone exceeding $2,000,000 worth, of shell-fish a little under $200,000.

Colorado.—Colorado holds 7th rank for size and is 25th in order of admission to Statehood. The State was formed in its northeastern part, north of Arkansas River, out of the Louisiana Purchase region, in the southeastern part from a Texas cession, and the whole of the western and southwestern half out of the Mexican cession. The State is bounded on the north by Wyoming, 200 miles, and Nebraska, 110 miles; on the south by New Mexico, 325 miles, and Oklahoma, 50 miles; on the west by Utah, 280 miles; and on the east by Kansas, 200 miles, and Nebraska, 70 miles. It measures 280 miles from north to south, and 370 from east to west; area 103,948 square miles.

Population.—Colorado is 33d in rank as rated by population according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census was taken there in 1860 has been as follows: 1860, 34,277; 1870, 39,864; 1880, 194,327; 1890, 412,198; 1900, 539,700; 1910, 799,024.

Physical Characteristics.—The eastern third of Colorado, stretching east from the foot of the Rockies, belongs to the Great Plains. The other two-thirds are occupied by a part of the Rocky Mountain system, with parks and valleys. The principal ranges of the system that occur in Colorado are: (1) The Colorado Front; (2) North Colorado, or main range, uniting at South Park with Front and Saguache Ranges, and forming (3) the Sangre de Cristo Range; (4) the Park Range, west of the Great Parks; (5) the Saguache Range, the Great Divide of the Rockies.

Rivers.—From the center of the State rise many rivers, all navigable, which distribute themselves in every direction, flowing in almost equal proportion, some to the Atlantic, others to the Pacific Ocean. The North Platte and South Platte unite to form the Platte River in Nebraska. The South Platte has its source in Colorado, 11,176 feet above the sea, and falls 6,000 feet to Denver, only a short distance from its source. The Arkansas River rises 10,176 feet above the sea in the west-central part of Colorado, falls rapidly 7,877 feet, and flows southeasterly through the Royal Gorge Canyon, 3,000 feet deep, and easterly into Kansas. The Rio Grande rises in the Saguache Range and flows through San Luis Park into New Mexico.



THE SEAL AND BEAR, GARDEN OF THE GODS, COLORADO

Geology and Mining.—The geological structure of Colorado is very varied. East of the Rocky Mountains, in the less elevated regions, Cretaceous and Tertiary strata are exposed in great thickness, and in nearly horizontal positions; and on the eastern slopes succeeded by older formations, including Silurian, Carboniferous, Jurassic, and Triassic, upturned and in places intensely folded. The axis of the mountain system is formed of Archæan granites and other igneous rock more or less metamorphosed, with a variety of still later volcanic rock. On the western slope of the system Paleozoic

strata again appear overlaid in the extreme west by Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, and Tertiary beds. The coal seams occur in Colorado, not as in the Appalachian country, in Carboniferous rocks, but in the Laramie group of the Cretaceous system. The great upheavals, accompanied by volcanic activity along the Rocky Mountains, have favored the deposition of valuable ores, as in the gold, silver, and lead mines of Cripple Creek, or the slopes of Pikes Peak, of Leadville, Boulder, Ouray, Rosita, Silverton, Gilpin, Lake City, and Gunnison. These gold and silver deposits, with others of copper, zinc, manganese, iron, etc., rank Colorado first among the States producing precious metals, and in the total mineral output second only to Pennsylvania. From the central part, especially in Teller and Lake Counties, comes nearly one-half of the total output of the State.

Cripple Creek, in the mountains, 9,591 feet above the sea, with a population of about 10,147, is the centre of Colorado's gold-mining district, and the county seat of Teller County. The district is full of gold-bearing veins, and other towns besides the central Cripple Creek soon arose in the neighborhood, such as Anaconda, Victor, Altman, Lawrence, etc. The district is about 6 square miles in extent, and has produced mostly gold, increasing in value from $200,000 in 1891, to $22,934,400 in 1906 for 1,109,452 fine ounces.

The total gold product of Colorado in 1909 was valued at $21,954,700; the output of silver was $4,730,100. The State produces large quantities of lead, copper, iron, coal, petroleum and cement.

Plant Life.—The native grasses of the State are rich and nutritious; the flowers, mostly subalpine, very beautiful. The Rocky Mountain flora is homogeneous at corresponding altitudes, and very different from that of the Appalachian regions, which contain scarcely 20 per cent of the Rocky Mountain plants. The upper limit of their growth rising toward the international boundary in the south to an elevation of 9,000 feet, reaches 11,000 or 12,000 feet in Colorado. In the Front and Park Mountains, and thence south, there is a lower limit of tree growth determined by lack of humidity. The mountain slopes of Colorado are generally covered with forests of pine, spruce, fir, etc., all, with the exception of two alpine junipers, unlike those of the Appalachian region. But they have been greatly wasted by the enormous consumption of timber in the State. These forests cover an area in Colorado of 10,500,000 acres. Of spruces, the *Picea engelmanni* is the most common. There are six species of oak, but all rather small and scrubby, like most of the Rocky Mountain deciduous trees. The rivers of Colorado are lined with cottonwood, balsam, poplar, and willows. On the level plateau is found the sage-brush, such as Artemisia, Atriplex, Eurotina, and Bigelovia.

Agriculture.—The chief crops produced in Colorado in 1909 and their farm values were: Corn, 3,267,000 bushels, $2,287,000; wheat, 10,758,000 bushels, $10,005,000; oats, 7,448,000 bushels, $3,947,000; potatoes, 10,400,000 bushels, $5,928,000; hay, 1,700,000 tons, $17,000,000.

The live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, included the following: Horses, 280,000; mules, 12,000; cattle, 1,586,000; sheep, 1,729,000; hogs, 248,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 9,800,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—Colorado had 1,606 manufacturing establishments in 1905, with $107,663,500 capital; 21,813 persons were employed, receiving $15,100,000 in wages; the materials used cost $63,114,397 and the output was valued at $100,143,999.

Connecticut.—Connecticut, one of the original thirteen States of the Union, is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, 86 miles; east by Rhode Island, 50 miles; south by Long Island Sound, a coast line of 100 miles; west by New York, about 60 miles.

In size Connecticut holds 45th rank, with a total area of 4,965 square miles, of which 145 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 500 feet.

Population.—Connecticut ranks 32d by population as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population in Connecticut since the first U. S. Census in 1790 is shown as follows: 1790, 237,946; 1800, 251,002; 1810, 261,942; 1820, 275,248; 1830, 297,675; 1840, 309,978; 1850, 370,792; 1860, 460,147; 1870, 537,454; 1880, 622,700; 1890, 746,258; 1900, 908,420; 1910, 1,114,756.

Physical Characteristics.—The Green Mountains, in the north of the Appalachian system, stretch from Vermont south into Massachusetts, where they become the Berkshire Hills, and continue in the same direction, entering the northwestern corner of Connecticut at a considerable height, but becoming low hills as they approach Long Island Sound. In this hilly part of the western section of the State the streams flow generally in narrow valleys, but immediately east of this is the broad valley of the Connecticut River, with an elevation of less than 100 feet at the northern boundary of the State and less than 500 feet over a section 25 miles in breadth.

From Middletown this great depression continues southwesterly to the coast at New Haven, while the river flows southeasterly through the eastern hilly country to its mouth at Saybrook. The hills in this eastern part of the State reach in the northeast 1,000 feet or over, diminishing in height south.

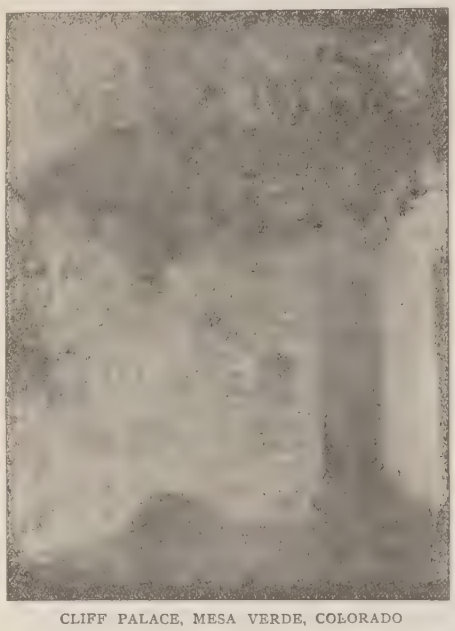
The coast of the State is broken into a succession of rocky points and gravel or sandy beaches. Numerous small islands skirt the shores.

Geology.—Connecticut, it is believed, anciently formed part of the southern slope of a great mountain mass whose summits are indicated, perhaps, by the present White, Green, and Adirondack Mountains, this region having been reduced by the erosion of streams and glacial action. Geologically speaking, a comparatively recent tilting of the land depressed the coast and elevated the interior, renewing the cutting force of the streams still slowly eroding the valleys. The Connecticut Valley is of softer rock, and in consequence was more quickly eroded than the highlands. In recent geologic times the State was also much eroded by the Laurentian glacier, digging out the basins of numerous small lakes and ponds, modifying the river courses, and producing the rapids and falls for which the State is noted.

Mineral Resources and Mining.—The iron workings of Connecticut are the oldest in the United States, the Salisbury mines having been opened in 1732. Outcrops of granite on Long Island Sound yield a great quantity of building stone. Tungsten ore is mined near Longhill in Trumbull County. Other mineral products are sandstone, limestone, feldspar and clay suitable for bricks and pottery.

Plant Life.—There is considerable timber in Connecticut, including hickory, oak (white, red, and yellow), chestnut, butternut, tulip-tree, beech, birch, hop-hornbeam, four maples, ash, elm, wild cherry, sassafras, shrubs, and small trees.

Agriculture.—Except along the river valleys, there is little incentive to agriculture in Connecticut. The most profitable crop is tobacco, the cultivation of which began in 1640, and has been confined to the valleys of the Housatonic and Connecticut Rivers. The quality is superior and mild, and is used chiefly for wrappers for Havana cigars. The acreage in 1890 was 6,331; in 1899, 10,120, only 2 per cent of the acreage for all crops, yet returning 13.9 per cent of the gross income, the



CLIFF PALACE, MESA VERDE, COLORADO

acreage value of Connecticut tobacco for the year being $303 per acre, greater than that of any other tobacco State. In 1909 the total acreage was 13,400 acres, which produced 22,110,000 pounds, valued at $3,648,150. Of other crops Connecticut produced in 1909 corn to the amount of 2,460,000 bushels, valued at $1,845,000; 4,320,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at $3,586,000; and 564,000 tons of hay, valued at $10,855,000.

The soil of the Connecticut Valley is rich and alluvial, and in the hill country, though comparatively barren, produces fruit, grass, and pasture. The northern part of the valley as far south as Middletown is rich, deep, loamy, with clay subsoil. Along the coast and the southern part of the State the soil is sandy. In the southwest the soil is dark, argillaceous; in the northeast, light gray and loamy.

Fisheries.—In the value of its fisheries, Connecticut ranks third among the New England States. The industry is confined almost entirely to oysters, with an average value of output of $1,250,000, and lobsters, average value $83,700. The total product of the fisheries in 1908 was $2,981,721.

Delaware.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States and in area is the smallest with the exception of Rhode Island. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, about 25 miles; on the south by Maryland, about 35 miles; on the west by Maryland, 85 miles; on the east by Delaware Bay and River, separating the State from New Jersey, and by the Atlantic Ocean, a shore line of about 430 miles.

Length from north to south, about 96 miles. Width from east to west, average about 30 miles. Area, 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 60 feet.

Population.—Rated by population, as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910, Delaware ranks 48th among the States and Territories. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790, was as follows: 1790, 59,096; 1800, 64,273; 1810, 72,674; 1820, 72,749; 1830, 76,748; 1840, 78,085; 1850, 91,532; 1860, 112,216; 1870, 125,015; 1880, 146,608; 1890, 168,493; 1900, 184,735; 1910, 202,322.

Physical Characteristics.—Delaware presents generally a monotonous level throughout. In the extreme north the surface is rolling, with the highest point only 280 feet above sea-level. In the central and southern portion is a sandy ridge, nowhere over 70 feet high, forming the backbone of the peninsula.

The streams are many and all of them small. None of the rivers is navigable for large vessels except the Delaware.

Geology.—The whole State, falling as it does within the Atlantic coastal region, is underlain by recent geological strata. In the northern part of Newcastle County these strata belong to the Cretaceous group; in the southern the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary or Quaternary. In the vicinity of Wilmington are found kaolin and a porcelain clay. Clays suitable for the making of brick and terra-cotta, also some granite, are quarried, and a little feldspar. Glass-sands, marls in the greensand region, and bog-iron ore in the swamps form extensive deposits.

Plant Life.—In the swamps are large forests of cypress and other evergreen trees, and some tropical shrubs, also bog-oak, hackmatack, etc. The other parts of the State are almost entirely under cultivation. For eight or ten miles inland from Delaware Bay the soil is generally a rich, clayey loam, west of which it is sandy and requires fertilization.

Agriculture.—The leading industry of the State is agriculture, farms constituting 85 per cent of the total land area of 1,066,228 acres, of which 754,010 acres are improved. The most productive farms are in the north and the least productive in the south. The size of the average farm in 1850 was 158 acres. 1900, 27 per cent of the farms were between 50 and 75 acres in size, 30 per cent between 100 and 175 acres. The production of the chief crops in 1909 was as follows: Corn, 6,200,000 bushels, valued at $3,596,000; wheat, 1,652,000 bushels, valued at $1,718,000; oats, 102,000 bushels, valued at $49,000; rye, 14,000 bushels, valued at $10,000; buckwheat, 40,000 bushels, valued at $24,000; potatoes, 864,000 bushels, valued at $622,000; hay, 109,000 tons, valued at $1,635,000. Delaware produces also large crops of apples, peaches and tomatoes.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the State are increasing in importance, oyster, shad, and sturgeon holding the chief interest. The value of the fisheries product in 1908 was $541,204.

Manufactures.—Delaware has large manufacturing interests and the U. S. Census of 1910 shows an annual value of $52,871,041, a gain of more than 28 per cent. over 1904, when the value was $41,160,276.

Florida.—Florida, the southernmost of the States, ranks 22d in area and 14th in order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by Alabama and Georgia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Strait of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama.

The greatest length from north to south is about 450 miles, and the extreme width of the northern or continental portion is nearly 400 miles. The peninsular extension has a length of 375 miles, with an average width of 95 miles. The total area is 58,666 square miles, of which 3,805 square miles are occupied by lakes and rivers.

Population.—In population Florida holds 34th rank among the States and Territories, according to the United States Census of 1910. The population has grown since the first Federal enumeration in 1830, as follows: 1830, 34,730; 1840, 54,477; 1850, 87,445; 1860, 140,424; 1870, 187,748; 1880, 269,493; 1890, 391,422; 1900, 528,542; 1905 (State Census), 612,541; 1910, 751,139.

Physical Characteristics.—The country is extremely flat, particularly in the coast region. The highest part is the central ridge, which sometimes rises to a height of 300 feet above sea-level, but the slope is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. In western Florida the country is decidedly hilly except along the coast, and is very heavily wooded. The southern portion of the peninsula has been formed by successive dikes of coral. In the upper part of this is Lake Okeechobee, and further south the Everglades. The Everglades are a great marsh 140 miles long and 50 miles wide. The region is gradually being drained by the processes of nature.

Almost the entire shore of the mainland is separated from the ocean by sand-bars which are covered with vegetation. Elsewhere the underlying coralline or limestone rocks crop up, forming a natural sea wall.

The Keys (Spanish *Cayo*, an island) are the coral islands which stretch in a southwesterly direction from the extremity of the peninsula. They mark the northern border of the Gulf Stream. These islands are nowhere more than 8 or 10 feet above sea-level.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods are Floridian geological formations. The construction is largely of limestone and overlying loose sands. These formations mostly have shell-rock and coral reef borderings. The largest coral reef structures are located in the Everglades region. Limestone of the Eocene and later geologic ages forms the substrata.

The mineral products of Florida consist of rock and earths. There are no metallic products in the State. Phosphate rock is mined for fertilizers. There are several varieties of this rock, including hard and soft rock, land and river pebble, and vertebrate remains. The rock product aggregates annually, on an average, about 7,000,000 tons, about two-thirds being exported to Europe. Florida also produces fuller's earth. Nearly the whole product of the United States comes from the Florida producers. A shell conglomerate product, *Coquina*, is utilized considerably for building purposes. The State also produces a clay that is well adapted for pottery and brick-making.

Plant Life.—The pine forests are the principal feature of the flora of the State. They occupy the sandy soil of the north, and gradually become thinner southward in the peninsula, where the pines become mixed with palmettos, especially where the soil becomes moist. Where the character of the soil is favorable, trees and smaller plants grow with great luxuriance. Magnolia, live oak, persimmon, passion-flower hibiscus, and wistaria are among the common species.

Agriculture.—In 1900 the area of farm land was 4,363,800 acres, or 12.6 per cent of the total land area of the State; of this 34.6 per cent was improved. With the increase in the amount of farm land there has come a remarkable decrease in the average size of the farms; the average in 1900 was 106.9 acres, being less than one-fourth that of 1860. About a third of the farms are operated by colored farmers, whose farms are on the average much smaller than those of the white farmers. On the eastern coast great quantities of pineapples are grown. Orange culture is a most important industry in the central and western coast districts. Some irrigation is practised in connection with garden-farming.

There are excellent pasture lands in the interior, and the number of cattle is increasing. The principal crops produced in 1909 were: Cotton, 57,000 bales; rice, 25,000 bushels; tobacco, 3,195,000 pounds, valued at $1,086,300. Peanuts are an important crop; its value has been as high as $900,000 a year. The sweet potato crop is of about equal value.

Animal Life.—The deer, bear, panther, wildcat, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, otter, fox, wolf, and other animals abound in the less thickly populated parts of the State, and there is a great variety of birds. The manatee or sea-cow, once common, is now becoming very rare in the more frequented districts. Crocodiles exist in the extreme south, and the alligator in all lakes, streams, and swamps, though it is being exterminated, owing to the demand for its skin. The fishing industry yielded in 1908 an aggregate return of $3,388,690.

Archeology.—The accounts of the early French explorers point to a high degree of cultivation, and there are many relics which bear out this view. There are mounds and cultivated fields which show that the early inhabitants had some ideas as to engineering and agriculture, and there are one or two large works which are apparently canals. Evidences of early European culture may be seen at St. Augustine and elsewhere.



THE FALLS OF SHOSHONE ON THE SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO

In the immediate neighborhood of this imposing fall, which is 190 feet in height, are numerous irrigation works now in full operation

Perhaps the most noteworthy antiquities consist of the enormous shell mounds that exist all along the coast. These are of great magnitude, and are evidently the accumulations of the oyster-shells thrown here in vast quantities by the Indians, who made shell-fish a principal article of diet. Besides these there are burial and domiciliary mounds, in which stone implements have been found.

Georgia.—Georgia is one of the original thirteen States and in area holds 20th rank. The State is bounded on the north by North Carolina and Tennessee, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the west by Florida and Alabama, and on the south by Florida. Its extreme length from north to south is 320 miles; extreme breadth from east to west 254 miles; area, 59,265 square miles.

Population.—Georgia ranks 10th in population among the States and Territories according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 82,548; 1800, 162,686; 1810, 252,433; 1820, 340,989; 1830, 516,823; 1840, 691,392; 1850, 906,185; 1860, 1,057,286; 1870, 1,184,109; 1880, 1,542,180; 1890, 1,837,353; 1900, 2,216,331; 1910, 2,609,121.

Physical Characteristics.—The State is divided between the Appalachian and the coastal plain regions, and consequently part of it consists of highlands and part of lowlands. The Blue Ridge Mountains, which are a branch of the Appalachian Range, terminate in the northern part of the State, where it has an elevation of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. An area of about 6,000 square miles in northern Georgia has an elevation of 1,000 feet or more. To the south of the Appalachian foot-hills there is a broad area of uplift, the Piedmont Plateau, sloping toward the Atlantic and terminating near the middle of the State in the coastal plain. A line drawn through Augusta, Macon, and Columbus will mark the limit of the coastal plain. The rivers fall here considerably, and it is to this fact that the prosperity of these three towns is largely due. Around the coast is a belt of about 20 miles of low swampy country.

Geology of Georgia.—A great Tertiary tract of the Eocene period occurs in Georgia. Its limit line in the northwest runs from Eufaula, Alabama, to Augusta, Georgia. This tract occupies nearly the whole southeastern section of the State. On the coasts examples are in evidence of the Pleistocene period, with much alluvia. Azoic rocks prevail in the northwest. East of Columbus there is a large area representing the Cretaceous period. In the angular section, forming the extreme northwest, is located a Silurian tract, crossed by narrow belts of the Devonian age, these latter forming a partial bed for Carboniferous strata.

Mineral and Metal Resources.—The following minerals are found in Georgia: Aluminum or bauxite, amethyst, asbestos, barite, clays, coral, copper, corundum, diamonds, gneiss, gold, granite, graphite, hydraulic cement rock, iron ore, limestone, manganese, marble, mica, moonstone, ochre, pyrites, roofing slate, rubies, sandstone, sapphires, schist, and talc.

The output of gold in Georgia in 1909 was valued at $44,300; the production of coal was 236,448 tons in 1908. The marble and granite quarries are even more productive. The State supplies nearly all of the ochre mined, also much mica, pyrite, and bauxite. The coke industry is important, nearly one-third of the coal product being used for coke-making. The iron-ore industry of Georgia is also a considerable factor in the national ore supply.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the leading industry of the State. Of the total area, about 70 per cent is in farms, of which 37 per cent are operated by negroes, and 86 per cent of negro farms are rented. In the southern part of the State there is much swampy land that is waste, and there is also much waste land in the mountains of the north. Between these sections lies the cotton belt. Georgia ranks second among the States in the production of cotton. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is important. Georgia ranks second among the States in the production of peanuts, of which the southern counties are the largest producers. In recent years fruit and vegetable growing has increased rapidly. The sweet potato is the most important vegetable. The State ranks first in the production of watermelons.

The chief crops produced in 1909 were: Cotton, 1,800,000 bales; corn, 61,160,000 bushels, valued at $52,598,000; wheat, 2,450,000 bushels, valued at $3,552,000; oats, 6,650,000 bushels, valued at $4,722,000; rye, 126,000 bushels, valued at $189,000; hay, 117,000 tons, valued at $1,849,000.

Forests.—The forests are very important, especially in the south. There is an area of 16,000 square miles, chiefly in the southern part of the State, which is covered with forests of the long-leaf pine, while in the central and northern portions of the State are immense forests of hardwoods, oak, hickory, maple, and other varieties. Enormous quantities of turpentine and rosin are obtained from the pine trees of the south. The yellow pine furnishes a large proportion of the wealth of the State.

Manufactures.—A number of conditions favor the development of manufacturing interests. The great annual output of raw material is a most important factor, as are also the wide distribution of water-power and the cheapness of labor. The value of the cotton products has increased steadily. Great progress has been made in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and of cotton-seed oil and cake. The State exceeds all others in the manufacture of cotton gins. The increase in wheat growing has given a new impetus to the wheat-milling industry.

Animal Life.—The raccoon, opossum, rabbit, and squirrel abound everywhere. Alligators and venomous serpents are found in the extreme south.

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries.

Hawaii.—The Territory of Hawaii consists of what formerly were known as the Sandwich Islands. They are in the Pacific Ocean between latitudes 18° 54′ and 22° 15′ N., and between longitudes 154° 50′ and 160° 30′ W. The chain consists of eight inhabited and several small uninhabited islands, extending in a line about 400 miles long from southeast to northwest. The inhabited islands with their areas are, beginning at the southeast: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 580 square miles; Kahoolawee, 69 square miles; Molokai, 207 square miles; Lanai, 139 square miles; Oahu, 600 square miles; Kauai, 547 square miles; and Niihau, 97 square miles. The total area is 6,449 square miles.

Population.—The first United States enumeration of the population, made in 1890, placed it at 89,990. The census of 1900 showed a population of 154,001 and according to the census of 1910, the figures had advanced to 191,909.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the islands is exceedingly mountainous and of volcanic origin, with numerous active and quiescent volcanoes. The most prominent physical features of the group are the mountain peaks of Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet, and Mauna Loa, 13,675 feet high. Kilauea, on the Mauna Loa Mountain in Hawaii, is one of the largest active volcanoes in the world, with an oval-shaped crater 9 miles in circumference and 4,400 feet above sea-level. On the island of Maui is the dormant crater of Mt. Haleakalo, from 25 to 30 miles in circumference and 3,000 feet deep, standing 10,000 feet above sea-level.

Geology and Mining Resources.—Hawaii, although of volcanic origin, exhibits frequent coral formations. Limestone ledges, the result of great upheavals, form a conspicuous feature. The rock structures are of basalt, coral, lava, and sandstone. The minerals found in Hawaii are hematite, pyrite, sal ammoniac, salt, and sulphur.

Soil and Productions.—Though the islands are entirely within the Tropics, the climate is mild, tempered by the northeast Trade winds, blowing nine months of the year. The rainfall in the mountain region is quite abundant, but on the coast slopes rain seldom falls. The soil is very fertile, being formed by the disintegration of the volcanic rocks and decay of vegetable matter.

The sugar-cane is the most important product of the islands, and any cause that lowers the price of sugar injuriously affects the general prosperity. The amount of cane sugar produced in the year 1909-10 was 490,000 long tons.

Plant Life.—The flora of Hawaii includes Asiatic, Australian, and American varieties. There are about 130 species of ferns and 900 species of flowering plants, of which 600 are peculiar to the islands. Forests still cover large areas, especially in the uplands, but they have greatly decreased.

Animal Life.—There are very few indigenous mammals in Hawaii, and no reptiles except a single species of lizard. The birds, however, are interesting and characteristic, and the land mollusks have also reached a remarkable development.

Idaho.—Idaho ranks 11th in size among the States and stands 30th in the order of admission to Statehood. Idaho is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington. The extreme length from north to south along the western boundary is 485 miles. The width varies from about 50 miles in the north to nearly 300 miles in the south. Its area is 84,313 square miles, including 534 square miles covered by lakes.

Population.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910 Idaho ranks 46th among the States and Territories. Since the taking of the first U. S. Census there in 1870 the growth of population has been as follows: 1870, 14,999; 1880, 32,610; 1890, 84,385; 1900, 161,772; 1910, 325,594.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of Idaho is elevated and mostly mountainous. It lies between the main axis of the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascades on the west, and embraces a portion of the Great Basin, a plateau lying 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level. The principal mountain ranges, the Salmon River and Bitter Root, attain their maximum development near the eastern border, but they send out spurs which extend nearly across the whole width of the State. Northward from the Bitter Root Mountains the system of elevations is continued by the Cœur d'Alene and Cabinet ranges to the Canadian frontier. In the extreme southeast are the Bear, Blackfoot, and Snake River ranges, offshoots of the main Rocky Mountain system in Wyoming. The State has two drainage systems—the first one, by far the greater, is that of the Snake River, which runs into the Pacific, and the other, that of the Bear River, which runs into Great Salt Lake. The north of the State is drained by a branch of the Columbia River.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The geological deposits represented in this State embrace all periods between the Silurian and Pliocene, with attending layers of metamorphic rock. Immense plateaus of lava, Tertiary period, appear in the Snake River region. Numerous huge geological examples of the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods are seen in other portions of the State.

The minerals found in Idaho are coal, copper, gold, iron, lead, limestone, mica, pumice, salt, sandstone, silver, and zinc. The coal product in 1908 was 8,500,315 tons. The product of copper is large. Gold is found in all sections, both in quartz and gravels, the most productive area of the latter kind being the beds of the Boise, Salmon, and Snake Rivers. Quartz is worked successfully in the Thunder Mountain region. The gold output in 1909 was $1,389,300. Silver was produced to the amount of $4,730,100. Idaho produces about one-third of all the lead produced in the United States.

Irrigation.—A very large part of this State is arid and useless for agricultural purposes. Irrigation is practised where possible. The soil is very fertile when sufficiently watered and yields abundant crops. Intensive farming is the rule, as is usual with irrigated lands. Irrigation enterprises in Idaho soon got beyond individual effort and then beyond the cooperative effort

of organizations, finally being taken up by the Federal Government. This, with previous efforts, has made many thousands of acres of arid land available for the farmer. The irrigation projects in hand in 1910 were the Minidoka project, which is designed to irrigate 84,200 acres, and the Payette-Boise project, which covers 372,000 acres.

The preceding period of irrigation in the State required substantial dams across the streams or expensive head gates and great canals, usually covering a large acreage of land, and irrigation began to attract capital as an investment, the interest or profit accruing to the investors in the shape of rent at an agreed price per acre, and a number of such canals were constructed. The period beginning with the passage of the Reclamation Act introduced the sale of the water in perpetuity to the settlers, and this mode of disposal seems to be more popular with both the owners of the canals and the settlers, as many of the renting companies are now selling perpetual rights.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.—The principal crops grown in the north are all the cereals, Indian corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and timothy. In the south the same crops grow, and also alfalfa. The principal crops in 1909 were: Corn, 184,000 bushels, valued at $138,000; winter wheat, 9,135,000 bushels, valued at $7,947,000; spring wheat, 5,330,000 bushels, valued at $4,637,000; oats, 7,788,000 bushels, valued at $3,894,000; hay, 1,359,000 tons, valued at $12,367,000.

Stock raising is a large factor in the agricultural pursuits of the State. Cattle, horses and hogs prevail in the northern section, and sheep in the south. The number of live stock on the farms on January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Cattle, 421,000; horses, 163,000; sheep, 4,248,000; hogs, 143,000. The product of wool in 1909 was 21,000,000 pounds.

Forestry.—There are in the State 7,040,000 acres of timber land. Almost the whole of the forest area is in the northern part of the State, where the valleys are covered with an exceedingly dense growth. The principal reserves are the Bitter Root and Payette Forest Reserves.

Manufactures.—The lumber industry is increasing rapidly both in the number of establishments and output. New mills are being erected, old ones overhauled and expanded in power. Steam is almost universal as a power, the offal furnishing fuel to generate the steam. The output of these mills is marketed in Nebraska and eastward to Chicago, some going even to New York City. The product of lumber in 1908 was 518,625,000 feet, valued at $7,512,062. The flour mills are gaining ground rapidly. The baking and brewing industries have also been advancing.

Illinois.—Illinois ranks 23d among the States, for area, and 8th in the order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the northeast by Lake Michigan, on the east by Indiana, on the south by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and on the west by the Mississippi, flowing between it and Missouri and Iowa. Its greatest length is 385 miles, and greatest breadth 218 miles. The area is 56,665 square miles, of which 663 square miles are water. In 1900 the population numbered 4,821,550.

Population.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910 Illinois ranks 3rd among the States and Territories, in population. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1810 was as follows: 1810, 12,282; 1820, 55,211; 1830, 157,445; 1840, 476,183; 1850, 851,470; 1860, 1,711,951; 1870, 2,539,891; 1880, 3,077,871; 1890, 3,826,351; 1900, 4,821,550; 1910, 5,638,591, or 16.9 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is generally flat, rising in an inclined plane from a depression of 300 feet near Cairo, to an elevation of 820 feet in Jo Daviess County. A spur of the Ozark Mountains crosses the southern part of the State. The principal physical features of the State are the great prairies, or natural meadows, from which Illinois derives its popular name, the "Prairie State." The river system of Illinois is the most extensive in the Union. The Mississippi forms its entire western boundary, and its great eastern tributary, the Ohio, with its affluents, the Illinois, Wabash, Kankakee, Des Plaines, Kaskaskia, Mackinaw, Sangamon, Vermilion, and their numerous tributaries, forms a water system of over 280 streams. The Illinois River broadens out into an extensive basin, known as Lake Peoria in the central part of the State. This, with Lake Pishtaka in the extreme northeast, comprises the lake system of Illinois.

Soil and Forests.—The soil is generally black, light, rich, and warm, and free from stones and pebbles, though in places it is mixed with a silicious sand. It is exceedingly fertile. In some places the loam has a depth of 25 feet. The prairie lands consist of the original diluvial sediment, overlaid with decomposed vegetable matter.

The most abundant forest trees are the oak, black walnut, ash, hickory, sugar maple, locust, elm, linden, tulip, buckeye, poplar, beech, yellow pine, cypress, cedar, pecan, sycamore, cottonwood, and black birch.

Since most of the State is prairie, the forestry work has been largely confined to the planting of wind-breaks and small tracts for posts. This work was encouraged by a tree-culture law. There is also a law dividing the State into forest districts, giving each the power to organize its own forestry service.

Geology.—The Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods are conspicuously evidenced in the extreme south of Illinois. The largest part of the State area is of the Paleozoic, or Silurian-Carboniferous age. About two-thirds of the total area is a productive bituminous coal-field, deeply overlaid by drift.

Agriculture.—Illinois is one of the foremost States in agriculture. The fertility of its soil makes it especially adaptable for the raising of cereals, farm and garden vegetables, and fruit. Among its chief products are raspberries, strawberries, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, apples, potatoes, tobacco, maple-sugar, hops, flaxseed, and broom-corn. The chief cereal crops are corn, wheat, and oats. The principal products in 1909 were: Corn, 369,770,000 bushels, valued at $192,280,000; wheat, 31,494,000 bushels, valued at $32,754,000; oats, 159,064,000 bushels, valued at $60,444,000; potatoes, 14,024,000 bushels, valued at $9,104,000; hay, 4,135,000 tons, valued at $40,936,000. Tobacco grown on 1,500 acres yielded 1,125,000 pounds, valued at $123,750.

Illinois has an active live stock industry. The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 1,655,000; cattle, 3,206,000; sheep, 817,000; hogs, 3,772,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 4,725,000 pounds.

Fisheries.—Fish abound in the streams in Illinois, German carp and buffalo fish being the most important species. The fishing resources are protected by the State. The product in 1908 was valued at $1,413,242.

Manufactures.—Illinois is the most important manufacturing State west of the Alleghany Mountains. Seventy per cent of the total manufactured product of the State is accredited to Chicago. It is by far the most important slaughtering and meat-packing centre. The manufactures of soap and candles, and the products of tanning, currying, and finishing leather are also important. Only two States exceed Illinois in the manufacture of iron and steel, and the manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products are even greater in value. The value of agricultural implements is more than three times that of any other State. Railroad supplies, bicycles, planing-mill products, liquor, flouring and grist mill products, glucose, cheese, butter, and condensed milk are also manufactured in great quantity.

Mineral Resources.—The minerals found in Illinois are cement-stone or rock, clay, coal, lead, limestone, mineral waters, and zinc. The output of cement in Illinois was 188,859 barrels in 1908. In value of clay output, the State stands fourth in the list of clay-producing States, with an output valued at $13,220,489 in 1908. There is a coal area of nearly 43,000 square miles, the State ranking first among coal-producing States in point of area. The yield in 1908 was 47,659,690 tons. The limestone industry is a prominent and valuable feature of Illinois's development and progress, the value of the output being $3,122,552 in 1908. There is some lead and zinc in the State.



A BEND IN THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL

This is a navigable canal built to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. The total distance traversed is 150 miles

Indiana.—Indiana, called the "Hoosier State," is 36th among the States, rated by area, and 6th in the order of admission to the Union. One of the north central States. It is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, on the east by Ohio, on the south by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and on the west by Illinois. The extreme length is 227 miles; greatest breadth, 145 miles; area, 36,354 square miles, of which 469 square miles are water.

Population.—Indiana, rated by population as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910, ranks 9th among the States and Territories. The first Federal enumeration, made in 1800, gave Indiana a population of 5,641, and the growth since then has been as follows: 1810, 24,520; 1820, 147,178; 1830, 343,031; 1840, 685,866; 1850, 988,416; 1860, 1,350,428; 1870, 1,680,637; 1880, 1,978,301; 1890, 2,192,404; 1900, 2,516,462; 1910, 2,700,876, or 7.3 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is generally level and undulating, ranging from 300 to 1,250 feet in altitude. The hills of the Ohio and Wabash River valleys enclose richly wooded bottom lands. The western portion of the State is mostly prairie lands, interspersed with lakes, woodlands, and swamps. The rivers are mostly affluents of the Ohio.

The soil varies from a deep black sand to clay loam, and is generally fertile, excepting along the lake front. The river valleys of the Wabash and Whitewater are particularly fertile. The climate is changeable and marked by extremes. Nearly one-eighth of the area is open prairie, and well adapted to agriculture. The trees include the white, red, black, and blue oak, ash, beech, hickory, sycamore, elm, tulip, black walnut, red and sugar maple, tamarack, sumac, dogwood, and wild plum.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Much of Indiana is overlaid by glacial drift. The Silurian system prevails in the central area, northwest, and east. Devonian in the east, and Carboniferous strata in the west, overlays that system. Several remarkably large cavernous structures exist in the limestone regions of southern Indiana.

The minerals found in Indiana are cement-stone, clay, coal, kaolin, limestone, mineral water, natural gas, petroleum, and sandstone. There are large deposits of Portland and natural rock cement. There are coal veins, available for utilization, under at least one-fifth of the State's land area, embracing a score of counties. There are seven of these veins, with an average thickness of from 6 to 7 inches. The thinnest vein is 3 inches; the thickest, 11 inches. Bituminous and block coals prevail, the latter kind being largely used for blast-furnace purposes. The total output of coal in Indiana in 1908 was 12,314,890 short tons. Other mineral products included: cement, 212,901 barrels; clay, in brick and pottery, to the value of $6,740,167; limestone, $3,643,261; petroleum, 3,283,629 barrels.

Agriculture and Stock-Raising.—The State is largely agricultural, about 94 per cent of its total area being farms. The chief crops in 1909 were: corn, 196,520,000 bushels, valued at $98,260,000; wheat, 33,124,000 bushels, valued at $36,436,000; oats, 55,510,000 bushels, valued at $21,649,000; potatoes, 9,025,000 bushels, valued at $4,693,000; hay, 3,080,000 tons, valued at $32,340,000; tobacco, 19,000,000 pounds.

Stock-raising is an important industry in the State. Horses, cattle, and swine are all raised in great numbers. Sheep-raising is largely confined to the northeastern part of the State. The poultry industry is also an important one. The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: horses, 847,000; cattle, 1,707,000; sheep, 1,227,000; hogs, 2,578,000. The clip of wool from 850,000 sheep in 1909 was 5,525,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Indiana, as shown by the State Census of 1905, are represented in 7,044 establishments employing 154,174 persons and paying $72,058,099 in wages. The capital invested aggregated over $312,000,000. The cost of materials used was $220,507,007, and the value of the output was $393,954,405. Some of the principal manufactures, with the value of their products, were: Butter, flour and grist mill products, food preparations, cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, lumber and timber products and foundry and machine-shop products.

Iowa.—Iowa, one of the north central States, ranks 25th among the States, for area, and 16th in order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and by South Dakota. Its length is 310 miles from north to south, and breadth from east to west 205; its area is 56,147 square miles; 2,175 less than Arkansas, and 1,600 more than Alabama or North Carolina, the next in size.

Population.—The U. S. Census of 1910 gives Iowa 15th rank among the States and Territories for population. The population has grown since the first U. S. Census, taken in 1840, as follows: 1840, 43,112; 1850, 192,214; 1860, 674,913; 1870, 1,194,020; 1880, 1,624,615; 1890, 1,911,896; 1900, 2,231,853; 1905 (State Census), 2,210,050; 1910, 2,224,771.

Physical Characteristics.—Iowa lies entirely within the great central prairie belt. The surface of the State is generally level, with a gentle rise toward the north. The highest elevation is near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, 1,694 feet. The centre of the State forms a watershed between the Mississippi and the Missouri. Although the surface of the State is not entirely level, it is yet so free from natural obstructions that roads can be laid out in squares, crossing one another at right angles. It is only where the rivers have cut their channels through the glacial drift, forming steep bluffs and in some places rocky canyons, that the country is at all rugged.

The State is covered with prairie land, with no swamps or natural forests. The water system is divided into two parts, those rivers flowing into the Mississippi in the east, and those flowing into the Missouri in the west. Such small forest areas as exist occur principally along the river courses. The most common trees are the oak, elm, cottonwood, hickory and maple.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Iowa stratification is largely Paleozoic, with deep glacial drifts overlaying every part excepting in the extreme northeast. Coal is extensively found and mined, one section, the lower, extending over 6,000 square miles. There is a large bituminous coal area in southwestern Iowa. The Carboniferous formation in that locality enters three other States—Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Limestones of the Lower Carboniferous period appear between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers. Devonian strata run along the Cedar River, with Upper Carboniferous coal measures to the southward. Clay and gypsum occur in the northwest.

The following minerals are found in Iowa: clay, coal, coral (fossil), gypsum, lead, limestone, mineral waters, and zinc. The clay beds of Iowa are abundant and productive of good material for brick and tile and other industrial purposes. Extensive deposits of non-coking coals, covering more than 20,000 square miles, are found in the south central and southwestern sections of the State. About one-half of this area is

being successfully worked. The chief mineral products of Iowa in 1908 were: Manufactures from clay, $4,069,497; coal, 7,161,310 tons; gypsum, $565,645; sand and gravel, $286,444; stone, $533,282.

Agriculture.—Iowa has three kinds of soil—the alluvial, the glacial drift and the loess. The alluvial is found in the Missouri bottoms and is the richest soil in the State. The glacial drift is found in by far the larger part of the State. It is extremely fertile. The loess is a yellowish sand, and is found in several parts of the State, generally along the margin of drift areas.

The chief crops in Iowa in 1909 were: Corn, 289,800,000 bushels, valued at $142,002,000; wheat, 7,446,000 bushels, valued at $6,924,000; oats, 116,100,000 bushels, valued at $40,635,000; potatoes, 12,905,000 bushels, valued at $7,098,000; hay, 5,983,000 tons, valued at $42,479,000.

Stock-raising is an important interest in Iowa. The number of animals on the farms January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 1,447,000; cattle, 5,181,000; sheep, 754,000; hogs, 6,485,000. The wool product in 1909 was 4,725,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—Iowa had in 1905, according to the State Census, 4,785 manufacturing establishments representing an aggregate investment of $111,427,429 and employing 40,481 persons, who received $22,997,053 in wages. The total value of the materials used was $102,843,892, and the value of the products was $160,572,313. The chief manufactures include meat packing, dairy products, and flour and grist milling.

Kansas.—Kansas holds 13th rank among the States, for size, and stands 21st in order of admission to Statehood. Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and on the west by Colorado. Its dimensions are 408 miles from east to west and 208 miles from north to south. Its area is 82,080 square miles; 1,345 less than Minnesota, 4,370 more than South Dakota.

Population.—Kansas ranks 22d among the States and Territories, for population, according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of the population since the first Federal enumeration in 1860 has been as follows: 1860, 107,206; 1870, 364,399; 1880, 996,096; 1890, 1,427,096; 1900, 1,470,495; 1905 (State Census), 1,545,979; 1910, 1,690,949.

Physical Characteristics.—The State, lying in the great central plain of the United States, has a generally flat or undulating surface. Its altitude above the sea ranges from 750 feet at the mouth of the Kansas River to 4,000 feet on the western line of the State. The rivers flow through bottom-lands, varying from ¼ to 6 miles in width, and bounded by bluffs rising 50 to 300 feet. The Missouri River forms nearly 75 miles of the State's northeastern boundary.

The forested area of Kansas is chiefly in the extreme eastern part, though most of the river courses have narrow fringes. The most common species of trees are elm, oak, willow, hickory, cottonwood, honey locust, sycamore, white ash, and box-elder.

Geology and Mineralogy.—In eastern Kansas, Permian and Carboniferous formations prevail. Much coal is mined in this region, the average total product per annum being 4,000,000 short tons. Pliocene deposits, with many fossil remains, occur extensively in the western part of the State. On the prairies and on minor elevations are found many large and small Pliocene areas. Elsewhere in the State Cretaceous stratification predominates. Lignite and fossil wood are plentiful in the Cretaceous regions, also many interesting fossil remains.

The following minerals are found in Kansas: cement, chalk, clay, coal, gypsum, lead, limestone, natural gas, petroleum, salt, sandstone, and zinc. Large deposits of chalk are found in several northern counties. Extensive beds of clay are worked successfully. Coal is found in eight counties—Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Bourbon, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Neosho, and Allen, all in the southeastern corner of the State. There are also deposits in Osage and Leavenworth. Kansas is a large producer of gypsum. Limestone and sandstone suitable for building purposes are available in large quantities. Petroleum occurs in southeastern Kansas and natural gas is found within a 12,000 square-mile limit. Salt is mined in central Kansas. The chief mineral products of Kansas in 1908 were: Coal, 9,292,222 short tons; Portland cement, 3,854,603 barrels; brick and tile, $2,248,805; limestone, $403,170; petroleum, 1,801,781 barrels; salt, 2,588,814 barrels; zinc, 8,628 short tons; spelter, 99,298 short tons.

Agriculture and Stock-Raising.—The excellent soil of Kansas makes it preeminently an agricultural State, and indeed one of the foremost agricultural States of the Union. The soil is exceptionally rich in those mineral substances necessary to support vegetation, and is consequently very fertile. In the east it consists of a black sandy loam with a vegetable mold, and in the west it is of a lighter color, but greater depth. The bottom-lands have a soil from 2 to 10 feet in depth, and the hills from 1 to 3 feet. Only a small portion of the State is wooded, the most abundant trees being the ash, cottonwood, oak, elm, walnut, hickory, maple, mulberry, sycamore, box elder, willow, cherry, redbud, and pecan. The soil of the western part of Kansas could be used if only irrigation were practised. The principal crops produced in 1909 were: Corn, 154,225,000 bushels, valued at $83,282,000; wheat, 87,203,000 bushels, valued at $83,715,000; oats, 27,185,000 bushels, valued at $11,690,000; potatoes, 7,189,000 bushels, valued at $5,679,000; hay, 2,652,000 tons, valued at $15,912,000.

The number of live stock on the farms in Kansas, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 1,187,000; cattle, 3,997,000; sheep, 278,000; hogs, 1,942,000. The wool product of the State in 1909 was 1,190,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The chief manufacturing establishments in Kansas are located at Kansas City, Argentine, Topeka, Leavenworth and Wichita. The principal articles of manufacture include cured and packed meats, flour and grist milling, railroad cars, dairy products, foundry and machine-shop products, saddlery and harness, soap and candles, slaughter house products, tobacco and cigars, and refined zinc. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 2,475; the aggregate capital invested was $88,680,117; the number of persons employed was 35,570, and the wages aggregated $18,883,071. Materials used cost $156,509,949, and the aggregate value of the products was $198,244,992.

Kentucky.—Kentucky ranks by size the 35th among the States, and stands 2d in the order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, this entire boundary being defined by the Ohio River; on the northeast by West Virginia; on the southeast by Virginia; on the south by Tennessee; and on the west and northwest by Missouri and Illinois, the Mississippi flowing along the western boundary. Its greatest length from east to west is nearly 400 miles, its extreme breadth about 180 miles, and its area 40,400 square miles.

Population.—Kentucky holds 14th rank among the States and Territories on the rating of population as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of the population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 was as follows: 1790, 73,677; 1800, 220,955; 1810, 406,511; 1820, 564,317; 1830, 687,917; 1840, 779,828; 1850, 982,405; 1860, 1,155,684; 1870, 1,321,011; 1880, 1,648,690; 1890, 1,858,635; 1900, 2,147,174; 1910, 2,289,905.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is in general a plateau, sloping from the mountains in the east to the rivers on the north and northwest. The mountains in the southeast, the Cumberland and the Pine, run parallel and include the valley of the Cumberland River. This valley is 75 miles in length, 15 miles in width, and has an elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea-level. The mountain peaks bounding the valley often reach a height of 2,500 feet and give it more picturesque beauty than in any other part of the Appalachian system. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Big Sandy Rivers form over one-half the boundary line of Kentucky.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The coal fields of eastern and western Kentucky are separated by a wide strip or belt of Lower Silurian limestone and other Subcarboniferous products. This strip is the oldest geological formation in the State. Cretaceous and Tertiary stratifications predominate in the State area west of the Tennessee River.

The following minerals are found in Kentucky: cement, clay, coal, fluor-spar, iron, lead, limestone, marble, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, and salt. Coal is the leading mineral product and the output in 1908 was 10,246,553 short tons. The value of clay products the same year was $2,239,108.

Agriculture and Forestry.—In the eastern part of Kentucky is the famous Blue Grass region, and all this part of the State possesses a wonderfully rich soil, producing grass, cereals, and fruits of a fine quality. The underlying limestone strata give the necessary elements to the soil. The great fertility of the river bottoms and the Blue Grass section makes Kentucky one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union. The principal crops in 1909, and their value, were as follows: Corn, 103,472,000 bushels, $64,153,000; wheat, 7,906,000 bushels, $8,776,000; oats, 3,858,000 bushels, $1,968,000; potatoes, 3,680,000 bushels, $2,355,000; hay, 653,000 tons, $7,771,000.

The soil contains an abundance of potash and other chemical elements required by the tobacco plant, which, together with the favorable temperature, make this the foremost tobacco region in the United States. For a number of decades Kentucky's annual tobacco crop has ranged from one-third to one-half of the total for the United States. The yield in 1909 was 350,700,000 pounds, valued at $37,174,200.

There are extensive forests in the eastern part, especially on the ridges and foot-hills of the Alleghanies.

Stock-Raising.—Stock-raising has become an important industry in the State, owing to the large production of corn and the favorable climate. The Kentucky breed of road horse is probably the best known and most highly valued of any American breeds. The Blue Grass region is the great centre of horse breeding. The number of horses, mules, and asses, dairy cows, and other cattle has gradually increased since 1870, and the number on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 407,000; cattle, 1,059,000; sheep, 1,060,000; hogs, 989,000. The amount of the wool clip in 1909 was 3,750,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Kentucky are principally those connected with tobacco, liquors, flour and grist-mill products, lumber and timber products, iron and steel, slaughtering and meat-packing, and foundry and machine-shop products. The number of establishments in 1905 was 3,734, representing an aggregate investment of $147,282,478 and employing 59,794 persons. Wages paid amounted to $24,438,684. The cost of materials used was $86,545,464, and the aggregate value of manufactured products was $159,753,968.

Louisiana.—Louisiana ranks 29th among the States for area and 5th in order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by the State of Arkansas, on the east mainly by Mississippi, and farther to the south by the Gulf of Mexico. On the south it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by Texas. The State has an area of 48,506 square miles, of which 3,097 square miles are water.

Population.—Louisiana ranks 24th among the States and Territories in population, according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first Federal enumeration in 1810 was as follows: 1810, 76,566; 1820, 153,407; 1830, 215,739; 1840, 352,411; 1850, 517,762; 1860, 708,002; 1870, 726,915; 1880, 939,946; 1890, 1,118,587; 1900, 1,381,625; 1910, 1,656,388.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State may properly be divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and coast and swamp regions. The alluvial regions, including the low swamps and coast lands, cover an area of about 20,000 square miles; they lie principally along the Mississippi, which traverses the State from north to south for a distance of about 600 miles, the Red River, the Ouachita and its branches, and other minor streams. The breadth of the alluvial region along the Mississippi is from 10 to 60 miles, and along the other streams it averages about 10 miles. The Mississippi flows upon a ridge formed by its own deposits, from which the lands incline toward the low swamps beyond at an average fall of six feet per mile. The lands along other streams present very similar features. These alluvial lands are never inundated save when breaks occur in the levees, by which they are protected against the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries. These floods, however, do not occur annually, and they may be said to be exceptional. The uplands and contiguous hill lands have an area of more than 25,000 square miles, and they consist of prairie and woodlands. The elevations above sea-level range from 10 feet at the coast and swamp lands to 50 and 60 feet at the prairie and alluvial lands. In the uplands and hills the elevations rise from 60 feet to something under 500 feet in north Louisiana, where the greatest altitudes are to be found. The State possesses a natural system of navigable waterways, aggregating over 4,000 miles in length, which is unequaled in the United States and probably in the world. The State also has 1,060 square miles of land-locked bays, 1,700 square miles of inland lakes, and a river surface of over 500 square miles.

Geology.—The Tertiary and Post-Tertiary formations predominate. In northeastern and central Louisiana the upper or overlying stratification is Miocene and Pliocene of the Tertiary period. The Cretaceous period is occasionally represented in the north central and part of the northeastern area of the State. The delta territory formation is of the Pleistocene and recent series, Quaternary period. The various strata overlap and slope in the direction of the Gulf.

Mineralogy and Mining.—The minerals found in Louisiana are clay, coal, iron, petroleum, salt, sandstone, and sulphur. The clay region is in the uplands to the westward of the northern trend of the Calcasieu River and of the Washita. In that locality are many clay deposits in various forms. The aggregate value of clay products in 1908 was $629,924. Brown coal of inferior quality occurs in the Tertiary area, also iron in small quantities. Petroleum is extensively secured on the Texas border, in Caddo and Calcasieu parishes. The output in 1908 was 6,835,130 barrels. Salt is worked in an area of hills, or "islands," running from Petite Anse, on the Gulf, to New Iberia. The rock-salt product in 1908 was 947,129 barrels. Louisiana produces nearly the whole sulphur product of the United States, which in 1908 was 369,444 long tons.

Soil and Climate.—The soil of Louisiana, generally, is exceedingly fertile, and it varies from 10 to 40 feet in depth. The alluvial lands are world-renowned for their productiveness, and the larger part of the uplands surpass in fertility the same character of lands in most of the States. The pine flats, which elsewhere are considered sterile, are rendered productive when fertilized, and they would be more so with irrigation. The only non-productive portions of Louisiana are the salt seacoast marshes. The principal forest trees include long and short leaf pine, oak, honey locust, ash, elm, sweet gum, magnolia, cypress, willow, cottonwood, palmetto, osage, poplar, orange, maple, walnut, wild cherry, persimmon, linden, tulip, holly, lime, and hackberry.

The climate is semitropical, and the proximity to the Gulf renders it remarkably equable. The climate causes a very luxuriant vegetation, which includes most of the warm temperate species and many of the subtropical species. The swamps are filled with cypress trees, making a very valuable source of timber.

Agriculture.—The State possesses exceptionally great agricultural advantages, embracing varieties of products appertaining to the temperate and to the semitropical zones. Cotton is grown throughout the State, and gives the largest general average yield per acre in the South. South of the Red River, because they are usually more remunerative than cotton, sugar-cane and rice are by preference cultivated in a great portion of the alluvial lands, and in recent years the prairie region of southwestern Louisiana has been converted into the most extensive region of rice culture in the United States. In 1909 the chief crops produced in Louisiana were as follows: Cotton, 280,000 bales; rice, 12,675,000 bushels, valued at $10,013,000; sugar, 325,000 long tons; corn, 51,198,000 bushels, valued at $35,327,000; potatoes, 1,200,000 bushels.

Stock-Raising.—The number of live stock on the farms in Louisiana, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 233,000; mules, 178,000; cattle, 680,000.

Fisheries.—Louisiana ranks second among the Gulf States in the total value of its fisheries. The oyster fisheries are the most valuable on the United States coast south of Virginia. The oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the southern coast from the border of the State of Mississippi to the mouth of the Atchafalaya River. The supply of alligators is running short, and in spite of the increased value of their skins the actual amount received for them annually remains about constant. The product of the fisheries in 1908 was valued at $1,568,797.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of Louisiana are sugar and molasses, lumber and timber products, cotton-seed oil and cake, foundry and machine-shop products and clothing. There were in 1905 in Louisiana 2,091 manufacturing establishments, representing capital to the amount of $150,810,608 and employing 55,859 persons. The aggregate of wages paid was $25,315,750. The cost of materials used was $117,035,305, and the value of the finished products was $186,379,592.

Maine.—Maine ranks 37th among the States in area and 10th in the order of admission to Statehood. It is bounded on the northwest by the province of Quebec, on the northeast by the province of New Brunswick, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the State of New Hampshire. Its extreme length is slightly over 300 miles, and extreme breadth 185 miles, and total area 33,040 square miles, of which 3,145 square miles are water.

Population.—In population Maine ranks 35th among the States and Territories, according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 was as follows: 1790, 96,540; 1800, 151,719; 1810, 228,705; 1820, 298,335; 1830, 399,455; 1840,

501,793; 1850, 583,169; 1860, 628,279; 1870, 626,915; 1880, 648,936; 1890, 661,086; 1900, 694,466; 1910, 742,371, or 6.9 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is as a rule hilly and mountainous, excepting along the coast, where it is flat and sometimes marshy. The main mountain system crosses the State in a northeasterly direction from the White Mountains, past Mount Katahdin and Mount Abraham to Mars Hill near the St. John River. The highest elevation is Mount Katahdin, in the centre of the State, 5,383 feet. The coast line is very irregular, and, with its numerous indentations, presents a length of over 2,000 miles. The seacoast east of the Kennebec rises abruptly to a height of from 1,000 to 2,800 feet, while the western portion consists of swamps and sand-flats, extending 10 to 20 miles inland. The rivers rise in the mountains at the north of the State and in Canada and New Hampshire and flow rapidly and with numerous falls and rapids to the sea, affording excellent water-power. Maine has over 1,500 lakes.

Geology.—Much of the surface strata is Archæan. Silurian formations are conspicuous in many places, usually with an overlay of Devonian strata. Widespread glacial movement, probably Pleistocene, is evidenced over a large area of the State by the presence of glacial drifts, frequently of unusual depth.

Mineralogy.—The following minerals are found in Maine: antimony, arsenic, beryl, copper, feldspar, gold, granite, iron, limestone, manganese, marble, mineral waters, pyrites, silica, silver, slate, tin, tourmaline, and zinc. Of these the principal are granite, limestone, and slate. The value of the granite output in 1908 was $2,027,508. The largest granite field is along the coast and some distance inland from the coastal line. The value of the slate output in 1908 was $213,707.

Soil and Climate.—The State presents a great variety of soil. That on the seacoast and mountain lands is sterile and does not repay cultivation. The soil in the river valley between the Penobscot and Kennebec is of alluvial formation and exceedingly valuable for cereals. The great valley of the Aroostook contains the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi Valley, producing excellent wheat, potatoes, barley, rye, and other grains in great abundance. The upland is the best for grazing and the clay loam for hay. The forests of the State are of great value. In the north the trees are principally pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, and other evergreens, with cedars in the northeast. In the central portion of the State the white and red oak, maple, beech, birch, and ash are abundant, while further south the poplar, elm, basswood, dogwood, juniper, butternut, and willow abound.

Agriculture.—The most productive parts of Maine are the river valleys. The farm and garden fruits and vegetables are abundant. The apple, pear, cherry, plum, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry form the fruit crop. In 1909 the principal farm crops were: Corn, 646,000 bushels, valued at $517,000; wheat, 230,000 bushels, valued at $253,000; oats, 4,588,000 bushels, valued at $2,661,000; barley, 228,000 bushels; buckwheat, 644,000 bushels; potatoes, 29,250,000 bushels, valued at $13,748,000; hay, 1,330,000 tons, valued at $19,551,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 119,000; cattle, 314,000; sheep, 254,000; hogs, 62,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 1,260,000 pounds.

Forests.—Maine is one of the principal States in the extent of its forests and the value of its timber. The woodland is estimated at 23,700 square miles, or 79 per cent of the total land area. The land very soon reforests, since it is not fit for cultivation.

Fisheries.—Maine ranks second among the New England States in the value of its fisheries. Lobster fishing is the most important branch of the industry, and clam fishing ranks next. Both the lobster and clam fishing are more important in Maine than in any other New England State. The salmon fishery in the Penobscot River is the largest on the Atlantic Coast. The canning industry is very prominent, particularly the manufacture of small herrings into sardines. In 1908 the fisheries yielded $3,256,581.

Manufactures.—Maine had 3,145 manufacturing establishments in 1905. The capital invested was $143,707,750; the number of persons employed was 74,958 and the total amount of wages paid was $32,691,759. Materials used cost $80,042,090 and the value of finished product was $144,020,197. The principal manufactures were cotton goods, lumber and timber products, woolen goods, paper and wood pulp, canned fish, foundry and machine-shop products, and flour and grist mill products.

Maryland.—Maryland is one of the original thirteen States and ranks 40th among the States, in area. The State is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania and by Delaware, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Virginia. The total area of the State is 12,327 square miles, of which 2,386 square miles are water.

Population.—In population, according to the U. S. Census of 1910, Maryland holds 27th rank. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 319,728; 1800, 341,548; 1810, 380,546; 1820, 407,350; 1830, 447,040; 1840, 470,019; 1850, 583,034; 1860, 687,049; 1870, 780,894; 1880, 934,943; 1890, 1,042,390; 1900, 1,188,044; 1910, 1,294,450, or 9 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is varied, with three prominent divisions, the Coast Plain, including the western shore, between the ocean and Chesapeake Bay; the Piedmont plateau, extending from the bay west to the Catoctin Mountains, and the Appalachian Mountain region. Chesapeake Bay cuts the State in two parts, and with its principal affluent, the Potomac River, forms the largest water system of the State. The mountains in the west are divided into three ranges, the Blue Ridge, Appalachian, and Alleghany, and reach an elevation of 3,000 feet.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Northern Maryland deposits belong to the Cretaceous age. Tertiary stratification occurs in central and north-central sections. Along the eastern shore the southern part is alluvial and Post-Tertiary. A Laurentian or Eozoic belt is located to the northwest of the Tertiary area. A Triassic strip overlays this, and runs across the State, these strips having a northeastern and southwestern trend toward the mountains and the coast. Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata predominate in the Alleghanies, coal deposits being frequent and extensive.

The following minerals are found in Maryland: Cement, clay, coal, feldspar, flint, gneiss, gold, granite, iron, kaolin, limestone, marble, mica, mineral waters, and sandstone. The most important are coal, iron, building stones, and clay. Coal and iron in immense deposits are found in Allegany and Garrett Counties. It is semi-bituminous, and exactly fitted for all manufacturing purposes. The "Big Vein" of Georgia Creek, immediately west of Cumberland, is 14 feet thick. Iron ore is found throughout the western counties and the northern section of the eastern shore. Maryland produced in 1908 a total of 4,377,093 short tons of coal, valued at $5,116,753.

Soil and Climate.—The soil in the eastern part of the State is a light sandy loam, and is especially adapted to truck farming and market gardening. The soil in the valleys of the northern and central portions is especially adapted to grass and wheat cultivation. The climate is equable, and not subject to sudden changes, the thermometer seldom falling below zero. The principal forest trees include cypress, gum, cedar, juniper, dogwood, holly, magnolia, elm, cherry, oak, locust, sycamore, sassafras, poplar, maple, walnut, ash, birch, chestnut, hickory, and pine. The climate is very favorable to tree-growth, especially the growth of hardwoods.

Agriculture.—The agricultural advantages of Maryland are extensive. Nearly 82 per cent of the land area of the State is included in farms. The principal farm crops in 1909 were as follows: Corn, 21,980,000 bushels, valued at $3,596,000; wheat, 11,165,000 bushels, valued at $12,282,000; oats, 711,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,800,000 bushels, valued at $1,848,000; hay, 356,000 tons, valued at $5,126,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 160,000; mules, 20,000; cattle, 298,000; sheep, 163,000; hogs, 273,000. The amount of the wool clip in 1909 was 625,000 pounds.

Fisheries.—The oyster fishing of Maryland is third in importance of the States of the Union. There are over 200 square miles of oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay. Other important fish are shad, bay mackerel, and crabs. The value of the fisheries in 1908 was $3,305,673.

Manufactures.—Manufacturing is of much importance in the State. The most important group of manufactures is that connected with the agricultural products of the State, and of this group the most important member is the fruit-canning industry. Maryland cans more tomatoes than any other State, and California is the only State that excels her in the quantity of canned fruits it produces. The tobacco manufactures are also increasing, and the canning of oysters gives employment to many hands. Other important industries are the slaughtering and meat-packing and the flour and grist milling industry, and the manufacture of textiles. The iron manufactures have experienced a revival in the last few years, and large shipments of steel rails are now made to foreign markets. The lumber industry is also of some importance. Maryland had 3,852 manufacturing establishments in 1905, representing an aggregate capital of $201,877,966. They employed 94,174 persons, and the total amount of wages paid was $36,144,244. The cost of materials used was $150,024,066, and the value of the finished product was $243,375,996.

Massachusetts.—Massachusetts, one of the original thirteen States, ranks 43d among the States, in area. Massachusetts is bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the west by New York, on the south by Connecticut and Rhode Island and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Atlantic. Its greatest length is 184 miles and width 113¾ miles. The total area is 8,266 square miles, of which 227 square miles are water.

Population.—In population the State ranks 6th among the States and Territories, according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 was as follows: 1790, 378,787; 1800, 422,845; 1810, 472,040; 1820, 523,287; 1830, 610,408; 1840, 737,699; 1850, 994,514; 1860, 1,231,066; 1870, 1,457,351; 1880, 1,783,085; 1890, 2,238,943; 1900, 2,805,346; 1905 (State Census), 3,003,680; 1910, 3,366,416, or 20 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is mostly rough and rugged, with irregular mountain systems. The coast counties are, however, mostly level, with low, rounded hills and rocky eminences on the coast. There are numerous salt marshes in the eastern part of the State. The western part of Massachusetts is traversed by two mountain chains, the Taconic and the Hoosac, the latter a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont. Between these ranges is the Hoosac Valley, which at its northern end is 1,100 feet above the sea. A rugged tableland, 1,000 feet high, extends east from the Hoosac Range to the Connecticut River Valley, with a series of trap ridges.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Archæan and Paleozoic formations in their later developments form the foundation of geological conditions in Massachusetts. Silurian, Devonian, and Cambrian strata occur west of the Connecticut River. In several counties—Bristol, Suffolk, and Plymouth—the strata are Carboniferous. Triassic strata of the Mesozoic system, and footprints and many other indications of prehistoric animal life and activity, appear in the Connecticut Valley.

The following minerals are found in Massachusetts: Asbestos, clay, coal, emery, feldspar, fuller's earth, gneiss, graphite, granite, iron, limestone, magnetite, marble, mineral waters, porphyry, pyrites, sandstone, schist, slate, syenite, and talc. Of these, building stones lead in importance. These deposits include granite, quarried in immense quantities; limestone, brown sandstone, marble, and trap-rock. The product of granite in 1908 had a value of $2,027,463; trap-rock yielded $508,672. The output of brown sandstone was valued at $508,672. The clay products of Massachusetts in 1908 were valued at $1,647,362.

Agriculture.—In the central counties and in the river valleys the soil of Massachusetts is fertile and agriculture is carried on to a small extent, the principal crops being garden vegetables, dairy products, hay, maple sugar, and cranberries. Of the latter, the sandy coast plains produce over 300,000 bushels annually. A considerable part of the State is not well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The production of cereals has decreased in late years to give place to the increased cultivation of fruits and garden and dairy products. The following are the figures of the chief crops in 1909: Corn, 1,786,000 bushels, $1,447,000; oats, 217,000 bushels, $126,000; rye, 65,000 bushels, $68,000; buckwheat, 58,000 bushels, $44,000; potatoes, 4,250,000 bushels, $3,358,000; hay, 673,000 tons, $12,720,000. Tobacco is grown extensively in the Connecticut Valley and the yield from 4,400 acres in 1909 was 7,040,000 pounds, valued at $985,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 84,000; cattle, 280,000; sheep, 46,000; hogs, 68,000. The wool product in 1909 was 210,000 pounds.

Fisheries.—The Massachusetts fisheries are important. Their products are derived principally from the fishing banks, which stretch along the coast from Nantucket Shoals to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The value of the product in 1908 was $7,095,229. The fish output includes cod, haddock, mackerel, halibut, and herring, besides oysters and other shell-fish.

Manufactures.—Massachusetts is preeminently a manufacturing State. The abundant water supply and transportation facilities give the State opportunities for the most varied manufactures. The chief products are carpets, steel wire, paper, cotton and woolen goods, rubber goods, boots and shoes, machinery and furniture. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 10,723, representing an aggregate capital of $965,948,887. The average number of persons employed was 488,399 and the wages paid amounted to $232,388,946. Materials used cost $626,410,431 and the value of finished product was $1,124,092,051.

Michigan.—Michigan ranks 19th among the States, in area, and stands 13th in order of admission to the Union. There are two natural divisions—the Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula. The Upper Peninsula has an extreme length of 318 miles and an extreme width of 164 miles, and is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and on the south by Wisconsin and Lakes Michigan and Huron. The Lower Peninsula is surrounded, except on the south, by Lakes Michigan and Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and Lake Erie, and it is bounded on the south by the States of Indiana and Ohio. It has a length of 300 miles from north to south, and an average width of 200 miles. The State has an area of 57,980 square miles, including 500 square miles of water.

Population.—Michigan ranks 8th among the States and Territories in population as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first Federal enumeration in 1810 was as follows: 1810, 4,762; 1820, 8,896; 1830, 31,639; 1840, 212,267; 1850, 397,654; 1860, 749,113; 1870, 1,184,059; 1880, 1,636,937; 1890, 2,093,889; 1900, 2,420,982; 1904 (State Census), 2,530,016; 1910, 2,810,173.

Physical Characteristics.—The lower of the two peninsulas into which the State is divided by the Great Lakes occupies nearly two-thirds of the land area. The surface of the southern peninsula is generally level, broken by conical hills rising to an altitude not exceeding 200 feet. It is divided by a low watershed running north and south, the larger portion of the State being on the west of this and gradually sloping toward Lake Michigan. The northern peninsula is mountainous; the Porcupine Range, rising to an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea, forming the watershed between the streams flowing into Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The surface on either side of this range is rugged. There are numerous lakes and marshes in both peninsulas. The State has a number of large islands. The rivers are small, short and shallow and only a few are navigable.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Sedimentary deposits of several geological periods, notably the Cambrian, Devonian, Lower and Upper Silurian, and Carboniferous, are found in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The presence of salt and some coal is credited to the Subcarboniferous period. In the Upper Peninsula the Algonkian series of the Archæan age is strongly evident, many of the rocks exhibiting the effects of extreme heat. The Gogebic and Marquette Mountain ranges yield iron ore of superior quality. Large deposits of copper are contained in the stratified rocks representing the later geological formation.

The following minerals are found in Michigan: Building stones, cement (Portland), clay, coal, copper, gypsum, iron, mineral waters, salt, and silver. Copper, iron, and gypsum are the most important. In quantity and quality of copper and iron the Upper Peninsula holds highest rank. On Keweenaw Peninsula are the world-famed Calumet and Hecla copper mines. The smelter production of copper in Michigan in 1908 was 222,289,584 pounds. The production of iron ores was 8,839,199 long tons, valued at $25,150,861. The production of the principal non-metallic minerals in 1908 was as follows: Portland cement, 3,572,668 barrels, $4,384,731; clay products, $1,728,790; limestone, $667,095; salt, 10,194,279 barrels, $2,458,303.

Agriculture.—The soil in Michigan is of a varied composition and in large areas is very fertile, especially in the south, but the north peninsula for the most part is rocky and mountainous and the soil unadapted to agriculture. The southern part of the State where it has been cleared of forests is one of the most productive agricultural districts in the whole of the United States. The farming area is continually spreading northward. The State has become remarkable for its production of vegetables and fruits, the proximity of Chicago favoring this industry very much. The area

devoted to potatoes is greater in this State than in any other except New York, and in the production of beans, peas, and celery it stands easily first. The chief crops in 1909 were as follows: Corn, 69,950,000 bushels, $42,670,000; wheat, 14,570,000 bushels, $16,318,000; oats, 43,310,000 bushels, $17,757,000; rye, 5,425,000 bushels, $3,743,000; barley, 1,655,000 bushels, $1,010,000; buckwheat, 829,000 bushels, $547,000; potatoes, 36,540,000 bushels, $12,789,000; hay, 3,403,000 tons, $38,794,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 746,000; cattle, 1,899,000; sheep, 2,151,000; hogs, 1,159,000. The amount of the wool clip in 1909 was 10,125,000 pounds.

Forests.—By far the most important industries in the State are the lumbering industries. Formerly the greater portion of the forests were conifers, though hardwoods grow in the south. The white pine was originally the most common variety, but the supply has been very largely reduced. Hemlock is the most important of the other conifers. Maple, elm, basswood, ash, and white oak are the most important hardwoods. The State forest reserve is 206,000 acres in area. The work on this reserve is largely of an experimental nature, the object being to determine the best methods of reforesting cut-over and burnt pine lands.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures in Michigan are lumber, flour and grist mill products, foundry and machine-shop products, automobiles, furniture, tobacco, iron and steel. Ship-building is an important industry. Manufacturing establishments in Michigan numbered 7,446 in 1905. The capital invested was $337,894,102. The number of persons employed was 175,229 and the amount of wages paid was $81,278,837. Materials used cost $230,080,931, and the value of the finished product was $429,120,060.

Minnesota.—Minnesota ranks 9th in size among the States and holds 19th rank in order of admission to statehood. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, on the east by Lake Superior and the State of Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas. It has an extreme length, north and south, of about 400 miles, and east and west of 380 miles, averaging 240 miles in width. Its area is 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles are water.



LAKE MINNETONKA, NEAR MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Population.—Rated by population, as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910 Minnesota ranks 19th among the States and Territories. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1850 was as follows: 1850, 6,077; 1860, 172,023; 1870, 439,706; 1880, 780,773; 1890, 1,301,826; 1900, 1,751,394; 1905, (State Census), 1,979,912; 1910, 2,075,708.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of Minnesota is undulating, with no mountains, but having a broad low elevation in the north 280 miles in length. This elevation constitutes the watershed for three great basins, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Hudson Bay. This elevation is about 1,000 feet above the south of the State, toward which it descends in a gradual slope. There are several elevated plains west of the Mississippi. The principal river system is the Mississippi, which has its source in this State. The State has many large lakes. The extinct Lake Agassiz is interesting. It was formed by the melting of the Pleistocene ice in the valley of the Red River, and had a maximum length of nearly 700 miles.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Archæan formation, also known as the Laurentian or Huronian, is the most prominent geological characteristic in the northern and northeastern sections of Minnesota. Tamarack swamps intervene between lengthy ridges of deep drift in many parts of the State. Broken and metamorphosed dikes of igneous rock of the Cambrian or pre-Cambrian age border the Archæan formation along the shores of Lake Superior. An area of Silurian adjoins and runs into the Iowa and Wisconsin geological fields. The soil of Minnesota is nearly all of glacial or drift origin. An extended tract of rich soil became available in the State during a later geological period as the result of the Red River displacement of Lake Agassiz.

The following minerals are found in Minnesota: Building stones, cement, clay, and iron. Iron is the most important. The Minnesota iron-ore field forms part of the Lake Superior region, which now embraces the areas of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The output of iron ore in 1908 was 18,652,220 long tons, which was something over half of the entire output of the United States; its value was $42,313,974. The value of the clay products in 1908 was $1,508,710.

Agriculture.—The soil in Minnesota is of alluvial deposit of great richness, especially adaptable to wheat-growing. It is a rich loam from 2 to 5 feet in depth. The top covering of the land, known as "black dirt," is due to the residuum of prairie fires and accumulations of decayed vegetation. The climate is less rigorous than usual in such latitudes. The winters are long, and the temperature even, with but little snow. The principal forest trees are the oak, beech, elm, and maple; spruce, pine, and other coniferous trees; elm, ash, birch, linden, basswood, butternut, wild plum, and crabapple.

Slightly more than one-half of the entire State is farm land and the production of cereals is very large, wheat leading in amount. The figures for the principal crops in 1909 are as follows: Corn, 58,812,000 bushels, $28,818,000; wheat, 94,080,000 bushels, $90,317,000; oats, 90,288,000 bushels, $31,601,000; barley, 31,600,000 bushels, $14,852,000; rye, 2,280,000 bushels, $1,368,000; potatoes, 18,400,000 bushels, $6,440,000; hay, 1,622,000 tons, $9,732,000.

There were the following numbers of live stock on farms in Minnesota, January 1st, 1910: Horses, 767,000; mules, 9,000; cattle, 2,353,000; sheep, 482,000; hogs, 1,003,000. The amount of wool produced in 1909 was 2,531,250 pounds.

The State owns 21,000 acres of forest reserves. Of this 20,000 acres, being the so-called Burntside forest, were granted by Congress in 1904. It is proposed to plant the greater part of this land with spruce and pine. The other 1,000 acres comprise the Pillsbury donation, on which is a nursery of pine and spruce seedlings. In addition to these reserves is the Itasca Park, of about 14,000 acres, owned by the State.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Minnesota include flouring and grist mill products, lumber and timber products, dairy and packing house products and the manufacture of malt liquors. The number of manufacturing establishments was 4,756 in 1905, and the capital invested was $184,903,271. Employment was given to 69,636 persons, and the amount paid in wages was $35,843,145. Materials used cost $210,553,949 and the value of the finished product was $307,858,073.

Mississippi.—Mississippi ranks in area as 29th among the States and stands 7th in order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and the State of Louisiana, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas. It has an extreme length of 330 miles and an extreme width of 188 miles, and comprises an area of 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water.

Population.—In population, according to the U. S. Census of 1910, Mississippi ranks 21st among the States and Territories. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1800 was as follows: 1800, 8,850; 1810, 40,352; 1820, 75,448; 1830, 136,621; 1840, 375,651; 1850, 606,526; 1860, 791,305; 1870, 827,922; 1880, 1,131,597; 1890, 1,289,600; 1900, 1,551,270; 1910, 1,797,114.

Physical Characteristics.—The State is divided into two portions by a low, broad watershed between the rivers flowing in an easterly direction, and the streams emptying into the Mississippi. A lateral branch of this ridge terminates in the bluff of Vicksburg. East of this ridge the surface of the State consists of broad rolling prairies, while to the west the land is broken into valleys and ridges. The State is very low, the highest altitude being but 602 feet. Mississippi is well watered. The Mississippi River forms the entire western boundary line. A chain of islands extends along the coast.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Tertiary formation prevails in Mississippi. Along the Mississippi River and the Gulf the lowlands are Post-Tertiary and alluvial. The stratification of the fertile northeastern plains represents the Cretaceous period. There are small lignite coal measures in the northeastern part of the State. These deposits are of Tertiary and Cretaceous origin, and yield but little. A picturesque feature of the State's geological formations is the orange, or tinted, sands, with conical crests or knolls of the Quaternary period. A large proportion of the State's entire land area is embraced within the original Mississippi River area of embayment.

The following minerals are found in Mississippi: Building stones, clay, coal, gypsum, hydraulic lime, marl, mineral waters, and phosphate rock. Clay is the most important. It is found throughout the State, and is well adapted for industrial uses, such as in the brick and tile trade. The clay products of 1908 had a value of $828,739.

Agriculture.—In the northern section and the uplands of the central portion the soil is very fertile, but the land in the Mississippi bottoms, though of exceeding fertility in places, contains much clayey and wet ground. The prairie lands are, as a rule, quite fertile. The most fertile land in the State is in the Yazoo Delta, in the extreme western part of the State, north of Vicksburg. The Yazoo Delta, or "the swamp," as it is often familiarly called, is an important area of Mississippi lying in the northwestern part of the State between the Yazoo and the Mississippi Rivers. It measures about 60 miles east and west at its widest point, and extends north from the junction of these two rivers as far as the boundary of the State. It is part of the flood plain of the Mississippi, rich with all the deposits brought down by that stream from the lands washed by its upper courses and all its confluents.

Agriculture is the most important industry in Mississippi. The figures for the principal crops in 1909 are as follows: Cotton, 1,020,000 bales; corn, 40,745,000 bushels, $33,003,000; oats, 2,400,000 bushels, $1,632,000; potatoes, 783,000 bushels; hay, 122,000 tons, $1,403,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 265,000; mules, 290,000; cattle, 907,000; sheep, 171,000; hogs, 1,290,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was $600,000.

Forests.—Mississippi has still a vast area covered by virgin forests. The principal trees are the oak, willow, chestnut, wateroak, walnut, butternut, dogwood, black gum, sweet gum, beech, cottonwood, sycamore, magnolia, locust, mulberry, hickory, pine, cypress, and live oak. The timbered area is estimated at upwards of 32,000 square miles. In the south it consists largely of pine, in the Yazoo Delta of cypress and in the remainder of the State of hard woods principally. Most of the lumber cut consists of yellow pine, and the turpentine and resin industry is important in the south of the State.

Manufactures.—The number of manufacturing establishments in Mississippi in 1905 was 1,520. The capital invested in them was $50,256,309. They employed 38,690 persons and paid $14,819,034 in wages. The cost of materials used was $25,800,885 and the value of the finished product was $57,451,445.

Missouri.—Missouri ranks 18th among the States in area and 11th in order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The length from north to south is 285 miles, and the greatest extension from east to west is slightly more. The total area is 69,420 square miles, of which 693 square miles are water.

Population.—Missouri ranks 7th among the States and Territories according to population as shown by the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of population since the first Federal count in 1810 was as follows: 1810, 20,845; 1820, 66,586; 1830, 140,455; 1840, 383,702; 1850, 682,044; 1860, 1,182,012; 1870, 1,721,295; 1880, 2,168,380; 1890, 2,679,184; 1900, 3,106,651; 1910, 3,293,335, or 6 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—In the southwestern part of the State are the Ozark Mountains, a series of isolated knobs, peaks, and cliffs of sandstone, some reaching an altitude of 1,500 feet. The Mississippi River, forming the eastern boundary line, is bordered by highlands in the shape of limestone bluffs, in some cases reaching a height of 350 feet. West of these highlands the State is high and broken, becoming more and more level till the Osage River is reached. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, having a course of 470 miles along the eastern boundary; the Missouri, which forms 200 miles of the western boundary, and turning east crosses the State and flows 250 miles to the Mississippi.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The principal geological features of Missouri are embraced in two great regions. One, in which Azoic rocks interfere seriously with the continuity of rich metal veins, is known as the Cambro-Silurian Ozark region. The other is an immense coal field in the centre and northern divisions of the State. This coal area extends far beyond the State borders into Kansas and Iowa. There is an extensive alluvial section in the southeastern part of the State. This is known as the Mississippi River region.

The following minerals are found in Missouri: Asphaltum, cement, clay, coal, iron, lead, and zinc. Zinc, lead, and clay are the most important. Lead and zinc are found in the southwest, in what is known as the Missouri-Kansas lead and zinc field. The product of the two metals reaches annual values around $10,000,000. The coal output in 1908 was 3,317,315 short tons, valued at $5,444,907. The cobalt product is equal to the demand of the whole country.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is the leading industry of the State. The soil is generally fertile, excepting on the hills, where it is mixed with such a proportion of

iron oxides as to make it unproductive. The alluvial deposits of the Mississippi and Missouri are exceedingly fertile, and the swamps, when drained, yield enormous crops. The prairies produce tobacco and wheat of the best quality. Only about one-third of the State is cultivated, the remainder being to a large extent densely timbered. The principal forest trees are the elm, ash, oak, sugar maple, hackberry, dogwood, sassafras, sweet gum, black gum, catalpa, tupelo, pawpaw, and pecan. Yellow pine grows abundantly around the headwaters of the Black, White, and Current Rivers, and extensive pine forests extend along the Arkansas border.

Missouri is one of the leading States in the production of corn, the yield in 1909 being 213,840,000 bushels, valued at $126,166,000. The figures for the other principal crops in 1909 were: Wheat, 28,562,000 bushels, $29,990,000; oats, 18,630,000 bushels, $8,011,000; potatoes, 7,480,000 bushels, $5,012,000; hay, 3,719,000 pounds, $30,868,000; cotton, 49,000 bales; tobacco, 4,425,000 pounds.

silver. Copper is the most important. About 25 per cent of the gold and about 90 per cent of the silver mined in Montana is found in contact, near or remote, with copper ores. Gold mining is carried on in more than a score of counties. The value of the gold produced in 1909 was $3,599,400. Silver was produced to the value of $6,241,900. The smelter returns of copper produced in 1908 give a total of 252,503,651 pounds.

Agriculture.—The principal valleys are remarkable for fine meadows with a rich loamy soil, and they are occupied by cattle ranges. The eastern plains are almost treeless prairies, only the river courses being fringed with trees. In the western part of the State, particularly in the northwestern part, the rainfall is adequate for agriculture without artificial irrigation, but throughout the greater part of the State irrigation is necessary, and a great deal of the State has already been irrigated. There were in progress, in 1910, four irrigation projects, to affect an aggregate of 619,920 acres, while the Lower Yellowstone Project will affect territory in Montana and North Dakota amounting to 64,600 acres.

930,060, and the value of the finished products was $66,415,452.

Nebraska.—Nebraska ranks 15th among the States for area and 24th in the order of admission to Statehood. Nebraska is bounded on the north by South Dakota, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado and on the west by Wyoming and Colorado. Its extreme length from east to west is 420 miles, and breadth from north to south is 208 miles. Its area is 77,520 square miles.

Population.—In 1910 Nebraska ranked 29th among the States and Territories in population. The growth of the population since the U. S. Census of 1860 has been as follows: 1860, 28,841; 1870, 122,993; 1880, 452,402; 1890, 1,058,910; 1900, 1,066,300; 1910, 1,192,214.

Physical Characteristics.—The State is situated in the great central plain of North America, and has a flat or undulating surface, with a slight inclination southeast. On the northwest is an extensive desolate tract of land known as the Mauvaises Terres, or Bad Lands,



THE TOWN OF GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, BUILT UP IN A SINGLE YEAR BY THE GOLD-MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE HEART OF THE NEVADA DESERT

There were on the farms in Missouri, January 1st, 1910, live stock in the numbers which follow: Horses, 1,005,000; mules, 344,000; cattle, 3,090,000; sheep, 957,000; hogs, 2,714,000. The clip of wool in 1909 was 5,680,090 pounds.

Manufactures.—Missouri is the leading manufacturing State west of the Mississippi. The manufactures dependent on agricultural produce stand out prominently. The number of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1909 was 6,464, representing capital amounting to $379,368,827, and employing 133,167 persons. The amount paid in wages aggregated $66,644,126. Materials used cost $252,258,417 and the value of the finished product was $439,548,957.

Montana.—Montana ranks 3rd among the States for area and 28th in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; on the east by the Dakotas; on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho. Montana ranks third in size among the States of the Union. It measures 550 miles from E. to W., and 275 miles from N. to S. Its area is 146,572 square miles, of which 796 are under water.

Population.—In 1910 Montana ranked 41st among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the federal census of 1870 has been as follows: 1870, 20,595; 1880, 39,159; 1890, 132,159; 1900, 243,329; 1910, 376,053, or 54.5 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is extremely mountainous in the west. The Bitter Root Mountains form the western boundary line, and east of this the main chain of the Rocky Mountains crosses the State. Between these ranges is a great basin, forming one-fifth of the entire area. East of the Rocky Mountains is a rolling table-land, traversed by several large rivers. In the south near the Yellowstone River the mountains reach an altitude of 10,000 feet and the peaks are perpetually covered with snow. Besides the prominent mountain ranges there are many spurs, detached ridges, and smooth, sloping buttes. The mountains are intersected by numerous valleys and canyons, many of which are traversed by rivers.

Geology and Mineralogy.—In Montana the Cretaceous formation largely prevails. Paleozoic and Azoic areas appear in the mountainous western division. There is a thick Carboniferous stratum. Coal of the lignite variety is plentiful in several large areas of Cretaceous or Tertiary origin. Volcanic action at various periods in the remote past has disturbed and badly broken the original strata formations in many sections. Examples of nearly all geological periods are shown conspicuously along the deep-river canyons of Montana.

The following minerals are found in Montana: Building stone, clay, coal, copper, gold, lead, sapphire, and

Figures of the principal crops produced in Montana in 1909 are as follows: Wheat, 10,764,000 bushels, $9,364,000; oats, 15,390,000 bushels, $6,464,000; potatoes, 4,500,000 bushels, $2,295,000; hay, 995,000 tons, $9,950,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 319,000; mules, 5,000; cattle, 922,000; sheep, 5,747,000; hogs, 75,000. The wool product in 1909 was 35,000,000 pounds.

The State forest reserves of Montana, already large, were enormously increased in March, 1907. There were 10 reserves in 1909 totaling 20,389,696 acres. The lumber production for 1908 was 311,533,000 feet, valued at $4,170,879.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing industries in Montana are the refining and smelting of copper



BLACK EAGLE FALLS, MONTANA

and lead, slaughtering and meat-packing, and the manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 382, representing $52,589,810 of capital invested. The number of persons employed was 8,957 and the wages paid aggregated $8,652,217. Materials used cost $40,-

rich in interesting fossil remains. Timber has been extensively planted here of late.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Eastern Nebraska is largely Cretaceous in formation. Tertiary strata predominate in the west; chiefly examples of the Miocene and Pliocene periods. Thin layers of coal appear throughout an extended area in the southeast. This coal, however, is of limited value for fuel purposes owing to lack of substance. Glacial drift deposits cover a large area. Fossiliferous deposits of the later geological periods occur at many points. The bluffs bordering the Missouri River are composed of loess, a fertile earthy deposit, which contains vegetable matter and land or fresh-water shells.

The following minerals are found in Nebraska: Building stones, cement, clay, coal, earth, ochre, and pumice. Clay and building stones are the leading minerals. The clay product, in brick and tile, 1908, represented a value of $946,516. The coal, mined in small quantities, is bituminous, of Carboniferous formation and lignite of the Cretaceous period. The pumice, or volcanic ash,

occurs in extensive beds. The components for hydraulic cement, also clay, limestone, gravel, sand, and flint cover large areas.

Agriculture.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States in the Union. The soil, excepting in the northwest, is a deep, rich loam, underlaid by a porous clayey subsoil, and is admirably adapted to withstand drought. The climate is equable and, on the whole, fine. The principal crops are cereals, potatoes and hay. Figures for 1909 are as follows: Corn, 194,060,000 bushels, $97,030,000; wheat, 49,650,000 bushels, $44,180,000; oats, 61,825,000 bushels, $21,639,000; barley, 2,640,000 bushels, $1,135,000; rye, 1,320,000 bushels, $805,000; potatoes, 8,190,000 bushels, $4,914,000; hay, 2,325,000 tons, $13,950,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 1,045,000; mules, 72,000; cattle, 3,919,000; sheep, 393,000; hogs, 3,201,000. The amount of wool produced in 1909 was 1,787,500 pounds.

Forests.—Nebraska is developing a forest service. In 1906 two experimental stations were established, one at the State University at Lincoln and the other at North Platte. The latter is one of nine stations in different States which cooperate with the National Forest Service. The national forest area totals 556,072 acres.

Irrigation.—In the dry regions of the western part of Nebraska irrigation has been found necessary and about 150,000 acres of land have been improved in this way. The North Platte Project, still in progress in 1910, affects 124,000 acres in Nebraska and Wyoming.

Manufactures.—Such manufacturing industries as exist in Nebraska are associated with the agricultural produce. The chief employments are meat-packing, the factory production of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, flour-milling, and brewing. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 1,819, representing investments aggregating $80,235,310. They employed 20,260 persons whose wages amounted to $11,022,149. The amount paid for materials was $124,051,628, and the finished products were valued at $154,918,220.



"THE PRESIDENTIAL RANGE," WHITE MOUNTAINS—MOUNT WASHINGTON (x)

Nevada.—Nevada is one of the largest of the States, ranking 6th in area, and 24th in order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Idaho and Oregon, on the east by Utah and Arizona, and on the south and west by California. It has an extreme length, from north to south, of 483 miles and an extreme breadth of 320 miles. Its area is 110,690 square miles, of which 869 square miles are water. In 1900 the population numbered 42,335, including 5,216 Indians, 1,352 Chinese, and 134 negroes.

Population.—In 1910 Nevada ranked 51st among the States and Territories in population. The changes, since the Federal Census of 1860 have been as follows: 1860, 6,857; 1870, 42,491; 1880, 62,266; 1890, 45,761; 1900, 42,335; 1910, 81,875.

Physical Characteristics.—Nevada is situated in the Great American Basin, having for its boundaries the Sierra Nevada on the west, the Wasatch Mountains on the east, and cross ranges on the north and south. It is a table-land, 4,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level. The State is crossed by a series of parallel mountain ranges with a general northerly and southerly direction. The principal chains are the Virgin Mountains, the Truckee Mountains, Antelope, East Humboldt, Toyabe, and Santa Rosa Mountains. Between these mountains are deep valleys, the Colorado Valley having a number of abrupt ranges, and peaks rising above its plateaus. The most important ranges of the Colorado region are the Muddy, Vegas, Spring Mountain, and Kingston Mountain.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Nearly the entire range of geological formations is represented in Nevada. The Nevada Mountain system is credited to the upheavals of the Jurassic period. Areas of the Azoic and Cambrian or Silurian formations are revealed in and on the most elevated portions of the State. The results of volcanic action, probably during the later geological periods, are visible in nearly all parts of Nevada. The stratifications of many periods also present instances of much displacement.

The following minerals are found in Nevada: Building stones, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, pyrites, and sulphur. Gold and silver mining are the most important industries. The gold product in 1909 was valued at $14,908,400, and that of silver at $4,657,000. The smelter returns of copper in 1908 gave a value of $12,241,372.

Agriculture.—The soil of Nevada is of great fertility, and produces excellent crops when sufficiently watered, but there are not many rivers convenient for irrigation, and in consequence agriculture is very little developed. The Truckee-Carson irrigation project, in progress in 1910, is calculated to improve an area of 200,000 acres. Following are the figures of the principal crops in 1909: Wheat, 1,033,000 bushels, $1,074,000; oats, 280,000 bushels, $165,000; potatoes, 540,000 bushels, $459,000; hay, 494,000 tons, $5,187,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 98,000; mules, 4,000; cattle, 423,000; sheep, 1,585,000; hogs, 15,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 6,562,500 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing industries in Nevada were represented in 1905 by 115 establishments employing capital to the amount of $2,891,997. The number of persons employed was 802 and the total amount of wages paid was $693,407. Materials used cost $1,627,776 and the value of the finished product was $3,096,274.

New Hampshire.—New Hampshire is one of the thirteen original States and ranks 42d among the States and Territories, in area. The State is bounded on the north by the Canadian Province of Quebec, on the east by the State of Maine and for a short distance by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont. Its extreme length is 178 miles and extreme width 88 miles. Its area is 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles are water.

Population.—In 1910 New Hampshire ranked 40th among the States and Territories in population. The growth of population since the first U. S. Census in 1790 was as follows: 1790, 141,885; 1800, 183,858; 1810, 214,460; 1820, 244,161; 1830, 269,328; 1840, 284,574; 1850, 317,976; 1860, 326,073; 1870, 318,300; 1880, 346,991; 1890, 376,630; 1900, 411,588; 1910, 430,572.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is rugged. The Appalachian Range of mountains enters the State from Maine, and as the White Mountains crosses the State diagonally with a maximum elevation in Mount Washington of 6,279 feet. Along the western part of the State these mountains dwindle down to a range of hills. The White Mountain district is divided by the Saco and Lower Ammonoosuc River Valleys, and the "Notch" into the White and Franconia Ranges. Besides Mount Washington, there are over fifty other peaks over 4,000 feet high. The river system is divided into five drainage basins.

Geology and Mineralogy.—New Hampshire's geological formations are mostly Eozoic, or Laurentian and Huronian. The early Paleozoic age, metamorphosed, is represented in the southeast. Glacial drift is much in evidence. Boulders, too, appear in many places, many of them being several thousands of feet higher than their original level, thus demonstrating the force and intensity of glacial action within the area now occupied by New Hampshire. In the western and southwestern sections there are extensive areas of limestone deposits. Cambrian slate deposits are also found in the same region, but in much smaller quantities. Alluvial plains of great extent occur along the principal rivers.

The following minerals are found in New Hampshire: Beryl, copper, granite, iron, lead, mica, mineral waters, plumbago, pyrites, quartz sand, scythe stones, silver, soapstone, tin, and zinc. The amount of granite quarried in 1908 was 867,028 tons.

Agriculture.—The New Hampshire soil is light and sandy and with the exception of the Connecticut Valley and parts of Coos County is not fertile. The surface is in many parts of the State too broken to be good for farming. Figures of the chief crops in 1909 follow: Corn, 1,053,000 bushels, $800,000; oats, 441,000 bushels, $282,000; potatoes, 2,730,000 bushels, $1,747,000; hay, 621,000 tons, $11,116,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 59,000; cattle, 215,000; sheep, 74,000; hogs, 51,000. The amount of wool produced in 1909 was 434,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing interests of New Hampshire, aside from forest products are largely confined to the southern part of the State where the excellence of the water-power afforded by the Merrimac River gives a great impetus to manufacturing industries. The most important industries in late years have been cotton goods, boots and shoes, wool manufactures, lumber and timber products and paper and wood pulp. In 1905 there were 1,618 manufacturing establishments, representing capital to the amount of $109,495,072. The number of persons employed was 65,366 and the amount of wages paid was $27,693,203. Materials used cost $73,216,387 and the value of the goods produced was $123,610,904.

New Jersey.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States and ranks 44th among the States in area. New Jersey is bounded on the north by New York, on the east by the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Delaware Bay, and on the west by the Delaware River and Pennsylvania. The extreme length of the State is 167 miles, and its average width 50 miles. Its area is 8,224 square miles, of which 710 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 250 feet.

Population.—In 1910 New Jersey ranked 11th among the States and Territories in population. The growth of population since the Federal Census of 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 184,139; 1800, 211,149; 1810, 245,562; 1820, 277,575; 1830, 320,823; 1840, 373,306; 1850, 489,555; 1860, 672,035; 1870, 906,096; 1880, 1,131,116; 1890, 1,444,933; 1900, 1,883,669; 1905 (State Census), 2,144,143; 1910, 2,537,167.

Physical Characteristics.—New Jersey is divided into two distinct geographical divisions, the northern portion being undulating and hilly, and the southern a low, sandy plain. The northern half of the State is crossed by three parallel mountain ranges running in a southwesterly direction. The Blue Ridge, or Kittatinny, and the Highland Ranges, are part of the Appalachian chain, and the third, or Orange Mountains, belong to a series of low ridges traced from Massachusetts across Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Blue Ridge crosses the Delaware River at the Delaware Water Gap, where its altitude is about 1,456 feet. The greatest altitude in the State is High Point, near the New York State line, 1,804 feet. Between the Blue Ridge and Highland Ranges is the Kittatinny Valley, 10 to 13 miles in width, and noted for its agricultural advantages. The Highland Range is a deeply dissected plateau or table-land, its semi-detached portions being known as mountains among which the highest is Hamburg Mountain (1,409 feet). The Orange Mountains are three parallel ridges of trap-rock known as the First and Second Mountains, and Lang Hill, separated by narrow valleys, underlaid by sandstone. A ridge of trap extends along the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, known as the Palisades Range, and is world-renowned for its scenic beauty. The Navesink Highlands, a group of sandy hills south of Sandy Hook, and other detached hills to the southwest rise to a height of nearly 400 feet. The western portion of the State is bounded and drained by the Delaware River. The Hudson flows along the eastern boundary for 30 miles, but receives no drainage.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Archæan rocks, producing several important minerals, occur in the highlands of New Jersey. Southeastward of these is a plateau, also rich in useful products, of the Triassic period. Still further in the same direction is a belt of Cretaceous origin. These formations cover an area running across the State in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The Silurian and Devonian formations prevail in the northwest. In other parts of New Jersey are representative examples of the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. The southern part of the State is covered with gravel and boulders of glacial origin, which extend across the State from a point near Staten Island to Belvidere, on the Delaware River.

The following minerals and metals are found in New Jersey: Barite, building stones, cement, clay, copper, feldspar, iron, lead, pyrites, slate, talc, and zinc. Iron, clay, and Portland cement are the most important. The output of iron ore in 1908 was 394,767 long tons, valued at $1,162,474. The output of clay products was valued at $12,313,696. Portland cement was produced to the amount of 3,208,446 barrels, valued at $2,416,009.

Agriculture.—The soil is a sandy loam admirably adapted to agriculture, and in places where it has become worked out the abundant natural fertilizers soon reclaim it. The principal forest trees are the black, white, red, and pin oaks, chestnut, hickory, beech, shagbark, maple, cedar, elm, black walnut, ash, tulip, white and pitch pine, hemlock, spruce, holly, wich-hazel, ironwood, cottonwood, dogwood, birch, alder, tamarack, willow, sweet gum, and wild cherry. The sand-plains in the south raise an abundance of cranberries, and the peach, apple, pear, and berry crops of New Jersey are of great value. The principal crop figures for 1909 are as follows: Corn, 9,483,000 bushels, $6,733,000; wheat, 1,969,000 bushels, $2,146,000; oats, 1,530,000 bushels, $765,000; rye, 1,288,000 bushels, $1,018,000; buckwheat, 283,000 bushels, $209,000; potatoes, 7,200,000 bushels, $5,904,000; hay, 546,000 tons, $9,009,000.

The live stock on farms, January 1st, 1910, numbered as follows: Horses, 103,000; mules, 5,000; cattle, 272,000; sheep, 44,000; hogs, 152,000. The amount of the wool clip in 1909 was 242,000 pounds.

Forests.—New Jersey is developing a State forest reserve for which a large amount of forest land has been purchased.

Fisheries.—New Jersey has valuable fisheries both in the lakes and streams and around the coast. Trout, perch, black bass, etc., abound in the smaller rivers and lakes, while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and round the coast. The Bureau of Shell Fisheries leases oyster beds and investigates methods for their improvement. The fisheries produced in 1908 a yield valued at $3,068,586.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of New Jersey are extensive and varied. They include hats, leather goods, stockyard and abattoir products, steel and iron manufactures, pottery and brickmaking, glass, silk goods, shipbuilding, refined oil, machinery and canned goods. In 1905 there were 7,010 manufacturing establishments in which the capital invested amounted to $715,060,174. The number of persons employed was 266,336, the total amount of wages paid being $128,168,801. Materials used cost $470,449,176 and the value of the finished product was $774,369,025.

New Mexico.—New Mexico ranks 4th among the States for area and 34th in the order of admission to the Union. New Mexico is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Oklahoma and Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The length along the western boundary is 400 miles; the greatest width 358 miles. Its area is 122,634 square miles. Mean elevation 5,700 feet.

Population.—In 1910 New Mexico ranked 45th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1850 has been as follows: 1850, 61,547; 1860, 93,516; 1870, 91,874; 1880, 119,565; 1890, 153,593; 1900, 195,310; 1910, 327,396.

Physical Characteristics.—New Mexico is a lofty plateau, crossed by mountain ranges, being the foundation of the Sierra Madre and Rocky Mountains. The Sierra Madre range passes through a series of low and often detached ranges to join the Sierra Madre range in Mexico. The Rocky Mountains in the east of the State are the highest and often reach an elevation of 13,000 feet. The western part is characterized by isolated peaks, lofty plateaus, and deep canyons. The Llano Estacado or Staked Plain is a broad, nearly barren plateau in the southeast. The Rio Grande Valley descends from an elevation of 6,000 feet near the Colorado border to 3,000 feet in the south. The Rio Grande traverses the State in a northerly and southerly direction and forms the principal drainage system.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Jura-Triassic period is largely represented in New Mexico geology, also the Cretaceous and Tertiary, this last-named strata overlying in many places the Jura-Triassic and Cretaceous formations. Earth movements in this territory, as indicated by geological displacements, show that the mountain ranges, rich in deposits of porphyry and syenite, underwent a tremendous upheaval in one of the earlier periods and in their movement brought to a higher level a vast ancient limestone and sandstone area not available. The Carboniferous field of New Mexico opens in the south and southeast. Table lands of lignitiferous sandstone are found in the outer districts of the State.

The following minerals and metals are found in New Mexico: Chalcedony, clay, coal, copper, emeralds, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, manganese, marble, mercury, mica, mineral springs, ochre, opals, potash, silver, soda, turquoises, and zinc. Coal, gold, silver, copper, and zinc are the most important. The coal area of New Mexico is principally in Colfax, McKinley, Rio Arriba, and San Juan Counties, located in the north and west. The coal region covers over 1,500,000 acres. New Mexico produced 2,467,937 short tons of coal in 1908. The output of gold in 1909 was $278,300 and that of silver $171,200. The smelter returns on copper mined in 1908 gave a total of 4,991,351 pounds.

Agriculture.—The soil, which is naturally very rich, requires water to produce large crops. Irrigation is being practised with excellent results. The cereals grow well, and the ordinary farm, orchard, and garden fruits are raised to a considerable extent. The hills and valleys are covered with a short grass, which provides excellent grazing facilities. Stock-raising is carried on extensively on the broad pasture lands.

The most valuable farm crops are wheat, hay, corn, oats, and potatoes. The following are figures of the principal crops in 1909: Corn, 2,128,000 bushels, $1,915,000; wheat, 1,004,000 bushels, $1,175,000; oats, 960,000 bushels, $634,000; hay, 481,000 tons, $5,339,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 133,000; mules, 8,000; cattle, 930,000; sheep, 4,729,000; hogs, 32,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 5,197,500 pounds.

New Mexico is but sparsely wooded. The evergreens, pine, spruce, and fir grow on the mountains, and lower down the cedar, mesquite, nut-pine, oak, ash, maple, walnut, sycamore, and cottonwood. The State is noted for its many species of yucca and cactus. The wooded area of the State is estimated at 23,700 square miles. The United States has reserved tracts amounting to 8,300,000 acres, mostly about the head of the Gila River. The merchantable timber is found only in the mountainous regions, and is mainly yellow pine and spruce.

Manufactures.—In 1905 there were 199 manufacturing establishments in New Mexico, with a capital of $4,638,248, employing 3,478 wage-earners at a total wage of $2,153,068, and producing an output valued at $5,705,880. The chief industries are brick and tile works, carriages and wagons, cars, general railroad machine-shop construction and repairs, flour and grist mill products, ice, jewelry, lumber and lumber products. There are also wool-scouring establishments.

New York.—New York is one of the thirteen original States and in area ranks 28th among the States now in the Union. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Province of Ontario, on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and on the west by Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the Province of Ontario. The extreme length of the State from north to south is 312 miles, from east to west 326 miles. The area is 49,204 square miles, of which 1,550 square miles are water, mean elevation, 900 feet.

Population.—In 1910 New York ranked first among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 340,120; 1800, 589,051; 1810, 959,049; 1820, 1,372,812; 1830, 1,918,608; 1840, 2,428,921; 1850, 3,097,394; 1860, 3,880,735; 1870, 4,382,759; 1880, 5,082,871; 1890, 5,997,853; 1900, 7,268,894; 1905 (State Census), 8,007,308; 1910, 9,113,279, or 25.4 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The eastern part of the State is mountainous. The Adirondack system lies in the northeast corner, west of Lake Champlain. Its highest peak is Mount Marcy, 5,112 feet. These mountains form the termination of a chain extending into the State from New Jersey, and are a continuation of the Blue Ridge range. Another branch enters the State at its southern boundary and terminates in the Highlands on the Hudson. These mountains range in altitude from 1,500 to 3,500 feet. A third range extends north as far as the Mohawk, and reappearing on the north side of the river continues toward Lake Champlain, connecting with the Adirondacks. The western portion of the State is undulating, descending in rolling terraces to Lake Ontario. The river systems are divided into two divisions, one flowing north to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, and the other reaching the Atlantic by the Hudson. The Hudson River, the most important in the State, rises in the Adirondack Mountains and is navigable for 150 miles. The St. Lawrence forms 100 miles of the Canadian boundary. One-half of Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and the eastern end of Lake Erie are the property of the State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, is an extensive sheet of water. The central portion of the State has an extensive lake system. The Adirondack region is full of lakes. The waterfalls in the State are numerous, and include Niagara Falls, Trenton Falls, Genesee Falls, Portage, Taghkanic, and those near Ithaca and in Watkins Glen. There are many large islands, and the St. Lawrence River contains over 700 small islands belonging to New York.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geological construction of New York State occurred during the Archæan and Paleozoic periods. Examples of many geological periods are found in the rock formations. The Triassic period deposits are well evidenced in the southwestern part of the State. Glacial drift is over much of the State's surface. The glacial period is credited with the creation of New York's interior lakes and great falls. The latest marine deposits found belong to the Cretaceous period. Westward from the Catskill Mountains, the prevailing deposits are Devonian. North of the Adirondacks and south of Lake Champlain are many examples of the Cambrian Age. Pre-Cambrian rock deposits are found in the Adirondack regions and in the Appalachian. From these volcanic and metamorphic deposits are taken magnetite and hematite iron ore and other valuable products.

The following mineral products are found in New York: Aluminum, cement-stone, clay, granite, gypsum, iron ore, limestone, marble, metallic paint material, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, salt, sandstone, slate, and talc. Among the most important are salt, iron ore, sandstone, limestone, fire clay, marble, granite, and slate. The output of iron ore in 1908 was 697,473 long tons, valued at $2,098,247. Portland cement was produced to the amount of 1,988,874 barrels, valued at $1,813,623, and natural cement to the amount of 623,618 barrels, valued at $441,136. Clay products had a value of $8,929,224 for the year, and the various kinds of stone produced aggregated $6,157,279 in value. Salt was produced to the amount of 9,076,743 barrels, valued at $2,136,738.

Agriculture.—More than half the area of New York is improved or cultivated land, and excepting the mountain ridges there is very little unproductive land in the State. More than one-half the total crop acreage is devoted to hay and forage, the importance of the dairy industry giving a special value to hay. Fruits form a large source of revenue, while garden farming and floriculture also are important industries. The size and value of the leading crops in 1909 are shown by the figures following: Corn, 24,120,000 bushels, $17,849,000; wheat 8,820,000 bushels, $9,790,000; oats, 37,365,000 bushels, $18,309,000; barley, 1,910,000 bushels, $1,318,000; rye, 2,720,000 bushels, $2,176,000; buckwheat, 7,512,000 bushels, $5,183,000; potatoes, 52,560,000 bushels, $26,280,000; hay, 5,002,000 tons, $71,028,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 717,000; mules, 4,000; cattle, 2,660,000; sheep, 1,177,000; hogs, 656,000. The wool clip for 1909 was 4,950,000 pounds.

Fisheries.—The oyster catch is the most important item in the fisheries of New York. Menhaden, bluefish, shad and alewives are taken in considerable quantities. Clams contribute a notable share to the value of the fisheries, which in 1908 was $4,593,702.

Manufactures.—New York ranks first among the States in the value of its manufactures. This rank is held despite the comparative lack of iron manufacturing and textile industries, and is due to the great number of factories producing the more highly finished products. The State has great natural resources, abundant water-power, and unusual transportation facilities. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 37,194 and the amount of capital invested, $2,031,459,515. Employment was given to 856,947 persons who received in wages $430,014,851. The cost of materials used was $1,348,603,286, and the value of the finished products was $2,488,345,579.



WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS AND BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA GORGE BELOW THE FALLS

North Carolina.—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States. It ranks 27th in area, being identical in area with Alabama. It is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the west by Tennessee. The extreme length from east to west is 503¼ miles, and its extreme breadth 187½ miles, and its area is 52,426 square miles; mean elevation, 700 feet.

Population.—In 1910 North Carolina ranked 16th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 393,751; 1800, 478,103; 1810, 555,500; 1820, 638,829; 1830, 737,987; 1840, 753,419; 1850, 869,039; 1860, 992,622; 1870, 1,071,361; 1880, 1,399,750; 1890, 1,617,947; 1900, 1,893,810; 1910, 2,206,287.

Physical Characteristics.—The eastern and larger portion of the State is an undulating country descending toward the low and sandy coast. The western part is mountainous, being crossed by two ranges of the Appalachian system, one forming the Tennessee boundary. These ranges, according to locality, are called Black, Stone, and Smoky Mountains. The eastern range, known as the Blue Ridge, encloses an irregular plateau. The highest points are Mount Mitchell, 6,711 feet, in the border range; and Grandfather Mountain, 5,964 feet, in the Blue Ridge range. The coast line has a length of 400 miles and consists of a range of low islands and sand-bars, locally known as "banks," separated from the mainland by shallow sounds. From the "banks" in many places project promontories, dangerous because of their shoals, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear being the chief ones. Along the cost are many swamps and peat-bogs.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The strata of the Azoic age are conspicuously present in the mountains of North Carolina, also in the central area of the State. This formation is rich in metals. A belt or strip, irregular in form, of the Cambrian period encompasses the Azoic field. Triassic regions include a strip running alongside of the Cambrian belt to the eastward and an area southwest of Danville, Va. The Triassic regions produce large quantities of coal of several varieties. The Tertiary and Quaternary ages are evidenced in belts on the lower lands, in the midland, and on the coast. Cretaceous deposits appear in the rivers and valleys.

The following minerals and metals are found in North Carolina: Asbestos, barytes, bauxite, building stones, clay, coal, cobalt, corundum, flint, gold, iron, kaolin, marl, mica, nickel, talc, tin, and silver. Clay, mica, and building stones are among the most important. The value of clay products in 1908 was $943,968. The value of the output of the stone quarries during the same year was $776,538.

Agriculture.—While agriculture is the leading industry of the State, the percentage of improved land is small, and there is much waste land in the mountainous area on the west. The leading crop is corn. Wheat is the next prominent cereal. North Carolina ranks high as a cotton State. Tobacco has long been a staple product. The State is noted for the production of peanuts and sweet potatoes. Rice is grown in the swamps. Market vegetables are grown extensively for the Northern markets. Apples, peaches, pears, and grapes thrive exceedingly well. Honey and beeswax form a considerable source of revenue. The following are the figures of the chief crops in 1909: Corn, 48,680,000 bushels, $33,337,000; wheat, 5,415,000 bushels, $6,877,000; oats, 3,234,000 bushels, $2,134,000; potatoes, 1,850,000 bushels, $1,498,000; hay, 242,000 tons, $3,485,000; cotton, 615,000 bales; tobacco, 144,000,000 pounds, $13,680,000; rice, 13,000 bushels.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 192,000; mules, 181,000; cattle, 746,000; sheep, 215,000; hogs, 1,356,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 810,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of North Carolina include cotton goods, tobacco, cottonseed oil, lumber and timber products, flour and grist mill products, foundry and machine-shop products, fertilizers, leather, hosiery and knit goods, cars, carriages and wagons. In 1905 there were 3,272 manufacturing establishments in the State, representing capital amounting to $141,000,639. The number of persons employed was 85,339 and the amount of wages paid, $21,375,294. Materials used cost $79,268,004 and the value of the finished products was $142,520,776.

North Dakota.—North Dakota ranks 16th among the States in area and 26th in order of admission to the Union. The State is bounded on the north by the Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. It is a rectangle, with length east and west of 360 miles and breadth north and south 210 miles. The area is 70,837 square miles, of which 70,183 square miles are land. Mean elevation, 1,900 feet.

Population.—In 1910 North Dakota ranked 38th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1860 has been as follows, the figures for the first three periods including South Dakota: 1860, 4,837; 1870, 14,181; 1880, 135,177; 1890, 182,719; 1900, 319,146; 1905 (State Census), 439,678; 1910, 577,056, or 80.8 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is chiefly undulating prairie with occasional low hills. The great plateau of the Missouri extends across the State east of the Missouri River, with the Turtle Mountains on the Canadian border. The highest points in the State are in Billings County, Summit (2,830), Chama (2,810), and Fryburg (2,789). The rivers include the Missouri, navigable throughout the State, and the James River, the longest unnavigable river in the world. There are many small lakes, but the only important one is Devil's Lake in the Turtle Mountains, an inland sea, with saline water and no visible outlet.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Cretaceous period is indicated in the surface rocks of North Dakota. The older geological formations occur at the northwestern extremity of the State. Southwest of the Missouri River, Tertiary stratification has recently been brought to light. The surface formations, except in the extreme southwest, are covered with a glacial drift of unequal depth. Judging from the existence of salt springs in Red River Valley, it is considered certain that Silurian formations are to be found within the State limits.

The following minerals are found in North Dakota: Cement rock, clay, coal, and salt. The soil of North Dakota is rich in clays of notable commercial value. Clay products are exported extensively in the Canadian Northwest and through the West and Northwest area of the United States. The coal area covers 28,000 square miles in the western part of the State. The value of the clay products in 1908 was $206,222; the coal output was 320,742 short tons, valued at $522,116.

Agriculture.—The alluvial deposits of the Red River Valley are of great fertility and wheat is the dominant crop. Irrigation is necessary in some parts of the State and large areas already have been made available thereby, the system being still in progress of extension in 1910. The figures of the principal crops in 1909 are as follows: Corn, 6,045,000 bushels, $3,325,000; wheat, 90,762,000 bushels, $83,501,000; oats, 49,600,000 bushels, $16,368,000; barley, 20,727,000 bushels, $8,913,000; rye, 478,000 bushels, $272,000; potatoes, 4,400,000 bushels, $1,980,000; hay, 266,000 tons, $1,330,000; flaxseed, 14,229,000 bushels, $22,340,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 712,000; mules, 8,000; cattle, 863,000; sheep, 621,000; hogs, 206,000. The wool clip in 1909 yielded 1,787,500 pounds.

Manufactures.—North Dakota had 507 manufacturing establishments in 1905. The capital invested was $5,703,837; 1,755 persons were employed, earning $1,031,307 in wages; the cost of materials used was $7,095,986, and the value of the finished product was $10,217,914.

Ohio.—Ohio ranks 34th among the States in area and 4th in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the southeast by West Virginia, on the southwest by Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. The extreme length of the State, from east to west, is 215 miles, and extreme breadth, from north to south, 210 miles. The area is 41,000 square miles, of which 300 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 850 feet.

Population.—In 1910 Ohio ranked 4th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1800 has been as follows: 1800, 45,365; 1810, 230,760; 1820, 581,434; 1830, 937,903; 1840, 1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,329; 1860, 2,339,511; 1870, 2,665,260; 1880, 3,198,062; 1890, 3,672,316; 1900, 4,157,545; 1910, 4,767,155.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is an undulating plain with a transverse ridge crossing it in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction just north of the centre of the State. This ridge forms the watershed between those rivers belonging to the St. Lawrence and those of the Ohio River systems. The highest altitude in the State is near Bellefontaine, in Logan County, 1,540 feet. The northern side of the watershed, though smaller, has a more gentle slope than the southern side. The lands in the northwest were originally swampy. The Ohio River forms over half the eastern and the entire southern boundary of the State, and, though it has an average descent of eight inches to the mile, is navigable its entire distance along the State. Lake Erie forms over two-thirds of the northern boundary.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The lower Silurian period has produced in Ohio the Cincinnati limestone, which is considered to be, from the geological standpoint, the oldest of exposed rocks in the State. It penetrates the blue-grass country. In western Ohio there are many large Silurian and Devonian deposits. In the east and in central Ohio the area of Carboniferous formations is an extensive one, embracing the larger part of the State. Rocks of the Devonian period, in the western, northwestern, and northeastern sections, are so situated that they form a natural ring or rim around the Carboniferous area. Gravel, clay, and sand of the Pleistocene ice age provide much of the surface soil of Ohio. The entire surface of Ohio is covered with glacial gravels and other forms of glacial drift.

The following minerals are found in Ohio: Cement rock, clay, graphite, grindstone, gypsum, iron, and limestone. The most important are clay, coal, and petroleum. The output of clay products in 1908 had a valuation of $26,622,490; the coal product was 26,270,639 short tons, valued at $27,897,704; the output of petroleum was 10,858,797 barrels; stone quarried had a valuation of $4,764,309, sandstone and limestone being the varieties; and salt was produced to the value of $864,710.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT—ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Agriculture.—The soil of Ohio, in the southeastern part, is formed directly from the decomposition of the underlying rocks, while the remaining area is covered with a glacial drift of great fertility. The alluvial soil deposited along the river courses is excellent for the growth of corn. The percentage of waste land in the State is very small, and in nearly every branch of agriculture Ohio occupies a leading position. The "Western Reserve," in the northeast, is a famous dairy and stock-raising region. The wool clip of Ohio is one of the largest in the United States. Poultry is an important source of income. The bottom-lands of the Miami and Scioto Rivers are well adapted to the production of Indian corn. Great quantities of wheat are grown in the Muskingum and Maumee Valleys. The region surrounding Lake Erie is especially favored for fruit-raising, and has become noted for its extensive vineyards. Ohio is a leading State in the cultivation of potatoes. Tobacco is also a good crop. Following are the principal crop figures for 1909: Corn, 153,062,000 bushels, $85,715,000; wheat, 23,532,000 bushels, $26,056,000; oats, 56,225,000 bushels, $23,052,000; barley, 829,000 bushels, $506,000; rye, 980,000 bushels, $745,000; buckwheat, 318,000 bushels, $248,000; potatoes, 16,926,000 bushels, $9,479,000; hay, 4,033,000 tons, $43,960,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 977,000; mules, 22,000; cattle, 1,925,000; sheep, 3,203,000; hogs, 2,047,000. The product of wool in 1909 was 16,500,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—In the iron and steel industry Ohio holds the second place in the Union. This is due to the development of the Lake Superior iron mines, and the easy transportation furnished by the Great Lakes. Other important industries are shipbuilding, pork packing, oil refining, the extraction of linseed and lard oil, flour and grist mill products, liquors, tobacco products, food preparations, manufactures of cars, carriages, farming implements, clothing, furniture, pottery, paints, glass, soap, candles, and paper. The number of manufacturing establishments was 13,785 in 1905. The capital represented was $856,988,830. Employment was given to 364,298, the total amount of wages paid being $182,429,425. The cost of materials used was $527,636,585, and the value of the finished product was $960,811,857.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma ranks 17th among the States, for size, and 33d in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Colorado and Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. North and south it measures 208 miles; east and west, 470 miles; total area 70,057 square miles.

The territory now constituting the State of Oklahoma was originally included in the old Indian Territory. The name Indian Territory is still given to a large area set apart as the abode for tribal Indians—namely, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, officially known as the "five civilized tribes." This Indian Territory was incorporated with the State of Oklahoma in 1907. It is bounded on the north by Kansas and Oklahoma, on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Oklahoma. Area, 31,209 square miles, of which 419 square miles are water.

Population.—Oklahoma ranks 23d among the States and Territories in population according to the U. S. Census of 1910. The growth of the population since the first Federal enumeration in 1890 was as follows: 1890, 61,834; 1900, 398,331; 1907 (special census) 1,414,177; 1910, 1,657,155, which represents a gross increase of 109.7 per cent in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—Oklahoma is a rolling plain with an elevation of 900 to 2,500 feet, rising to the west where it forms part of the Great Plains. The greater part of the land lying north of Texas is arid, the river valleys are fertile, and the land generally is well adapted to stock-raising. The highest land is in Beaver County, where the elevation is 3,900 feet. The almost treeless plains have been cut into deep canyons by the streams traversing them. A range of hills known as the Chautauqua Mountains runs through the central portion. In the south rise the Washita Mountains, a group of isolated peaks of considerable elevation.

In the eastern portion of the State, formerly the Indian Territory, the land slopes toward the southeast to the lower valley of the Red River. South of the Canadian the land is considerably broken by winding ridges, which form the southern part of the Ozark Hills. These hills near the Arkansas boundary reach an elevation of 2,500 feet. About one-fourth of the Territory is mountainous and nearly two-thirds woodland. The bottom-lands are broad and fertile and separated by abrupt bluffs from the upland prairies. The valleys and southern prairies are rich and productive.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Archæan and Paleozoic ages and the Carboniferous system are represented in the geological deposits of Oklahoma. The strata of the Archæan period are revealed in the Washita Mountain elevations. The rims of these mountains show Paleozoic strata of the Silurian epoch. The Carboniferous system is in eastern territory and embraces several important products, including sandstone, limestone, clay, and coal. Triassic and Jura-Triassic formations occur in western Oklahoma. Cretaceous deposits are found in the upper surfaces in this section.

The minerals found in Oklahoma are: Asphalt, building stones, coal, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, natural gas, petroleum, salt and silver. Oklahoma produced 45,798,765 barrels of petroleum in 1908.

Agriculture.—Oklahoma has a very long growing season, and escapes the humidity of the Mississippi Valley regions. The character of the soil is such that it retains moisture, while the surface, becoming dry and broken, forms a kind of mulching that prevents evaporation and easily yields back to vegetation the moisture within. The soil consists chiefly of red clay and sandstone material. In the river valleys these are mixed with black alluvium, and of sufficient depth to be of almost inexhaustible fertility. Much of the water is alkaline and unfit for drinking. The agricultural resources of the State will be enlarged when irrigation is introduced. The agricultural development of Oklahoma has been phenomenal. Wheat, oats, corn, and hay are the staple crops of the northern part of the State; cotton in the central and southern counties; and broom corn, Durum wheat, and Kaffir corn in the western part of the State. The wheat crop is the great magnet for cereal farmers. Following are figures of the chief crops in 1909: Corn, 101,150,000 bushels, $55,632,000; wheat, 15,680,000 bushels, $15,837,000; oats, 15,950,000 bushels, $7,337,000; barley, 600,000 bushels, $448,000; potatoes, 1,890,000 bushels, $1,796,000; hay, 810,000 tons, $8,913,000; cotton, 617,000 bales.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 804,000; mules, 191,000; cattle, 1,992,000; sheep, 108,000; hogs, 1,302,000. The wool clip of 1909 was 520,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The leading manufactures of Oklahoma are brick and tile, flour and grist mill products, lumber and planing mill products and cottonseed oil. In 1905 there were 657 manufacturing establishments, representing capital aggregating $11,107,763. The number of persons employed was 3,199 and the amount of wages paid was $1,655,324. The cost of materials was $11,545,306; the finished product was valued at $16,549,656.

Oregon.—Oregon ranks 9th among the States in area and 20th in the order of admission to statehood. It is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its length from north to south is 290 miles, and from east to west 360 miles. Its area is 96,699 square miles, of which 1,092 square miles is water.

Population.—In 1910 Oregon ranked 36th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1850 has been as follows: 1850, 13,294; 1860, 52,465; 1870, 90,923; 1880, 174,768; 1890, 313,767; 1900, 413,536; 1905 (State Census), 464,538; 1910, 672,765.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is mountainous, three ranges dividing it from north to south, the Coast Range having an extreme altitude of

4,000 feet, and covered with dense forests; the Cascade Mountains, a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, with an extreme height of 7,000 feet, with several high peaks. Of these Mount Hood reaches an altitude of 11,225 feet, and Mount Pitt, 9,760 feet. The Cascades are heavily timbered to the snow line. Four transverse ranges connect the Coast Range with the Cascades. The Willamette River valley, lying between the Coast Range and Cascade Mountains and the Columbia River and California spur, is extremely fertile. Eastern Oregon, embracing two-thirds of the State, is a high table-land, with little rainfall. There are fertile valleys along the rivers and lakes in the south, and in the Blue Mountains. In the northeast is the Grande Ronde Valley, with 230,000 acres of fertile land.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Lava and basaltic rock are distinguishing features of the geology of Oregon. The Cascade Mountains, of volcanic origin, are composed of these materials. Throughout the eastern section of the State a deposit or sheet of lava, in many places 1,000 feet in depth, covers the entire area. The Cascades rest on Cretaceous rocks, Eocene and Miocene strata occasionally intervening. Slate and serpentine belts occur in the valleys of southwest Oregon. Along the coast there are surface layers of sandstone. The western valleys are chiefly representative of the Tertiary and Quaternary age. In several of the valleys, notably the Des Chutes, Rouge River, and John Day, almost the whole area is Cretaceous. The eastern section of Oregon is an extended plateau of volcanic origin.

The following minerals are found in Oregon: Borax, chalcedony, clay, coal, cobalt, copper, gold, granite, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, marble, mineral waters, nickel, opal, platinum, quicksilver, sandstone, slate, and silver. Oregon produced gold to the amount of $712,900 in 1908, and silver to the amount of $37,000. The output of coal was 2,948,116 short tons, valued at $5,976,504. The clay products had a value of $555,768. The value of granite quarried was $271,869.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.—Except in the northern portion Oregon east of the Cascades is arid and only adapted for stock raising. In the north and west of the Cascades there is ample rainfall for agriculture. Irrigation would increase the area of cultivable lands, but as yet it has not been advanced very largely. The Umatilla project, in progress in 1910, affects an area of 20,440 acres, and the Klamath project affects 172,000 acres, part of the tract lying in California.

The following figures relate to the principal crops in 1909: Wheat, 16,377,000 bushels, $15,231,000; oats, 10,886,000 bushels, $5,661,000; barley, 1,984,000 bushels, $1,309,000; potatoes, 7,360,000 bushels, $4,416,000; hay, 865,000 tons, $10,120,000.

The number of live stock on the farms January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 308,000; mules, 8,000; cattle, 872,000; sheep, 2,581,000; hogs, 267,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 15,725,000 pounds.

Forests.—The national forest reserves had in 1909 an area of 16,221,368 acres. The largest are the Oregon, Cascade, Wallowa, Umpqua, Deschutes, all over 1,500,000 acres. Five others are more than 1,000,000, and three more than 400,000. Pines and cedars are the most important species grown.

Fisheries.—Oregon has a considerable fishing industry. The value of the catch in 1908 was $1,356,460.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures in Oregon are lumber and timber products, flour, abattoir products, canned goods, foundry and machine-shop products, cheese, butter and condensed milk, paper and wood pulp, bread and other bakery products, cars and general railroad machine-shop products, malt liquors, and woolen goods. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 1,602, representing $44,023,548 in capital. There were employed 18,523 persons at an aggregate annual wage of $11,443,512. The cost of materials used was $30,596,763, and the finished product was valued at $55,525,123.

Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen original States, ranks 31st among the States, in area. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York State, on the east by New York State and the Delaware River, on the south by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, on the west by West Virginia, Ohio and Lake Erie. Length, east to west, 302.34 miles; breadth, north to south, 175.6 miles; area, 45,126 square miles (294 square miles water); mean elevation, 1,100 feet above sea-level.

Population.—In 1910 Pennsylvania ranked second in population, being subordinate only to the State of New York. The growth since the Federal Census of 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 434,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 810,091; 1820, 1,049,458; 1830, 1,348,233; 1840, 1,724,033; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,282,891; 1890, 5,258,014; 1900, 6,302,115; 1910, 7,665,111, or 21.6 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The State falls naturally into three divisions.

1. *The Southeastern,* from the Delaware River to the Blue Mountains, is a narrow, level plain near the river, and inland a rolling country with rounded hills. This section contains much mineral wealth, and is also well adapted to agriculture, especially the raising of cereals.

2. *The Mountain District,* broad but not high, crossing the State from northeast to southwest, is from 75 to 160 miles wide, and forms part of the Appalachian system.

3. *The Western Table-land,* occupying half the total area, slopes north and west toward New York, Lake Erie, and the Ohio River. It extends, with occasional ranges of hills, from the summit of the Alleghanies west to northwest and west boundaries of the State. The highest mountain in Pennsylvania is North Knob, 2,684 feet above sea-level.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Nearly the whole land area of Pennsylvania is of Archæan and Paleozoic origin, the most remote deposits in point of time being the southwest elevated section. Silurian deposits are found in adjacent valleys, with Permian strata beyond. Near the Delaware River are found Cretaceous and Tertiary areas. The Blue Mountain Range is chiefly Silurian and it is stratified. Devonian formations begin on the western slope of this range and extend over all the northern section of Pennsylvania west of Lake Erie. This Devonian deposit provides three-fourths of the anthracite coal fields. The western and southwestern sections of the State represent a great Carboniferous area.

The following minerals are found in Pennsylvania: cement stone and material, clay, coal, corundum, feldspar, flint, galena, granite, graphite, iron, limestone, marble, mineral waters, natural gas, nickel, ochre, petroleum, salt, sandstone and bluestone, serpentine slate, talc, and zinc. Pennsylvania leads in the production of coal. The output in 1908 was 83,268,754 short tons of anthracite, valued at $158,178,849, and 117,179,527 tons of bituminous coal, valued at $118,816,303. The amount of iron ore produced was 443,161 long tons, valued at $572,346; Portland cement to the amount of 18,254,806 barrels and the value of $13,899,807; natural cement to the amount of 252,479 barrels and value of $87,192; clay products to the value of $14,842,982; and granite, trap rock, sandstone, limestone and marble to the value of $6,371,152 were among the other mineral outputs in 1908.

Forestry.—Pennsylvania, once a most densely forested State, has still some forest land on the western plateau. Over the lowlands the commoner trees are white oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut, cherry; on the uplands, white pine, hemlock, pitch pine, maple, beech, and black and yellow birch. Higher up on the mountains, above the 1,800-foot line, are black and red spruce, balsam, fir, and larch. On the western plateau, chestnut and oak are abundant. The southwestern characteristic Kentucky trees, such as hardy locust or Kentucky coffee tree, are found scattered among the commoner Pennsylvania trees, of which the most conspicuous is the sugar maple. The reserve lands in Pennsylvania aggregate 820,000 acres in several detached bodies.

Agriculture.—The soils of Pennsylvania, lacking a Tertiary sand area and with comparatively small areas of primary rocks, are more fertile than the average of those of the Atlantic States. Decomposed limestone, entering largely into the composition of soils, is very favorable to the growth of grain and general forage. About 67 per cent of the area of the State is farm land, 68 per cent of which is improved. Figures of the chief crops in 1909 are as follows: Corn, 48,800,000 bushels, $34,160,000; wheat, 26,265,000 bushels, $28,629,000; oats, 25,948,000 bushels, $12,974,000; rye, 5,508,000 bushels, $4,406,000; buckwheat, 5,655,000 bushels, $3,845,000; potatoes, 23,790,000 bushels, $15,464,000; hay, 3,742,000 tons, $54,633,000; tobacco, 30,732,000 pounds, $2,765,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 619,000; mules, 43,000; cattle, 2,057,000; sheep, 1,112,000; hogs, 931,000. The wool product in 1909 was 6,000,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—In 1905 Pennsylvania had 23,495 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $1,995,836,988, employing 763,282 wage-earners at a total wage of $367,960,890. The cost of materials used was $1,142,942,707 and the finished product was valued at $1,955,551,332, an increase of 18.5 per cent on the value of the product of 1900. The leading manufactures with their output are: Steel works and rolling mills, $363,773,577; foundry and machine-shop products, $119,650,913; blast furnaces, $107,455,267; leather goods, $69,427,852; cars and general shop construction by railroad companies, $61,021,374; petroleum refining, $47,459,502; flour and grist mill products, $38,518,702; silk and silk goods, $39,333,520; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, $39,079,122; sugar and molasses refining, $37,182,504; worsted goods, $35,683,015; malt liquors, $34,863,823; lumber and timber products, $31,642,390, and lumber, including mill products, sashes, doors, and blinds, $16,736,839; hosiery and knit goods, $30,753,140; newspapers and periodicals, $30,294,171, and book and job printing, $19,049,435; coke, $28,924,229; glass, $27,671,693; carpets and rugs, $27,120,311; electrical machinery apparatus and supplies, $26,257,569; slaughtering and meat-packing, $24,411,797, and wholesale slaughtering, not including meat-packing, $7,909,292; cotton goods, $24,136,813; structural iron work, $23,705,503; men's clothing, $22,662,115; steam railroad cars, $19,428,230; tin and terne plate, $19,341,961; woolen goods, $19,222,465; chemicals, $15,427,000; paper and wood pulp, $15,411,032; women's clothing, $15,085,790; boots and shoes, $14,607,867; lime and cement, $13,501,533; furniture, $12,377,354; cheese, butter, and condensed milk, $11,581,115; illuminating and heating gas, $10,809,400; pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products, $10,759,272; oil not elsewhere specified, $10,116,762; confectionery, $10,073,164; wrought-iron and steel pipe, $9,620,979; brick and tile, $7,279,915; dyeing and finishing, $6,786,263; distilled liquors, $4,902,349; shoddy goods, $2,204,279; cotton small wares, $2,163,040; wool hats, $658,428; music publishing, $424,934; felt goods, $370,342. In 1908 there were 252 coke establishments which produced 15,511,634 short tons of coke valued at the ovens at $32,569,621.

Philippine Islands.—The Philippine Islands were ceded by Spain to the United States, December 10, 1898. The group is bounded on the north and west by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Sea of Celebes and the coast waters of Borneo. It is 93 miles from Formosa on the north, 31 miles from Balambangan, an island near Borneo, on the south, 510 miles from the German Pelew group on the east, 515 miles from French Cochin-China on the west. The land area of the group extends, north and south, 1,150 miles; east and west, 650 miles. The total water surface of the archipelago is 705,115 square miles. There are in all about 1,600 islands, with a land area of 115,026 square miles; and a coast-line of 11,500 miles. The most northern island of the group is Yami Island, the most southern is Balut, the most western Balabac, and the most eastern point is Sancó Point, on the island of Mindanao. All the islands are very small, except Mindanao, 36,292 square miles, and Luzon 40,969 square miles. The island of Samar is 5,031 square miles in area; Negros, 4,994; Panay, 4,910; Palawan, 4,579; Mindoro, 4,024; Leyte, 3,008; Cebu, 1,939; Bohol, 1,511; Masbate, 1,569.

Population.—According to the census taken in 1903, the population of the Philippine Islands was 7,635,426, of whom 6,987,686 were civilized and 647,740 uncivilized. Population in 1909, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, was 8,189,760.

Physical Characteristics.—From south to north three lines of islands stretch like isthmuses between the main archipelago and the southern lands—Palawan in the north, the Sulu Archipelago in the centre, at the southwest the great Celebes Peninsula with the Sangi Archipelago. The whole interior, except in Leyte, is a mountainous backbone. The highest points of the Cordilleras, extending north and south, range from 3,720 feet, to Apo in Mindanao, 10,312 feet above the sea. Where the river valleys broaden near the coast there are rich alluvial deposits.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Philippine Islands are of volcanic origin. They are located within the Pacific volcanic belt and show many indications of comparatively recent eruptive disturbances. The rock material on which Cebu and Bohol Islands stand has a shallow covering of coral and limestone. Limestone occurs at an elevation of several thousand feet on the island of Luzon. In the whole group of islands there are twelve active volcanoes.

Coal is present in many parts of the group. This is also true of gold. Iron (magnetic) occurs at Angat, in the Manila district. It is occasionally used by natives. Copper is reported to be plentiful.

Animal Life.—The most important animals are the carabao, or water buffalo, used as a draft animal, and valued also by the natives for meat and hides; teinarau, a small sort of wild buffalo living in the jungles of Mindoro; deer of several species; goats, used both for milk and meat; hogs, wild and domestic.

Of carnivora, there are two species of civet cats, a small wildcat, and the binturong.

Of birds there are nearly 600 species, including jungle fowl, hornbill, fruit pigeon, snipe, curlew, and that species of swift whose nests are used by the Chinese for food. The most important fish are the great garfish, flagfish, Port Jackson shark, four-colored wrasse, conefish, sea-bass, smelts, etc. The natives eat many varieties of shellfish. In the Sulu Archipelago pearl oysters are found. Crocodiles and snakes are frequent.

Plant Life.—There are sixty species of large hardwood trees, used generally by ship-builders and cabinet-makers, and some of these are too hard to be cut by a circular saw. There are many varieties of bamboo. The cocoa-palm grows everywhere, the nuts being floated on rafts to market, while the oil is used for cooking and lighting. The banyan is very common, and among the wild growths in the southern islands are cinnamon, clove, and pepper.

The most valuable of the wild plants, of which there are some 1,200 genera, is the Manila hemp, the fibre of a wild plantain called *Musa texilis.* This plant looks like the edible banana, and grows best on shaded hillsides. The wide forests of timber, green and dyewoods, are under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau. The islands are divided into fourteen districts, each containing a number of forest stations, fifty-five in all, in charge of foresters, rangers, or inspectors.

Agriculture.—The most important source of wealth is agriculture. The staple products of the islands are Manila hemp, tobacco, sugar cane, coffee and maize. In 1909 the islands exported to the United States the following: Manila hemp, 61,622 long tons, valued at $7,127,187; fruits and nuts valued at $273,597; brown sugar, 83,648,000 pounds, valued at $1,594,604; and other products making a total valuation of $9,433,986. The production of sugar for the year 1909-10 was 145,000 long tons.

Porto Rico.—Porto Rico is one of the insular possessions of the United States and is the smallest of the West India Islands. It lies between the Caribbean Sea on the south and the Atlantic Ocean on the north, nearly 1,200 miles north of the equator, 1,000 miles southeast from Havana and Key West, 1,500 miles southeast from New York, and 3,000 miles southwest from Cadiz. Coast-line, 360 miles, with but few large indentations. Length, 100 miles. Area, 3,435 square miles.

Population.—The population of Porto Rico was 953,243 in 1899. The Bureau of the Census estimated it at 1,075,698 in 1909 and the census of 1910 returned it as 1,118,012.

Physical Characteristics.—The mean elevation of the island is much lower than that of the other Greater Antilles; it is hilly and picturesque rather than mountainous. From east to west, south of the middle line, runs a broken, irregular range of hills, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, culminating toward the northeast in El Yunque Peak, 3,790 feet above sea-level. The range is variously known in different parts of the island as the Cordillera Central, Sierra de Cayey, and Sierra de Luquilla in the northeast. From this backbone the land slopes away, north and south, into broad, level, alluvial, fertile plains, lying along the edge of the sea. Three islands of importance lie off the coast—Mona to the west, and Vieques and Culebra to the east.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The elevated parts of Porto Rico are principally volcanic in origin and structure.

Clays, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lignite, marble, mercury, platinum, and salt are found in Porto Rico, but the product so far has not been notable. Clay, gypsum, lignite, marble, and salt are plentiful.

Plant Life.—Porto Rico is noted for the number and size of its trees. Excepting orchids, the island has almost no parasitic vegetation. The principal trees are several species of palms, a fine tillandsia, whose wood, called sabrino, is used for timber; ausubo, a hard wood used for frames of buildings; hard and soft Spanish cedar and ebony; West Indian sandalwood; besides laurel, willow, and other trees common to the West Indies. Of plants, thirty are medicinal, twelve used for condiments, twelve for dyes and tanning, and eight for resins. There are many large fruit trees, and in the pastures fodder grasses.

Agriculture.—The annual rainfall of San Juan aver-

ages 60 inches, during nearly all the summer and autumn. Eastward from San Juan the rain increases toward the highlands, which, arresting much of the precipitation, make it necessary to irrigate some parts of the southern slope of the island. Near the ocean the soil is sandy; inland it becomes loamy, and at the foot-hills a clay loam. The soil of the coast plain is generally rich alluvium. In the mountainous sections the ferruginous clay supports an abundance of plant food.

Of the 2,347,520 acres of the island, only about 20 per cent is cultivated, 51 per cent devoted to pasture, 7 per cent waste land, and the rest covered with roads, streams, towns, and forests. Agricultural methods are very primitive.

Of the cultivated lands, 61,556 acres are in sugar-cane, 122,358 in coffee, 4,222 in tobacco, 93,508 in beans, rice, and maize, and 17,176 in fruits. Porto Rico produced in 1909-10 a total of 280,000 long tons of sugar. The exports from Porto Rico to the United States in 1909 included the following: Coffee, 126,684 pounds, $17,241; cotton, 123,858 pounds, $36,600; fruits and nuts, $1,258,449; brown sugar, 488,452,733 pounds, $18,430,750; tobacco, 3,868,130 pounds, $1,201,534; cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, $4,405,109. The total amount of exports to the United States was $26,391,338.

Stock Raising.—Over a million acres are devoted to pasture, 100,000 acres of which are in very fine grass, of the Malojilla variety. Cattle of excellent breed are exported chiefly to the Windward Islands.

Manufactures.—Manufacturing industries are confined chiefly to sugar, tobacco, rum, and straw hats. The largest sugar mills are controlled by American capital.



DERRICKS IN THE TEXAS OIL FIELDS

San Juan has a few petroleum refineries, tanneries, foundries, match and soap factories, besides making some leather goods.

Rhode Island.—Rhode Island is one of the thirteen original States of the Union and in area is the smallest of the States. It is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Connecticut. Length, north and south, 48 miles. Width, east to west, 36 miles. Area, 1,248 square miles, of which 181 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 200 feet above sea-level. It contains 800 square miles less than Delaware.

Population.—In 1910 Rhode Island ranked 39th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the first U. S. Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 68,825; 1800, 69,122; 1810, 76,931; 1820, 83,059; 1830, 97,199; 1840, 108,830; 1850, 147,620; 1860, 174,620; 1870, 217,353; 1880, 276,531; 1890, 345,506; 1900, 428,556; 1905 (State Census), 480,082; 1910, 542,674.

Physical Characteristics.—The greater part of the State is rough and hilly, and belongs to the belt of Appalachians known in the Southern States as the Piedmont Plain. In the northwest, near Gloucester, is the highest point in the State, Durfee Hill, 805 feet above sea-level. The west coast of the bay is bordered by lagoons and marshes. The eastern part of the State is separated from the main part by Narragansett Bay, a large, irregular, branching inlet reaching nearly 28 miles inland, north and south, and from 3 to 12 miles wide. There are several islands in the bay, the largest of which is Aquidneck, or Rhode Island, 15 miles long and 3 miles wide. Aquidneck, surrounded with bold cliffs and fine beaches, contains the town of Newport. Nine miles off the coast lies Block Island, a sandy reef enclosing a salt lagoon.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Laurentian, or Eozoic, rock formations prevail in Rhode Island. Granite and gneiss rocks in the western section are of Archæan origin. Carboniferous deposits abound on Aquidneck Island, and are found in a northward and northeastern strip that runs far beyond the State limits into Massachusetts. The whole geological formation in the eastern section of the State is of Carboniferous origin. Small Devonian deposits occur at the northernmost limit of Rhode Island. There is a heavy overlay of drift in nearly all sections.

The following minerals are found in Rhode Island: Clay, coal, copper, graphite, granite, iron, lime, mica, and mineral waters. The mineral deposits are limited in quantity. The value of the granite output in 1908 was $556,474.

Agriculture.—Rhode Island is not an agricultural State and the number of farms is decreasing. Much attention is given to the growing of apples, pears, and peaches, the peach trees increasing in number twofold between 1870 and 1900. More than half the fruit trees are grown in Providence County. Cranberries, strawberries, and small fruits are also grown. The principal crop figures for 1909 are as follows: Corn, 365,000 bushels, $354,000; oats, 50,000 bushels, $26,000; potatoes, 750,000 bushels, $600,000; hay, 68,000 tons, $1,265,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 14,000; cattle, 36,000; sheep, 9,000; hogs, 13,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 39,750 pounds.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Rhode Island produced to the extent of $1,751,819 in 1908.

Manufactures.—Rhode Island is distinctly a manufacturing State. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, jewelry, silverware, foundry and machine-shop products, rubber and elastic goods and electrical apparatus. In 1905 there were 1,617 manufacturing establishments representing an aggregate capital of $215,901,375. The number of persons employed was 97,318 and the total amount of wages paid was $43,112,637. Materials used cost $112,872,261. The value of the manufactured product was $202,109,583.

South Carolina.—South Carolina, one of the thirteen original States, ranks 38th among the States in size. It is bounded on the north and northeast by North Carolina, about 300 miles; on the southwest by Georgia, about 275 miles; and on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean with a coast of 190 miles measured in a straight line. Area, 30,989 square miles, 494 square miles of which are water; mean elevation, 350 feet.

Population.—In 1910 South Carolina ranked 26th in population. The growth since the first U. S. Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 249,073; 1800, 345,591; 1810, 415,115; 1820, 502,741; 1830, 581,185; 1840, 594,398; 1850, 668,507; 1860, 703,708; 1870, 705,606; 1880, 995,577; 1890, 1,151,149; 1900, 1,340,316; 1910, 1,515,400, or 26.6 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The State is abruptly divided in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction between the Coastal Plain and the upland Piedmont Plain. The coast, from the northern boundary of the State to Winyaw Bay, is a firm, sandy beach. South of this it is broken by inlets and estuaries, and is fringed with sandy islands, called the Sea Islands, enclosing irregular lagoons lined with salt marshes. Inland for 100 miles the coastal plain is never over 500 feet above sea-level. The soil is generally light and sandy, especially along the western edge of the plain, where the loose sand dunes, covered with pine forests, are given the name of Sand Hills or Pine Barrens.

From the western edge the land rises abruptly to the Piedmont Plain, varying gradually from 500 feet high at its eastern edge to 1,000 feet at the northwest border, where the crest of the Blue Ridge rises still higher to 3,000 feet. The highest point in the State is Rich Mountain, 3,569 feet.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Archæan age contributed principally to the geological formation of South Carolina in the upper half of that State. Cambrian and Silurian deposits appear in detached form in the slightly elevated sections on their southeast border. Tertiary and Quaternary stratification is seen on the coast and in the level pine woods. Cretaceous deposits occur along several of the principal rivers. Cretaceous and Tertiary marls, clays, sands, and quartz are among the coastal strata revealed. Granite and gneiss rocks of Archæan origin are largely in evidence on the Piedmont Plain.

The minerals found in South Carolina are bauxite, clay, coal, copper, gold, granite, graphite, iron, kaolin, lead, limestone, manganese, marble, ochre, phosphate rock, silver, and tin. Phosphate rock, clay, gold, and granite are the most important. The value of the phosphate rock output in 1908 was $989,881. The clay products were valued at $615,248. The value of the granite output was $297,874.

Agriculture.—South Carolina is a cotton and rice State. The figures for the chief crops in 1909 are as follows: Cotton, 1,095,000 bales; corn, 37,041,000 bushels, $33,337,000; wheat, 3,810,000 bushels, $5,563,000; oats, 4,431,000 bushels, $3,190,000; potatoes, 765,000 bushels, $880,000; hay, 81,000 tons, $1,256,000; tobacco, 32,000,000 pounds, $2,336,000; rice, 476,000 bushels, $433,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 87,000; mules, 144,000; cattle, 367,000; sheep, 56,000; hogs, 699,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 200,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of South Carolina are cotton products, lumber and timber products, fertilizers, cottonseed oil, flour and grist mill products, planing-mill products, turpentine and resin, railroad cars and brick and tile. In 1905 there were 1,399 manufacturing establishments representing $113,422,224 in capital, and employing 59,441 persons to whom $13,868,950 was paid in wages. The cost of materials used was $49,968,626 and the value of finished product, $79,376,262.

South Dakota.—South Dakota ranks 14th among the States in area and 27th in the order of admission to statehood. It is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, on the west by Wyoming and Montana. The State is almost a rectangular parallelogram, 200 miles wide and 380 miles long. The area is 77,615 square miles, 747 of which are water. Mean elevation, 2,200 feet.

Population.—In 1910 South Dakota ranked 37th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1890 has been as follows: 1890, 328,808; 1900, 401,570; 1905 (State Census) 455,185; 1910, 583,888.

Physical Characteristics.—The State lies within the Great Plains. The eastern half is smooth, with the broad, gently sloping valley of the James River crossing from north to south. The western half, with many buttes and ridges caused by water erosion, shows the former level of the plateau. This appears especially in the Bad Lands, in the southwestern part of the State. Near the western boundary, rising between the two forks of the Cheyenne River, and covering 5,000 square miles, is the elliptical dome-like uplift of the Black Hills. The highest point is Harney Peak, 7,216 feet above sea-level. The river system consists of the Missouri and its tributaries, the Missouri winding from the middle of the northern boundary to the southeastern corner, where it forms a part of the southern boundary. The valley of the river is comparatively narrow, rising in terraces abrupt on the eastern bank, to the level of the plain, which lies 200 to 300 feet above the stream.

Geology and Mineralogy.—South Dakota's geological conditions indicate Cretaceous formations in nearly every section. Part of the western Missouri Valley territory and the whole of the eastern section of the State have an overlay of glacial drift. Tertiary deposits prevail in the southern and southwestern sections. These deposits pass southward beyond the State boundaries into Kansas and Nebraska. Westward this Tertiary stratification extends into Wyoming. Numerous geological periods are conspicuous among the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Cretaceous deposits include large areas of limestone, clay, and marl. South Dakota exhibits three distinct areas of Archæan rock.

The minerals found in South Dakota are cement stone, chalk, clay, coal, columbite, copper, gold, graphite, gypsum, lead, limestone, mica, natural gas, pumice, petroleum, quartzite, sandstone, silver and tin. In 1909 the output of gold was $6,849,000, and of silver, $107,000. In 1908 South Dakota and Colorado together produced 809,306 barrels of Portland cement, valued at $1,057,433. South Dakota's clay product had a value of $63,847. The output of sandstone was valued at $128,554.

Forests.—The forests of South Dakota are confined to the Black Hills and consist chiefly of pine. The area of the national forests is 1,294,440 acres.

Agriculture.—The fertile areas of the State are the bottom lands of the Missouri. Wheat is the chief crop and in its production South Dakota is in the front rank of wheat-producing States. Following are the figures of the principal crops in 1909: Corn, 65,270,000 bushels, $32,635,000; wheat, 47,588,000 bushels, $42,829,000; oats, 43,500,000 bushels, $14,790,000; barley, 19,910,000 bushels, $8,960,000; potatoes, 4,000,000 bushels, $2,520,000; hay, 804,000 tons, $4,100,000; flaxseed, 5,640,000 bushels, $8,516,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 612,000; mules, 10,000; cattle, 1,997,000; sheep, 829,000; hogs, 805,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 4,225,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 686, representing $7,585,000 in capital. There were 2,492 persons employed and the total of wages paid was $1,421,680. Materials used cost $8,696,831 and the finished output was valued at $13,085,333.

Tennessee.—Tennessee ranks 33d among the States in area and was the third State admitted to the Union. Tennessee extends from the Appalachian Mountains on the east to the Mississippi River on the west. It is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; on the west by Arkansas and Missouri. Length, east to west, 432 miles; breadth, north to south, 109 miles; area, 42,022 square miles, of which 335 are water surface; mean elevation, 900 feet above sea-level.

Population.—In 1910 Tennessee ranked 17th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the first U. S. Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 35,691; 1800, 105,602; 1810, 261,727; 1820, 422,823; 1830, 681,904; 1840, 829,210; 1850, 1,002,717; 1860, 1,109,801; 1870, 1,258,520; 1880, 1,542,359; 1890, 1,767,518; 1900, 2,020,616; 1910, 2,184,789.

Physical Characteristics.—The eastern third of the State is hilly and mountainous, the middle undulating, the west comparatively low and level. From an elevation of 1,264 feet on the east to 200 feet on the west

there is a gradual, irregular slope. The State falls naturally into eight divisions.

1. On the eastern border, the Unaka Range, with many wooded ridges and outlying spurs and with fertile valleys between. Here are high mountains with tops treeless, but covered with luxuriant natural grasses, with the flora of Canada and the climate of New England. The area of this division is about 2,000 square miles.

2. The valley of east Tennessee extends diagonally from northeast to southwest, a region of parallel ridges and narrow valleys. The mean elevation of this division is 1,000 feet. Area, 9,200 square miles.

3. The table-land of the Cumberland Mountains to the west of the East Tennessee Valley. The mountains rise abruptly 2,000 feet above sea-level to the table-land, which is marked by low ridges with shallow valleys between. Most of the surface is covered with native grasses. The summers here are cool and the climate healthful. Area of this division, 5,100 square miles.

4. The Highland Rim, bounding the table-land on the west, reaches an arm on the north and south as far west as the Tennessee Valley, and encloses the Central Basin. Here are many mineral springs. Elevation, 1,000 feet; area, 9,300 square miles.

5. The Central Basin, like the bed of a drained lake, with main slope to northwest. Area, 5,450 square miles. Altitude, 550 feet, varying from 200 to 300 feet.

6. The western valley of the Tennessee River, reaching across the State from north to south, comprises 1,200 square miles of river lowlands and valleys stretching into the highlands. Elevation, 360 feet.

7. The plateau slope of west Tennessee, undulating to the Mississippi, where it ends sharply in steep hills. Mean elevation, 500 feet; area, 8,850 square miles.

8. The low and level alluvial Mississippi bottoms, with many swamps, and lakes abounding in fish and wild fowl. Elevation, 295 feet above the Gulf; area, 950 square miles.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Cambrian and Silurian strata, with underlying deposits of the Azoic age, occupy the mountain borders of eastern Tennessee. From the combination come several colored granites, notably red and green, also asbestos and kaolin. Archæan metamorphic rocks, Cambrian sandstone, and lower Silurian strata are present in considerable areas in the Unaka Mountains, which form a conspicuous physical feature in southeastern Tennessee. More westerly areas exhibit large deposits of Cambrian and Silurian origin. The Cumberland Plateau has extensive Carboniferous deposits. Cretaceous and Eocene strata are found in the section west of the Tennessee River.

The following minerals are found in Tennessee: Alum, asbestos, barytes, borax, clay, coal, copper, copperas, granite, grist-stones, gypsum, hydraulic cement rock, iron, kaolin, lead, brimstone, marble, marl, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphate rock, salt, slate, and zinc. The output of phosphate rock in 1908 was 455,431 long tons, valued at $1,877,221. Iron ore was produced to the amount of 635,343 long tons, valued at $876,007. The smelter returns of copper were 19,710,103 pounds. Other mineral products and their values were: Coal, 6,199,171 short tons, $7,118,499; clay products, $1,236,434; marble, $790,233; limestone, $535,882.

Agriculture.—The soil of the Cumberland Table-land is sandy and porous and best adapted to pasturage, and the growth of fruit, garden vegetables, and sweet potatoes.

The Highland Rim is productive in only a few sections; the rest of the region, called the Barrens, is flinty. Here fruit and wild grass for pasturage are produced, and in the northern part tobacco.

The Central Basin, with its rich, limestone soils, produces Indian corn, wheat, blue grass, and in its southern part cotton. West Tennessee is sandy and mellow, but generally fertile, producing in its southern part cotton, and in its northern part general crops.

The greatest variety of soils is found in the eastern part of the State, and here only the best valleys and river bottoms are fertile enough for farming purposes. The Mississippi bottoms contain a black loam, the richest soil in the State, and produce, besides the general crops, Indian corn and cotton in great abundance.

The principal crops and their farm values in 1909 were as follows: Corn, 78,650,000 bushels, $55,055,000; wheat, 8,320,000 bushels, $9,568,000; oats, 4,000,000 bushels, $2,120,000; potatoes, 2,250,000 bushels, $1,598,000; hay, 675,000 tons, $8,640,000; cotton, 240,000 bales; tobacco, 53,290,000 pounds, $4,156,620.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 324,000; mules, 290,000; cattle, 886,000; sheep, 347,000; hogs, 1,264,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 1,251,300 pounds.

Forests.—Tennessee is a large producer of lumber. The woodlands cover an area of over 27,300 square miles.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of Tennessee include flour and grist mill products, lumber and timber, iron and steel, foundry and machine-shop products, railroad cars, cotton products, cottonseed oil and cake, leather and planing-mill products. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 3,175, with $102,439,481 invested. Persons employed numbered 60,572 and the total of wages paid was $22,805,628. Materials used cost $79,351,746. The value of the output was $137,960,476.

Texas.—Texas is the largest State in the Union and ranks 15th in the order of admission. It is bounded on the north by Oklahoma and Indian Territory; on the east by Arkansas and Louisiana; on the southeast by the Gulf of Mexico; on the southwest by Mexico, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande; on the northwest by New Mexico. Length, north to south, about 800 miles. Breadth, east to west, about 750 miles. Mean elevation, 1,700 feet above sea-level. Coast line, 375 miles. Area, 265,896 square miles. Of this 3,498 square miles are water.

Population.—In 1910 Texas ranked 5th in population among the States and Territories. The growth since the Federal Census of 1850 has been as follows: 1850, 212,592; 1860, 604,215; 1870, 818,579; 1880, 1,591,749; 1890, 2,235,523; 1900, 3,048,710; 1910, 3,896,542, or 27.8 per cent increase in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface in the northwest is covered with mountains, which, in proceeding southeast, subside into hills and undulating plateaus, succeeded on approaching the Gulf of Mexico by low alluvial plains. These extend inland from 20 to 80 miles, are furrowed with deep ravines, and consist for the most part of rich prairie or forest land. The hilly region behind this is formed chiefly of sandstone and limestone ridges, separated by valleys of considerable fertility. In the mountainous region many of the summits are lofty and covered with snow several months of the year. The highest point is Baldy Peak, altitude 8,382 feet.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The elevated region of the upper Rio Grande exhibits an imposing array of Azoic and Paleozoic rock deposits. Most prominent in other sections of Texas are the Tertiary and Cretaceous formations. Tertiary deposits are found largely in eastern Texas. The Cretaceous period occurs mostly in the west. Quaternary and recent geological formations are revealed on the seacoast. The Permian and Jura-Triassic formations are occasionally to be noted in other sections. Western Texas has a large Carboniferous section extending over an area of more than 12,000 square miles. The Tertiary stratification of Texas produces brown and black lignites. Paleozoic deposits, usually Silurian, and in the midst of a large coal field, are found in central Texas.

The following minerals are found in Texas: Bismuth, clay, coal, copper, galena, granite, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral waters, petroleum, salt, sandstone, silver, and tin. The mineral products and their values in 1908 were: Coal, 1,895,377 short tons, $3,419,481; petroleum, 11,206,464 barrels; clay products, $2,066,735; granite, $190,055; sandstone, $154,948; limestone, $314,571; silver, $186,400.

Plant Life.—The large forests of Texas are in the extreme east, long leaf pine in the lower pine barrens, and the short leaf in the higher. Toward the center of the State oak, elm, maple, hickory, sycamore, mulberry, sweet gum, ash, walnut, and osage orange predominate, and in the eastern part the palmetto grows. In the river bottoms are the cottonwood, pecan, live oak, and cypress. On the western border of the Black Prairie, south as far as the Brazos River, extend the Cross Timbers, belts of hardwood, chiefly oak. South and west of this are the treeless regions, with scattered areas of mesquite. Farther west the prairie grasses grow along with the desert flora, such as yucas and cacti.

Agriculture.—The most fertile soils are the alluvial bottom-lands around the lower river courses. The Black Prairie belt is rendered fertile by a peculiar marl, a mixture of clay with disintegrated Cretaceous limestone. Along the coast the soil is generally of sand, in places mixed with clay and forming a black loam. In the northwest are heavy deposits of red potash clay with a small amount of nitrogenous matter. The Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, contains a red sandy loam, needing only irrigation to make it fertile; elsewhere on the southern plateau the soil is thin.

The rivers of Texas offer admirable facilities for irrigation where the rainfall is insufficient. In the southwest, between Robstown and Raymondville, artesian wells are being used for irrigation, and upon this system the prosperity of the country very largely depends.

Texas is one of the leading agricultural States. The figures and farm values of the chief crops in 1909 follow: Corn, 122,250,000 bushels, $92,910,000; wheat, 5,050,000 bushels, $5,959,000; oats, 11,500,000 bushels, $7,130,000; potatoes, 3,000,000 bushels, $3,180,000; hay, 587,000 tons, $6,985,000; cotton, 2,570,000 bales; tobacco, 650,000 pounds, $170,000; rice, 9,894,000 bushels, $7,717,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1909, was as follows: Horses, 1,369,000; mules, 702,000; cattle, 8,268,000; sheep, 1,909,000; hogs, 3,205,000. The wool clip in 1909 was 8,943,750 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing industries in Texas are flour and grist milling, extraction of cottonseed oil, slaughtering and meat-packing, carbuilding, railroad machine-shop construction, brewing and saddlery. Texas had 3,158 manufacturing establishments in 1905, representing $115,664,871 in capital. The number of persons employed was 49,066; the total wages paid, $24,468,942; the cost of materials used, $91,603,630; and the value of the output, $150,528,389.

Utah.—Utah ranks 10th among the States in area and 32d in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It is nearly a rectangle, 270 miles east to west, 345 miles extreme length north to south, and from the line where Wyoming cuts a right angle out of the northeast corner, 270 miles north to south. Area 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water. Mean elevation, 6,100 feet. The State ranks eighth in size among the States.

Population.—In 1910 Utah ranked 42d among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1850 has been as follows: 1850, 11,380; 1860, 40,273; 1870, 86,786; 1880, 143,963; 1890, 207,905; 1900, 276,749; 1910, 373,351.

Physical Characteristics.—Utah is divided nearly equally north and south by the Wasatch Range, curving toward the southwest. On the west of this range stretches the Great Basin with a uniform altitude of 5,000 feet, and on the east, halfway to the boundary line, the Colorado and Grand Rivers follow the general direction of the range.

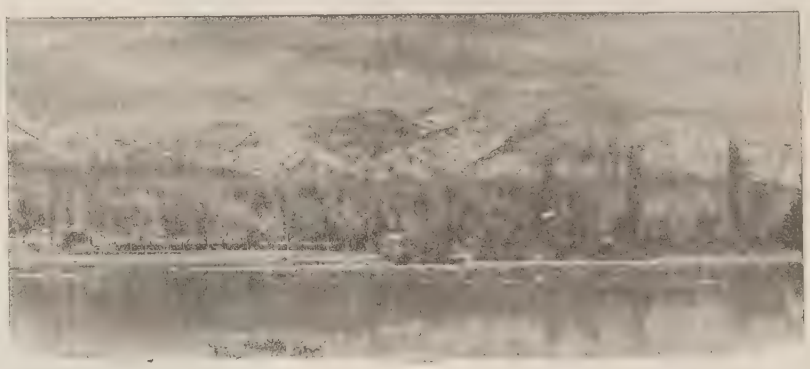
The rugged, broken Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains, 12,000 feet high in places, is crossed in the northeast by the Uinta Mountains with the highest peak in the State, Gilbert Peak, 13,687 feet high. The eastern half of the State, which is a plateau averaging 6,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation, is broken by the isolated mountain groups of Henry, Abajo, and La Sal, from 11,000 to 13,000 feet high and cut by the deep canyons of the Colorado. In the west the Great Basin is crossed by short parallel north and south ranges, 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the valleys. Great Salt Lake, the most prominent natural feature of the State, is 80 miles long and from 20 to 35 miles wide.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Utah possess large geological deposits of Paleozoic, Cretaceous, and Jura-Triassic origin. The eastern or plateau region embraces a very large Cretaceous coal-producing area. The Tertiary area in Utah is also extensive and coal is found in the Tertiary stratification. The cores of several mountain ranges in this State are formed of Archæan and metamorphic rocks. Quaternary deposits prevail in the plains and valleys of the Utah Great Basin. In the plateau region examples of many geological forms can be seen in the great river canyons.

The following minerals are found in Utah: Antimony, asphalt, bismuth, building stones, cement, clay, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, kaolin, lead, salt, silver, sulphur, and zinc. The output of gold in 1909 was $3,844,800 and of silver $4,958,900. The smelter returns of copper in 1908 gave 71,370,370 pounds. Other mineral outputs and values in 1908 were as follows: Coal, 1,846,792 short tons, $3,119,338; clay products, $658,517; granite, sandstone and limestone, $283,414.

Forests.—The national forests in Utah are fourteen in number and have a total area of 7,436,327 acres.

Agriculture.—The soil of Utah is generally a sedimentary loam of sand and clay, in some places rocky or gravelly. Where it is not irrigated, either naturally or artificially, the land is dry and treeless, with sage-brush on the plains and grass on the higher slopes. The Great American Desert is a wide, arid plain sometimes known as the Great Salt Lake Desert.



THE WASATCH MOUNTAINS OF UTAH

Irrigation is being practised more and more in Utah. The soil is one of extreme richness, and where arid only requires water to yield immense crops.

Utah was the first of the Rocky Mountain States to develop agriculture and the first to demonstrate the possibilities of irrigation in the United States. In 1901 reports were received from 18,561 farmers owning 1,301,826 acres, with 956,428 acres of this under fence and 507,115 acres under cultivation. In 1905 the reports showed an increase in number of farms to 21,789 with 1,745,625 acres, of which 1,399,896 acres were under fence and 680,294 under cultivation. The average size of farms is about 212.4 acres, the largest being in the north. The following figures relate to the chief crops and their farm values in 1909: Corn, 408,000 bushels, $355,000; wheat, 6,000,000 bushels, $5,481,000; oats, 2,536,000 bushels, $1,319,000; barley, 520,000 bushels, $343,000; potatoes, 2,700,000 bushels, $1,161,000; hay, 1,088,000 tons, $9,792,000.

Manufactures.—Utah had 606 manufacturing establishments in 1905 with an aggregate capital of $26,004,011. The number of persons employed was 8,052; the total of wages paid was $5,157,400. Materials used cost $24,939,827 and the value of the output was $38,926,464.

Vermont.—Vermont ranks 41st among the States in area and was the first State admitted to the American Union after the Revolution. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. It measures 158 miles from north to south, and from 41 to 90 miles from east to west. It has an area of 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water.

Population.—In 1910 Vermont ranked 43d in popula-

tion among the States and Territories. The growth since the first Federal Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 85,425; 1800, 154,465; 1810, 217,895; 1820, 235,981; 1830, 280,652; 1840, 291,948; 1850, 314,120; 1860, 315,098; 1870, 330,551; 1880, 332,286; 1890, 332,422; 1900, 343,641; 1910, 355,956.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is mountainous, being traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains, which culminate in Mansfield Mountain in the northwest with an altitude of 4,364 feet. The State is drained in the east by the affluents of the Connecticut River, and in the west by those rivers entering Lake Champlain. The rivers are not navigable, but afford excellent water-power. There are a number



VERMONT MARBLE QUARRY 175 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE

of small lakes. Several large islands in Lake Champlain belong to the State.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Azoic and Paleozoic formations prevail in Vermont. Archæan igneous rocks, metamorphosed, appear in the Green Mountain region. West of these deposits are found Cambrian sandrock, Georgian slate, and other varieties. East of the Green Mountains the strata formation is belt-like, of Devonian limestone, and near by, farther to the west, is another belt, but wider, of limestone credited to the Silurian period. There is ample evidence of a glacial movement during the Pleistocene period covering the entire area now occupied by Vermont. The State geological deposits have a wide-reaching overlay of glacial drift.

The following minerals are found in Vermont: Asbestos, coal, copper, gold, granite, iron, kaolin, manganese, marble, mica, mineral waters, limestone, ochre, pyrites, slate, silver, soapstone, and talc. The amount of various kinds of stone quarried in Vermont is very large. In 1908 the values were as follows: Granite, $2,451,933; marble, $4,679,960; limestone, $20,731; slate, $1,710,491.

Agriculture.—In the valleys and western lowlands there is arable land, but the soil of the State generally is stony and unproductive. On the lower lands there are forests of deciduous trees, notably of the rock or sugar maple. Large forests of fir, spruce, pine, and hemlock cover the higher mountain slopes. Not only the hills and slopes, but even the summits of the mountains, are covered with a growth of green, which gives the State its name.

There are over 33,000 farms, with a total area of 4,724,440 acres, about half of which are improved. The chief crop is hay, and, though cereals are largely grown, dairying has developed into great importance. The most important are oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. The State produces more maple sugar and sirup than any other State in the Union, and two-fifths of the entire output of the country. Apples are another staple product. Following are the amounts and farm values of the chief crops in 1909; Corn, 2,405,000 bushels, $1,756,000; oats, 2,608,000 bushels, $1,304,000; barley, 450,000 bushels, $346,000; buckwheat, 176,000 bushels, $134,900; potatoes, 4,650,000 bushels, $2,046,000; hay, 1,099,000 tons, $16,155,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 94,000; cattle, 495,000; sheep, 229,000; hogs, 95,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 1,170,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments in Vermont in 1905 numbered 1,699. The capital invested was $62,658,741. Employment was given to 33,106 persons whose wages amounted to $15,221,059. Materials used cost $32,429,852 and the finished product was valued at $63,083,611.

Virginia.—Virginia, one of the thirteen original States, ranks 32d in area. It is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee, on the west by Kentucky and West Virginia. Its area is 42,627 square miles (27,281,280 acres), of which 2,365 square miles are water. Its greatest dimensions are from the Atlantic southwesterly to Kentucky, 476 miles; the longest line, north and south, is 192 miles. The boundary lines of the State aggregate about 1,400 miles.

Population.—In 1910 Virginia ranked 20th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the first Federal Census in 1790 has been as follows: 1790, 747,610; 1800, 880,200; 1810, 974,600; 1820, 1,065,366; 1830, 1,211,405; 1840, 1,239,797; 1850, 1,421,661; 1860, 1,596,318; 1870 (after the western portion of the State had been set off as the State of West Virginia), 1,225,163; 1880, 1,512,565; 1890, 1,655,980; 1900, 1,854,184; 1910, 2,061,612, an increase of 11.2 per cent in ten years.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State rises in a series of six terraces from northeast to southwest. Tide-water Virginia is penetrated by the Chesapeake Bay and has a shore line of 1,500 miles. The middle section of the State is an undulating plain with an elevation of from 200 to 500 feet and extends to the foothills of the Appalachian Range. The western part of the State is mountainous, the Blue Ridge and Piedmont Ranges crossing the State in a southwesterly direction, and the Alleghanies forming the boundary of West Virginia. The valley section is a broad belt of rolling country, diversified by hills, ridges, and river valleys, lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains. Dismal Swamp, or Lake Drummond, in southeastern Virginia, is the only lake in the State.

Among the interesting natural features of Virginia are the caverns at Luray, the Natural Bridge, and the many cascades in the mountains.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Archæan granites, syenites, metamorphic rocks of a greenish hue, and gneiss form the oldest geological deposits in Virginia. These stratifications are found in the Piedmont Plain. The Coastal Plain, to the eastward, shows Tertiary and Quarternary deposits, indicated by the presence of sand, gravel, and clay. Coal deposits in several counties of the State, located east of the Piedmont Plain, are Triassic in origin. Paleozoic strata predominate in the Appalachian plateau. Cambrian deposits are found in the Blue Ridge elevation. Devonian sandstones and limestones appear in other high locations. The valleys of Virginia are paved with limestone of the Silurian system. Conspicuous among the remarkable geological features of the State are the Natural Bridge and Weyer's Cave.

The following minerals are found in Virginia: Asbestos, barytes, clay, coal, cobalt, copper, gold, granite, graphite, gypsum, iron, kaolin, limestone, manganese, marble, marl, mica, mineral waters, nickel, ochre, pyrites, salt, sandstone, and zinc. The mineral output in 1908 included the following: Coal, 4,259,042 short tons, $3,868,524; Portland cement, 502,225 barrels, $511,118; clay products, $1,499,130; granite, $321,530; limestone, $280,542; slate, $194,356; iron ore, 692,228 long tons, $1,465,691.

Forests.—Virginia has great forests with a great variety of timber, including pine, oak, hickory, elm, poplar, willow, beech, birch, walnut, maple, cedar, mulberry, locust, sycamore, juniper, cypress, chestnut, etc.

Agriculture.—The farm area of Virginia is about 19,907,883 acres, of which about 9,900,000 acres are improved. In tide-water Virginia the soil is thin, light, and sandy, but the mildness of the climate favors garden farming, which is largely followed. Middle Virginia has a subsoil of dark red or yellow clay with rich loams, and along the streams decomposed rock. In the Piedmont division the soils of decomposed sandstone are more fertile than the yellow and grayish soils. The Blue Ridge section has a soil like that in the Piedmont region, but richer in decomposed rock, and particularly adapted to the culture of rich grasses, vines, and fruits. The limestone soils of the Great Valley produce large crops of grass and grain. The amounts and farm values of the chief crops in 1909 are as follows: Corn, 47,328,000 bushels, $35,023,000; wheat, 8,848,000 bushels, $10,175,000; oats, 3,800,000 bushels, $2,052,000; potatoes, 5,520,000 bushels, $3,864,000; cotton, 10,000 bales; tobacco, 120,125,000 pounds, $10,210,625; hay, 606,000 tons, $8,060,000. One of the special and important crops of Virginia is peanuts.

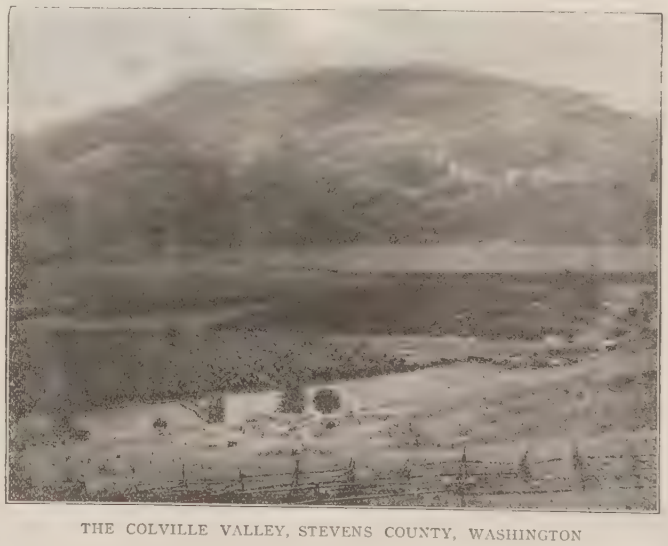
The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was: Horses, 323,000; mules, 54,000; cattle, 875,000; sheep, 522,000; hogs, 774,000. In 1909 the yield of wool was 1,642,500 pounds.

Fisheries.—Virginia has important fisheries and oyster interests. The value of the fisheries in 1908 was $4,715,744.

Manufactures.—Flour and grist mill products, lumber and timber products, smoking and chewing tobacco, railroad cars and machinery, cotton goods and leather are the principal manufactures of Virginia. In 1905 there were 3,187 manufacturing establishments representing capital to the amount of $147,989,182. The number of persons employed was 80,285. Wages aggregated $27,943,058. The cost of materials used was $83,649,149 and the finished product was valued at $148,856,525.

Washington.—Washington ranks 19th among the States in area and 20th in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. On the northwest an inlet of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Georgia separates it from Vancouver Island. It is approximately rectangular in shape, with an extreme length of 360 miles from east to west, and a breadth of 240 miles from north to south. It has an area of 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 are water.

Population.—In 1910 Washington ranked 30th among the States and Territories in population. The popula-



THE COLVILLE VALLEY, STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

tion since the Federal Census of 1860 has been as follows: 1860, 11,594; 1870, 23,955; 1880, 75,116; 1890, 349,390; 1900, 518,103; 1910, 1,141,990.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is exceedingly rugged, being traversed from north to south by the great range of the Cascade Mountains, about 100 miles from the coast. The highest peaks, all extinct volcanoes, are Mount Rainier, 14,363 feet; Mount Baker, 10,827 feet; Mount St. Helens, 10,000 feet; and Mount Adams, 12,470 feet. Eastern Washington, lying between the Cascades and the Columbia River, includes the Yakima and Kittitas Valleys. Western Washington has an abrupt slope to tide-water, and contains a few fertile prairies and much broken mountain land. It contains Puget Sound Basin, Shoolwater

Bay, and the lower Columbia Valley. Puget Sound extends inland about 80 miles.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Azoic period in the State of Washington is represented in its northern part and in the Olympic Mountains. The Miocene Tertiary age deposits occur in the adjoining coast region, embracing in its area the Puget Sound district and the valley of the Cowlitz. Lignite is a prominent deposit in this area. The Cretaceous area includes the San Juan Islands. The volcanic area, in the eastern part of the State, takes in and forms part of the Columbia Plateau, also the Blue Mountains. A lava bed of great extent spreads over that portion of eastern Washington south of the Columbia and Spokane Rivers The lava sheets average more than a thousand feet in thickness. Rivers wear away deep cuts through this mass. This bed of lava is part of the famous Oregon lava field.

The following minerals are found in the State of Washington: Clay, coal, copper, galena, gold, iron, lead, limestone, and silver. The principal mineral products and their values in 1909 were: Coal, 3,024,943 short tons, $6,690,412; clay products, $2,104,289; granite, $870,944; sandstone, $464,587; limestone, $31,660; copper, 162,201 pounds. In 1909 Washington produced gold to the amount of $377,900 and silver to the amount of $38,200.

Agriculture.—The soil is generally fertile. A rich alluvium in a subsoil of glacial drift covers the Puget Sound Basin. On the great plains of eastern Washington and the southern mountain slopes the soil is decayed volcanic material, enormously productive under irrigation. Sage brush, treeless deserts cover the eastern lava plains wherever there is no irrigation. The higher slopes of the north and east are covered with rich grasses, and on the eastern spurs and slopes of the Cascades are open pine forests. Western Washington has some of the finest forests in the world. In the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains there are extensive systems of irrigation, which have proved very successful. The irrigation systems are being much increased. The following are the quantities and farm values of the principal crops in 1909: Wheat, 35,780,000 bushels, $33,275,000; oats, 9,898,000 bushels, $4,751,000; barley, 7,189,000 bushels, $4,601,000; potatoes, 6,970,000 bushels, $3,276,000; hay, 798,000 tons, $11,172,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 330,000; mules, 5,000; cattle, 563,000; sheep, 783,000; hogs, 183,000. The amount of the 1909 wool clip was 4,275,000 pounds.

Forestry.—The wooded area in the State is estimated at 47,700 square miles, or 71 per cent of the State's area. The national forests are ten in number with a total area of 12,065,500 acres.

Fisheries.—Washington has large fisheries and the value of the yield in 1908 was $3,513,238.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures are lumber and timber, flour and grist mill products, slaughter-house and packing-house products, planing-mill products, malt liquors, foundry and machine-shop products and canned fish. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1905 was 2,751, the amount of capital invested being $96,952,621. Employment was given to 35,199 persons, who received $30,087,287 in wages. Materials used cost $66,166,165 and the finished product had a valuation of $128,821,667.

West Virginia.—West Virginia ranks 39th among the States in area and 22d in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; on the east by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; on the south by Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio. The irregular shape of the State results from the choice of rivers and mountain ridges as natural boundaries. The area of West Virginia is 24,170 square miles. It is about 148 miles long, from northeast to southwest, through the body of the State, with two narrow tongues known as "pan handles," one extending north between Ohio and Pennsylvania, and another between Virginia and Maryland.

Population.—In 1910 West Virginia ranked 28th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census of 1870 has been as follows: 1870, 442,014; 1880, 618,457; 1890, 762,794; 1900, 958,800; 1910, 1,221,119.

Physical Characteristics.—The State is hilly and mountainous. The Alleghany Mountains form the Virginia boundary line. A continuation of the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee crosses the State about 20 miles west of the Alleghanies. This range embraces the Flat Top, Cotton Hill, Greenbrier, Gauley, and Rich Mountains. The surface west of these mountains gradually descends to the Ohio River, this river forming the principal water system of West Virginia.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The Paleozoic system is conspicuous in the geological distribution of West Virginian land area. The Archæan age is represented in the northeastern section of the State along the Blue Ridge. The Silurian system prevails west of the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah Mountains. Devonian strata appear still more to the westward. At the crests of the highest elevations in that area Oriskany sandstone occurs, other varieties of this material being found at lesser heights. The Carboniferous area is extensive, two-thirds of the State being overlaid by coal measures, embracing an area of 16,000 square miles. The quality of coal produced in this region is of the highest. Silurian and Devonian deposits prevail in a few counties. Some of these counties include a valuable coal-producing area.

The following mineral products are found in West Virginia: Clay, coal, iron, limestone, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, salt, and sandstone. The coal output in 1908 was 41,659,843 short tons, valued at $40,909,054. The yield of petroleum was 9,523,176 barrels. The clay products had a value of $3,261,736. Stone was quarried to the value of $772,534, limestone being the chief product.

Agriculture.—The various soils of West Virginia are formed from disintegrated rock. In the northeast the soil is sandy and of low fertility, except on the mountains, which have a clay soil even to their tops. In the Ohio Valley a soil of decomposed limestone is very fertile. In the east and south there are large forests of deciduous trees and on the mountains extensive forests of black spruce, white pine and hemlock. There are 10,654,513 acres of farm land in the State, of which about half is improved land. The chief crops in 1909 and their farm values were: Corn, 27,632,000 bushels, $20,448,000; wheat, 4,810,000 bushels, $5,435,000; oats, 2,156,000 bushels, $1,164,000; potatoes, 3,822,000 bushels, $2,599,000; hay, 844,000 tons, $11,225,000; tobacco, 12,600,000 pounds, $1,363,200.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 197,000; mules, 12,000; cattle, 758,000; sheep, 709,000; hogs, 338,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 3,380,684 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures in West Virginia are lumber and timber products, iron and steel, flour and grist mill products, leather goods, glass, coke and machinery. In 1905 there were 2,109 manufacturing establishments representing capital amounting to $86,820,823, and employing 43,758 persons, to whom $21,153,042 was paid in wages. Materials used cost $54,419,206 and the output was valued at $99,040,676.

Wisconsin.—Wisconsin ranks 24th among the States in area and 17th in order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and upper Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. Its greatest length north and south is 315 miles, its greatest breadth 294 miles, these dimensions including the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior and the islands at the entrance of Green Bay, in Lake Michigan. It has an area of 56,066 square miles, including 810 square miles of water.

Population.—In 1910 Wisconsin ranked 13th among the States and Territories in population. The growth since the Federal Census in 1840 has been as follows: 1840, 30,945; 1850, 305,391; 1860, 775,881; 1870, 1,054,670; 1880, 1,315,497; 1890, 1,686,880; 1900, 2,069,042; 1905 (State Census), 2,228,949; 1910, 2,333,860.

Physical Characteristics.—Wisconsin is an elevated undulating plain with an altitude of from 600 to 1,800 feet above the sea. A ridge about 30 miles south of Lake Superior forms the watershed of the State, the ground sloping down in all directions. A high cliff extends along the shore of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. The Mississippi River extends along the western boundary for a distance of 250 miles, and receives the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, and Wisconsin Rivers.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Deposits of the Archæan and more remote Paleozoic ages predominate largely in Wisconsin. In the north-central area of the State the strata formations include Algonkian metamorphic rocks, granite, and several deposits. In the east-central area the deposits are Silurian and include quartzite, slate, and iron ores. Silurian formations occur in many other sections, producing several varieties of limestone. There are a few examples of Devonian in the vicinity of Milwaukee. The Pleistocene glacial drift covering is general throughout the State, the only part not so treated being in the extreme southwest.

The following minerals are found in Wisconsin: Cement-stone, clay, copper, graphite, granite, iron, lead, limestone, mineral waters, and sandstone. The production of iron ore in 1908 was 733,993 long tons, valued at $2,027,208.

Forests.—The total area of State Forest reserve in this State is 234,072 acres. In June, 1906, Congress passed a bill granting 20,000 acres of vacant Government land in the northern part of the State to be used exclusively for forest purposes.

Agriculture.—Wisconsin is chiefly an agricultural State. About 60 per cent of the area of the State is in farm lands, of which about 12,000,000 acres are improved. The northern and eastern parts of the State have an alluvial soil with glacial drift, making a rich, sandy, or clayey loam. In the southwest of the State the soil, a decomposed limestone, is very fertile. The prairie belts extending over the south and west are highly productive, raising the cereals, tobacco, and potatoes in large quantities. Large tracts of cleared forest land have been found to possess a soil adapted to sugar-beet growing. Some of these lands in the northern counties are level or gently rolling, well-watered, and have a clay loam soil adapted to dairying and sheep-raising, the growth of small grains, peas, beans, root crops, clover, and timothy grasses. Red top, blue joint, and other native grasses grow in natural meadows and in openings in the woods. The quantity and farm value of the chief crops in 1909 were as follows: Corn, 50,589,000 bushels, $30,353,000; wheat, 3,484,000 bushels, $3,345,000; oats, 79,800,000 bushels, $31,122,000; barley, 24,248,000 bushels, $13,579,000; rye, 4,727,000 bushels, $3,214,000; potatoes, 26,724,000 bushels, $10,155,000; hay, 3,625,000 tons, $34,800,000.

The number of live stock on the farms, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 669,000; mules, 5,000; cattle, 2,587,000; sheep, 1,034,000; hogs, 1,651,000. The amount of the wool clip in 1909 was 5,525,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—In 1905 Wisconsin had 8,558 manufacturing establishments with a capital of $412,647,051, employing 151,391 wage-earners at a total wage of $71,471,805, and producing an output valued at $411,139,681, an increase of 25.8 per cent over the output of 1900.

Wyoming.—Wyoming ranks 8th among the States in area and 31st in the order of admission to the Union. It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah and Idaho. It is rectangular in shape, and measures 355 miles from east to west and 276 miles from north to south. Its area is 97,914 square miles, of which 320 are water.

Population.—In 1910 Wyoming ranked 50th in population among the States and Territories, including Alaska and Hawaii. The growth since the Federal Census of 1870 has been as follows: 1870, 9,118; 1880, 20,789; 1890, 60,705; 1900, 92,531; 1905 (State Census), 101,816; 1910, 145,965.



TITANOTHERIUM PINNACLE, WYOMING

Physical Characteristics.—The surface of the State is rugged, being diversified by mountains, valleys, plains, and plateaus, the latter covered with nutritive grasses, furnishing admirable pasture for live stock. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the State from the south, terminating in the Wind River Mountains, with an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and snow-capped the entire year. The Shoshone Mountains extend north of the Wind River Range. Running south from the northern boundary to the center of the State are the Big Horn Mountains. Other notable ranges are the Sweetwater, Rattlesnake, Medicine Bow, and Sierra Madre. The highest peak is Fremont's Peak, in the Wind River Range, 13,790 feet. Other high points are Grand Teton Peak, 13,690 feet; Mount Sheridan, 13,691 feet, and Atlantic Peak, 12,700 feet.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The mountain crests of Wyoming are Archæan. The greater part of the prairie country is embraced in the Cretaceous or Tertiary classification. The mountain borders exhibit numerous deposits, including Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary. Granitic or syenitic rock contributes largely to the magnitude of the highest elevations. In many places on the plains the Cretaceous deposits are covered by Tertiary deposits representing various geological periods.

Wyoming is, geologically, the newest land on the continent. It abounds in rich fossil deposits of the Mesozoic period, the remains varying in size from diminutive invertebrate ammonites to the giant dinosaurs of the Jurassic age. Several fossil quarries are operated in southwestern Wyoming, from which many handsome specimens are taken. The fossil fish of the "Green River Tertiary" are notably beautiful and clearly outlined.

The minerals found in Wyoming are coal, copper, gold, granite, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mica, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, salt, sandstone, silver, soda, sulphur and tin. The output of copper in 1908 was 2,416,197 pounds. The coal output was 5,489,902 short tons.

Agriculture.—There are few portions of Wyoming where crops are grown without irrigation. Both grazing and farming have been greatly increased by this means and the system is undergoing large extension. The chief crops and their farm value in 1909 are shown by the following figures: Wheat, 2,297,000 bushels, $2,274,000; oats, 3,500,000 bushels, $1,750,000; potatoes, 1,600,000 bushels, $1,008,000; hay, 665,500 tons, $5,918,000.

The number of live stock on the farms and ranches, January 1st, 1910, was as follows: Horses, 148,000;

mules, 2,000; cattle, 986,000; sheep, 7,316,000; hogs, 21,000. The yield of wool in 1909 was 38,400,000 pounds.

Manufactures.—There were 169 manufacturing establishments in Wyoming in 1905. The aggregate capital invested in them was $2,695,889. Employment was given to 1,834 persons, the annual wages amounting to $1,261,522. The value of the output was $3,523,260.

Forests.—In Wyoming there are eleven national forests with a total area of 8,998,723 acres. These figures do not include that portion of Yellowstone National Park which lies within the State.

Yellowstone National Park.—Mostly within the limits of Wyoming lies the famous Yellowstone National Park, a federal reserve combining some of the most remarkable natural scenery features in the world. The park is a rectangular section, measuring 54 miles east and west and 62 miles north and south, and containing 3,350 square miles. In addition to this, the recently established Yellowstone Forest Reserve, to the east of the park, augments the area by 2,150 square miles, making a total of 5,500 square miles.

The park is located in the most mountainous region of the State, having a mean altitude of 8,000 feet. On the eastern boundary is the Absakora range of the Shoshone mountain system. Other extensive ranges are the Wind River, Teton, and Gallatin.

There are in the park 24 peaks exceeding 10,000 feet altitude. Notable among these are Dead Indian Peak (12,253 feet), Fortress Mountain (12,073 feet), Electric Peak, Mount Humphreys, and Turret Mountain. The mountain ranges are covered with trees mostly conifers, and abound in wild animals, which are carefully protected by Government agents. Among these are a herd of about fifty bisons, one of the few remaining out of the millions once found on the Western prairies.

Many evidences of volcanic activity are visible, notably the lava beds and basalt formations, everywhere except on the Gallatin range. The numerous hot springs and geysers suggest a similar origin.

The Yellowstone Park is generously watered by numerous rivers, principally the Yellowstone, which rises in Yellowstone Lake, and flows northerly, then easterly, joining the Missouri in Montana. Among other rivers are the Lewis, the Snake, and the Gibbon.

The Yellowstone Lake, altitude 7,741 feet, is the largest body of water in the park, having an extreme length of 20 miles and an extreme width of 10 miles. Its outline is extremely irregular, particularly at the south and west, where are four large extensions or "arms." It has a shore line of over 100 miles.

There are two routes by which the park can be readily reached. One is via Yellowstone, Mont., the new Oregon Short Line terminus, which enters the park at the Lower Geyser Basin, near the western boundary. The other route is that via Gardiner, at the northern boundary of the park, reached by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Stage lines, operated under the supervision of the government, make daily trips from both entrances, covering the chief points of interest, the tour consuming about six days for the entire journey through the park.

The Mammoth Hot Springs is the first point of particular interest reached on the road from Gardiner south. Beyond Hot Springs, en route to the Norris Basin, is Terrace Mountain, the gorge known as the Golden Gate, and the Obsidian Cliff.

The Lower Geyser Basin, at which point the stage route from Yellowstone enters the park, is reached from Norris Basin by a ride through beautiful scenery along the Gibbon and Fire Hole rivers. The latter is fed by the water from the geysers.

At the Upper Geyser Basin, still farther south, are numerous fountain geysers, including the Giant, which spouts 250 feet in the air, and the famous Old Faithful. The interval of eruption of Old Faithful is about one hour. At each interval the crater fills with hot water which tosses and churns and moans a while, shooting up a few feet preparatory to breaking forth with a tremendous roar, throwing a great cylinder of scalding water a hundred feet into the air, after which the water leaves the basin, returning to its underground reservoir to collect energy for another eruption.

Yellowstone Lake is the next point visited via the regular stage route, which, turning eastward here, crosses the Continental Divide.

The stage route from the lake lies along the river to the Yellowstone Falls and the Grand Canyon. The canyon is about twenty miles long and in many places reaches a depth of a thousand feet, arising between vast cliffs with rainbow colors, towers, pinnacles, and two beautiful cataracts, one with a fall of 112 feet, the other 300 feet.

THE LEADING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR OVER ARRANGED IN ORDER OF POPULATION

CENSUS OF 1910. AGGREGATE POPULATION REPRESENTED 29,000,000

New York, N. Y., 4,766,883
Chicago, Ill., 2,185,283
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,549,008
St. Louis, Mo., 687,029
Boston, Mass., 670,585
Cleveland, O., 560,663
Baltimore, Md., 558,485
Pittsburg, Pa., 533,905
Detroit, Mich., 465,766
Buffalo, N. Y., 423,715
San Francisco, Cal., 416,912
Milwaukee, Wis., 373,857
Cincinnati, O., 364,463
Newark, N. J., 347,469
New Orleans, La., 339,075
Washington, D. C., 331,069
Los Angeles, Cal., 319,198
Minneapolis, Minn., 301,408
Jersey City, N. J., 267,779
Kansas City, Mo., 248,381
Seattle, Wash., 237,194
Indianapolis, Ind., 233,650
Providence, R. I., 224,326
Louisville, Ky., 223,928
Rochester, N. Y., 218,149
St. Paul, Minn., 214,744
Denver, Colo., 213,381
Portland, Oregon, 207,214
Columbus, O., 181,548
Toledo, O., 168,497
Atlanta, Ga., 154,839
Oakland, Cal., 150,174
Worcester, Mass., 145,986
Syracuse, N. Y., 137,249
New Haven, Conn., 133,605
Birmingham, Ala., 132,685
Memphis, Tenn., 131,105
Scranton, Pa., 129,867
Richmond, Va., 127,628
Paterson, N. J., 125,600
Omaha, Neb., 124,096
Fall River, Mass., 119,295
Dayton, O., 116,577
Grand Rapids, Mich., 112,571
Nashville, Tenn., 110,364
Lowell, Mass., 106,294
Cambridge, Mass., 104,839
Spokane, Wash., 104,402
Bridgeport, Conn., 102,054
Albany, N. Y., 100,253
Hartford, Conn., 98,915
Trenton, N. J., 96,815
New Bedford, Mass., 96,652
San Antonio, Tex., 96,614
Reading, Pa., 96,071
Camden, N. J., 94,538
Salt Lake City, Utah, 92,777
Dallas, Tex., 92,104
Lynn, Mass., 89,336
Springfield, Mass., 88,926
Wilmington, Del., 87,411
Des Moines, Ia., 86,368
Lawrence, Mass., 85,892
Tacoma, Wash., 83,743
Kansas City, Kan., 82,331
Yonkers, N. Y., 79,803
Youngstown, O., 79,066
Houston, Tex., 78,800
Duluth, Minn., 78,466
St. Joseph, Mo., 77,403
Somerville, Mass., 77,236
Troy, N. Y., 76,813
Utica, N. Y., 74,419
Elizabeth, N. J., 73,409
Fort Worth, Tex., 73,312
Waterbury, Conn., 73,141
Schenectady, N. Y., 72,826
Hoboken, N. J., 70,324
Manchester, N. H., 70,063
Evansville, Ind., 69,647
Akron, O., 69,067
Norfolk, Va., 67,452
Wilkesbarre, Pa., 67,105
Peoria, Ill., 66,950
Erie, Pa., 66,525
Savannah, Ga., 65,064
Oklahoma City, Okla., 64,205
Harrisburg, Pa., 64,186
Fort Wayne, Ind., 63,933
Charleston, S. C., 58,833
Portland, Me., 58,571
East St. Louis, Ill., 58,547
Terre Haute, Ind., 58,157
Holyoke, Mass., 57,730
Jacksonville, Fla., 57,699
Brockton, Mass., 56,878
Bayonne, N. J., 55,545
Johnstown, Pa., 55,482
Passaic, N. J., 54,773
South Bend, Ind., 53,684
Covington, Ky., 53,270
Wichita, Kans., 52,450
Honolulu, Hawaii, 52,183
Altoona, Pa., 52,127
Allentown, Pa., 51,913
Springfield, Ill., 51,678
Pawtucket, R. I., 51,622
Mobile, Ala., 51,521
Saginaw, Mich., 50,510
Canton, O., 50,217
Binghamton, N. Y., 48,443
Sioux City, Ia., 47,828
Lancaster, Pa., 47,227
Springfield, O., 46,921
Atlantic City, N. J., 46,150
Little Rock, Ark., 45,941
Rockford, Ill., 45,401
Bay City, Mich., 45,166
York, Pa., 44,750
Sacramento, Cal., 44,696
Chattanooga, Tenn., 44,604
Malden, Mass., 44,404
Pueblo, Colo., 44,395
Haverhill, Mass., 44,115
Lincoln, Neb., 43,973
New Britain, Conn., 43,916
Salem, Mass., 43,697
Topeka, Kans., 43,684
Davenport, Ia., 43,028
McKeesport, Pa., 42,694
Wheeling, W. Va., 41,641
Augusta, Ga., 41,040
Macon, Ga., 40,665
Berkeley, Cal., 40,434
Superior, Wis., 40,384
Newton, Mass., 39,806
San Diego, Cal., 39,578
Kalamazoo, Mich., 39,437
El Paso, Tex., 39,279
Butte, Montana, 39,165
Flint, Mich., 38,550
Chester, Pa., 38,537
Dubuque, Ia., 38,494
Montgomery, Ala., 38,136
Woonsocket, R. I., 38,125
Racine, Wis., 38,002
Fitchburg, Mass., 37,826
Tampa, Fla., 37,782
Elmira, N. Y., 37,176
Galveston, Tex., 36,981
Quincy, Ill., 36,587
Knoxville, Tenn., 36,346
Newcastle, Pa., 36,280
West Hoboken, N. J., 35,403
Hamilton, O., 35,279
Springfield, Mo., 35,201
Lexington, Ky., 35,099
Roanoke, Va., 34,874
Joliet, Ill., 34,670
Auburn, N. Y., 34,668
East Orange, N. J., 34,371
Taunton, Mass., 34,259
Charlotte, N. C., 34,014
Everett, Mass., 33,484
Portsmouth, Va., 33,190
Oshkosh, Wis., 33,062
Cedar Rapids, Ia., 32,811
Quincy, Mass., 32,642
Chelsea, Mass., 32,452
Perth Amboy, N. J., 32,121
Pittsfield, Mass., 32,121
Joplin, Mo., 32,073
Williamsport, Pa., 31,860
Jackson, Mich., 31,433
Jamestown, N. Y., 31,297
Amsterdam, N. Y., 31,267
Lansing, Mich., 31,229
Huntington, W. Va., 31,161
Decatur, Ill., 31,140
Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 30,919
Lima, O., 30,508
Niagara Falls, N. Y., 30,445
La Crosse, Wis., 30,417
Newport, Ky., 30,309
Pasadena, Cal., 30,291
Austin, Tex., 29,860
Aurora, Ill., 29,807
Orange, N. J., 29,630
Lynchburg, Va., 29,494
Council Bluffs, Ia., 29,292
Colorado Springs, Colo., 29,078
San Jose, Cal., 28,946
Lorain, O., 28,883
New Rochelle, N. Y., 28,867
Easton, Pa., 28,523
Zanesville, O., 28,026
Shreveport, La., 28,015
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 27,936
Norristown, Pa., 27,875
Danville, Ill., 27,871
Waltham, Mass., 27,834
Newburg, N. Y., 27,805
Brookline, Mass., 27,792
Meriden, Conn., 27,265
Newport, R. I., 27,149
Watertown, N. Y., 26,730
Waterloo, Ia., 26,693
Waco, Tex., 26,425
Sheboygan, Wis., 26,398
Columbia, S. C., 26,319
South Omaha, Neb., 26,259
Lewiston, Me., 26,247
Nashua, N. H., 26,005
Elgin, Ill., 25,976
Kingston, N. Y., 25,908
Shenandoah, Pa., 25,774
Bloomington, Ill., 25,763
Wilmington, N. C., 25,748
Ogden, Utah, 25,580
Clinton, Ia., 25,577
Madison, Wis., 25,531
Hazleton, Pa., 25,452
Newark, O., 25,404
Chicopee, Mass., 25,401
Muskogee, Okla., 25,278
Battle Creek, Mich., 25,267
Green Bay, Wis., 25,236
Stamford, Conn., 25,138

PHYSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE Dominion of Canada.—The Dominion occupies all the northern part of the American continent, with the following exceptions: the island of Newfoundland (an English colony, with governor of its own) and that part of Labrador dependent upon Newfoundland and not included in the Province of Quebec; and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Canada, therefore, includes all the British possessions in the New World except those already mentioned and the West India colonies, British Honduras (or Belize) and British Guiana.

When in 1763 France ceded her North American territory to England, the name "Canada" was commonly used to describe the new possession. "Canada" first appears officially in 1791 in a constitution given to Upper and Lower Canada, which were virtually the Quebec and Ontario Provinces of to-day.

By imperial proclamation, bearing date May 22, 1867, and brought in force on July 1, 1867, the several Provinces were formed into the Dominion of Canada.

Boundaries, Population, and Area.—The Dominion is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, part of Labrador, Davis Strait, and Baffin Bay; on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska; on the south by the United States.

The Dominion includes all Arctic islands (except Greenland, which is Danish), as well as Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands on the Pacific Coast. Its area is computed to be 3,745,574 square miles. Its population in 1901 (the last census taken) was 5,371,315. According to official estimate to March 31, 1910, of the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, the population has increased to 7,489,781.

Government.—The executive government is vested in the crown of Great Britain, and is exercised by a Governor-General, appointed by the sovereign, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by him.

The supreme legislative power is vested in the sovereign, a Senate, and a House of Commons. Each Province is controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General, and has a separate Parliament called the Legislative Assembly. In Quebec and Nova Scotia there is also a second chamber, a Legislative Council.

The Dominion Parliament has exclusive power over all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the Provincial Legislatures. Bills passed by the Provincial Legislature require assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed within a year by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the sovereign.

Origins of the People of Canada.—At the Census of 1901, the Canadian population was found to be distributed into twenty origin-groups, of which the greatest, those of British origin—English, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial—numbered 3,063,189. Next in order of importance were the French Canadians, numbering in all 1,649,371. Canadians of German extraction came next, with 310,501. The Indian population was given as 93,458, and the half-breeds as 34,481 additional. Other largely represented origin-groups were as follows: Dutch, 33,845; Scandinavians, 31,042; Russians, 28,612; Chinese and Japanese, 22,050; Austrians, 18,178; Negroes, 17,437; Jews, 16,131. The remainder included 3,865 Swiss, 2,994 Belgians, and 35,319 of various, also of unspecified, origins.

Foreign-born Population.—Out of the total population in 1901 there were 684,671 persons of extra-Canadian birth, of whom 124,880 were still unnaturalized. Since all citizens of other parts of the British Empire automatically become citizens of Canada, the total population classed as foreign-born amounted to only 278,788, less than half the total.

In the "immigrant population" the following groups predominated:

English	201,285	(all naturalized)
Americans (U. S.)	127,899	(87,049 naturalized)
Irish	101,629	(all naturalized)
Scotch	83,631	(all naturalized)
Russians	31,231	(11,394 naturalized)
Austrians	28,407	(9,320 naturalized)
Germans	27,300	(20,883 naturalized)
Chinese	17,043	(668 naturalized)
Newfoundlanders	12,432	(all naturalized)
Scandinavians	10,256	(6,094 naturalized)

Of the remaining 36,652 persons, classed with the immigrant population, and representing ten nationalities, and 2,314 miscellaneous, 18,500 were naturalized and 18,152 not naturalized. According to figures furnished by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office, the population, as estimated in 1910, has increased by 2,118,466 since 1901, including 10,862 immigrants not shown by provinces.

SUBDIVISIONS OF CANADA

Province of Alberta.—By act of 1905 parts of former Territories of Athabasca, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan were formed into the Province of Alberta. The Province is bounded on the north by Mackenzie Territory; on the east by Saskatchewan; on the south by the United States, and on the west by British Columbia.

Population.—In 1906 the province had a population of 185,412, more than doubling that of 1901. The principal towns are Calgary; Edmonton, on north bank of the Saskatchewan, the Provincial capital; Strathcona, on south bank of the Saskatchewan, and Medicine Hat.

Physical Characteristics.—The northern region is heavily timbered, broken by patches of prairie. The southern portions are open, rolling country, not timbered except along the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. The drainage is about equally northward and eastward through the Athabasca and Saskatchewan Rivers. Some rivers on the south belong to the Missouri system.

Mineral Resources.—Vast areas are underlaid with rich deposits of anthracite, bituminous, and semi-bituminous coal, and lignite. It is believed that the coal mines of Alberta already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada for centuries. Lignites are now mined at Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Sturgeon, and Victoria. Semi-bituminous is mined at Lethbridge, Tabor, and Woodpecker. The most important anthracite deposit is near Banff, where, at Bankhead, the Canadian Pacific has developed a mine of splendid quality. The hard coal is fully equal to the best shipped from Pennsylvania. Gold deposits are found along the North and South Saskatchewan. Placer mining for gold is carried on near Edmonton. Gold in paying quantities is also found on banks and bars of the Pembino, Smoky, Macleod, and Athabasca Rivers. Veins of galena containing a large percentage of silver have been located. Copper and petroleum are found.



PARLIAMENT HILL AND DOMINION PARLIAMENT HOUSES, OTTAWA, ONTARIO; FROM THE LOCK OF THE RIDEAU CANAL

Climate.—The winters are cold, the mean average temperature at Edmonton being 11.3°, but the warm west wind, called the chinook, tempers the climate. Summers are hot and dry; rainfall small, but the melting snow in the mountains affords an abundance of water for irrigation.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil is rich alluvial loam, but irrigation is necessary for grain and fodder crops. Central Alberta is an immense area of most fertile land. The soil consists of from one to three feet of black vegetable mold, with little or no mixture of

sand or gravel. It is preeminently a ranching country. In southern Alberta, between Macleod and Calgary especially, ranching has given way to model farming, with a rapidly extending system of irrigation. The area of wheat sown in 1900 was 43,004 acres, yielding 797,839 bushels. In 1908 the acreage was 271,000, and yielded 6,842,000 bushels.

Next to ranching interests, the most important branches of agriculture are sheep, hogs, and poultry raising. The raising of beets, for the beet sugar industry, is rapidly becoming prominent, especially in the Raymond district, south of Lethbridge, where a beet sugar factory has been erected.

Manufactures.—Alberta possesses few manufactures. A good beginning has been made at Raymond in the manufacture of sugar. There are nineteen government creameries in operation. There are also private creameries at Didsbury, Knee Hill, Berrydale, and other places. Butter finds a ready market in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

Religion and Education.—There are no statistics of religious denominations in Alberta since its becoming coal had been mined in Vancouver Island, but since then the output has increased rapidly. In 1891 the million-ton mark was reached. In 1907, 1,800,067 long tons were mined, valued at $6,300,235. The main producing mines are found in Vancouver Island, at Nanaimo and Comox, with Crow's Nest Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, a close second. The interior plateau contains a large number of local coal areas, such as Princeton, Nicola, and Bulkley Valley.

Petroleum indications have been found in southeast Kootenay, Caribou, and Queen Charlotte Islands. A large variety of other minerals are found, including platinum, manganese ores, asbestos, mica, cinnabar, and graphite.

Climate.—Various climatic conditions prevail in British Columbia. The climate of Vancouver Island and the coast generally corresponds very closely to that of England—the summers warm, with much sunshine; the winters mild, with few severe frosts. On the mainland similar conditions exist; but in the higher levels winters become cooler. At Agassiz, on the lower Fraser, the average mean temperature is in January 33° and $9,850,216, or over 33 per cent. of the whole. Of the grand total of nearly $10,000,000, $8,330,713 was derived from salmon, $445,000 from halibut, $243,000 from herring, and balance from cod, smelts, trout, shad, sturgeon, clams, oysters, etc. The seal catch amounted to $334,500, fish and whale oil and guano $92,700. The capital invested in the fisheries aggregated $3,158,000; the number of persons employed was 18,220."

Herring is taken off the eastern coast of Vancouver, the present centre of industry being Nanaimo, and the catch is increasing annually and promises to become an important branch of the fishing business. The sockeye salmon, the one most prized for canning, appears in great numbers every fourth year. These years are called "big years," and fishermen and canners make great preparation for them. The year 1905 was a "big year," and a sufficient number of fish were caught to fill 1,167,822 cases of 48 pounds each.

Education and Religion.—A complete system of free education was established in 1872. The control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of members of the Executive Council. The Minister

AREAS AND POPULATIONS OF THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

SHOWING FIGURES FOR THE FOREIGN AND INDIAN POPULATIONS

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	AREA IN SQ. M.	LATEST CENSUS POPULATION PREVIOUS TO 1911	ESTIMATED 1910 CENSUS OFFICE	POP. PER SQ. M.	IMMIGRANT POP. (1901)	CHIEF NON-BRITISH ELEMENT (1901)		INDIAN POP.
MARITIME PROVINCES								
New Brunswick	27,985	331,120 (1901)	1,060,678	11.8 (1901)	17,679	Americans	(5,477)	1,309
Nova Scotia	21,428	459,574 (1901)		21.4 (1901)	23,923	"	(4,394)	1,542
Prince Edward Island	2,184	103,259 (1901)		47.2 (1901)	4,207	"	(764)	254
Ontario	260,862	2,182,947 (1901)	2,687,861	8.4 (1901)	319,494	"	(44,175)	19,671
Quebec	351,873	1,648,898 (1901)	2,154,034	4.7 (1901)	87,536	"	(28,405)	9,166
NORTHWEST PROVINCES								
Alberta	253,524	185,412 (1906)	321,862	0.7 (1906)	66,621	Russians	(14,585)	14,669
Saskatchewan	250,650	257,763 (1906)	377,590	1.0 (1906)				
Manitoba	73,732	365,688 (1906)	496,111	4.9 (1906)	73,741	Austrians	(11,570)	5,906
British Columbia	372,630	178,657 (1901)	321,733	4.7 (1906)	78,621	Americans	(17,164)	25,488
UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES								
Franklin	500,000							
Keewatin	470,416	8,546 (1901)						
Mackenzie	562,182	5,216 (1901)	59,050	0.3 (1910)	12,849	"	(6,721)	15,455
Ungava	354,961	5,113 (1901)						
Yukon	196,976	27,219 (1901)						
TOTAL—Canada	3,745,574	5,371,315 (1901)	7,489,781	1.4 (1901)	684,671	Americans	(127,899)	93,458

a Province. The number of schools in existence in 1907, was 694, of which 8 were Roman Catholic separate, with 426 teachers and 34,338 pupils. The total expenditure for schools was $1,894,791. The provincial normal school had 97 students.

Province of British Columbia.—Situated on northwest coast of North America, is bounded on the north by the Mackenzie Territory and Yukon Territory; on the east by Alberta Province; on the south by the United States, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. Average breadth, about 450 miles; length of coast line, over 1,000 miles. Area, including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, about 312,630 square miles.

Population.—The population in 1901 was 178,657, an increase of nearly 80,000 since the census of 1891. There is besides an estimated population of 29,000 Indians, 13,000 Chinese, and 4,600 Japanese.

Physical Characteristics.—British Columbia occupies the whole of the mountain region from the international boundary to latitude 60°. West of the chain of Rocky Mountains, which forms part of the eastern boundary, three ranges of mountains run approximately north and south. The smaller and lower ranges are, in order from east to west, the Purcell, the Selkirk, and the Gold ranges. Near and parallel to the Pacific Coast extends part of another mountain system, the Coast Range, extending northward to the Yukon Territory and Alaska.

The rivers and lakes occur in deep valleys between the ranges. The Fraser River flows at first northward, then westward around the head of the Gold Range, then almost due south, and reaches the sea not far from the international boundary. The northern half of the Province is imperfectly explored. What British Columbia lacks in navigable inland waterways she makes up by a deeply indented coast line with many magnificent harbors.

Between the Coast and Gold Ranges there is an interior plateau, 100 miles in breadth and 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral production of the Province down to 1908 amounted in value to $299,526,282. Gold, copper, silver, lead, and iron ores abound, but on account of the heavy growth of timber and the obstacles to road-making, prospecting is exceedingly difficult. Iron ore is found both on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, but mined principally on Texada Island in the Strait of Georgia. Lode gold to the amount of $4,055,920 was mined in 1907, and placer gold valued at $828,000. The silver output is produced in connection with lead and copper ores; the output of 17,690 ounces in 1870 increasing to 3,430,417 ounces in 1905. In 1907 the output was 2,745,448, valued at $1,703,825. The principal lead district is East Kootenay, but other districts, as Nelson, Ainsworth, Lordeau, and Slocan contribute in large degree to the general output; 47,738,703 pounds were produced in 1907.

The production of copper has increased from 324,680 pounds in 1894, to 40,832,720 pounds in 1907. At present the Boundary District is the chief producer, but copper is also being developed in the Similkameen and coast district. Until 1864 only some 130,000 tons of in July 64°; the lowest 13° and the highest 97°. To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the summers are warmer, the winters colder, but never severe, and the rainfalls very light.

Soil, Agriculture and Natural Products.—The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet altitude, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet altitude where irrigation is possible. West of the Coast Range are several extensive tracts of arable land of richest quality, notably in the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster region and Vancouver Island. The country is fairly well settled, but much of the land is still wild and uncultivated. Other districts well known for their good soil and agricultural possibilities are Chilcotin, Nechacco, Blackwater, Bulkley, Skeena, and Peace River Valleys.

Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheon, and the country around Kamloops, in the Thompson River Valley. The average yields of grain are as follows:

Wheat, 25.62 bushels per acre; oats, 39.05 bushels per acre; barley, 33.33 bushels per acre.

The Okanagan, Agassiz, and Chilliwock districts are centres of hop culture, producing large quantities, unexcelled in quality. Tobacco is grown in Okanagan, and produces a leaf of extra good quality.

Cattle-raising on a large scale was once the chief industry of the Province; now the tendency is to smaller herds and improved stock. The interior plateau and along the Fraser River Valley is particularly adapted to cattle-raising. Sheep and hogs are raised, but not extensively, sheep-raising being confined to Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands.

Next to her mineral resources in value, British Columbia places her great natural timber reserves. The Province is said to possess the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America. Of the total forest area of Canada, which is 1,657,600,000 acres, 182,750,000 lie within the Province of British Columbia. As far north as Alaska the country is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and river valleys. The Douglas fir predominates, but in the northern portion of British Columbia cypress or yellow cedar, red cedar, hemlock, and spruce are more widely found.

The coast of British Columbia, embracing all the sea front lying between the 49th and the 55th parallels of north latitude, is an ideal field for the fishing industry in all branches. The shore line, on account of its indentations by numerous sounds, bays, and inlets, exceeds 7,000 miles in length, and includes thousands of islands.

The waters are alive with all kinds of fish, from the largest to the smallest, but the principal commercial fishing has been confined to salmon catching.

The report of 1905 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries says:

"For the first time in the history of our record has Nova Scotia been superseded as the banner fish-producing Province of Canada. Although it shows an increase of nearly a million dollars over yield in 1904, yet the Pacific Province heads the list by $1,600,000. The total yield of Canadian fisheries for 1905 amounted to $29,500,000, of which British Columbia contributed

of Education directs the general management through the Superintendent of Education.

In several of the cities high schools have been established, and these receive a liberal per capita grant from the Provincial Government. In 1907 there were 15 high and 373 elementary schools, with 735 teachers and 30,039 pupils (1,355 in high schools). Total expenditure for the year was $864,771. The provincial normal school at Vancouver had 58 students. Victoria and Vancouver Colleges are affiliated with McGill University, Montreal, and have high school and university departments.

The three chief Protestant Churches in British Columbia in the order of their numerical strength are the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Anglican churches. The Roman Catholic Church, the oldest and largest of the ecclesiastical bodies in Canada, is strong, but not so prominent as in eastern Canada. Other denominations within the Province are the Baptist, Lutheran, and Congregationalist.

Province of Manitoba.—Was created a Province with representative institutions by Act of Canadian Parliament, taking effect July 25, 1870. Its boundaries are: on the north, Keewatin District and Winnipeg Lake; on the east, Keewatin and Ontario Province; on the south, United States; on the west, Saskatchewan Province. Area, 73,732 square miles, or about 270 miles square.

Population.—A special census of the Northwest Provinces in 1906 gives Manitoba a population of 808,863, more than three times what it had in 1901. It is growing rapidly, owing to the steady inflow of emigrants from Great Britain, eastern Canada, and in recent years from the United States. Manitoba to-day is the most thickly settled portion of western Canada. Winnipeg is its chief city, with a population of (1906) 90,153.

Physical Characteristics.—The southern portion is a perfectly level plain, the bed of a former lake, through which flows the Red River. It is bounded on the east by the Laurentian Plateau, which covers the eastern portion of Manitoba beyond Lake Winnipeg. Westward arises another prairie steppe, never more than 500 feet above the southern plain, and runs in a northwesterly direction. To the north is an inconsiderable belt of forest, making Manitoba more than two-thirds prairie land. The water area includes part of Lake Winnipeg (260 miles long by 60 miles wide), and Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis, and several others. The chief river is the Red River, which enters Manitoba from the south and empties into Lake Winnipeg; it is navigable as far north as the city of Winnipeg, and was in former days the only means of communication between the Province and the outer world. The Winnipeg River discharges the waters of Lake of the Woods into Lake Winnipeg, but is not navigable on account of rapids.

Mineral Resources.—Some coal of a lignite variety is found in the Souris Valley, but is commercially unimportant. Clays for the manufacture of brick and cement are found, and some plants for that purpose have been established.

Climate.—Is bracing and healthy, the extreme range from 40° below zero to 95° above. Average annual

rainfall over 17 inches, and snowfall (from November to March) 53 inches. The mean temperature for July in Winnipeg is 66°. Spring comes early and sudden. The summers are warm and long; the winters cold; the air dry, and the days bright.

Soil and Agriculture.—Manitoba is preeminently an agricultural Province. Its soil is a rich, black loam. The surface deposits show a high percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cereal grains, especially wheat. "Manitoba No. 1 Hard" wheat, because of its superior milling qualities, has made the Province famous as a wheat producer. The average yield per acre for wheat has been 18.38 bushels. Other prominent crops are oats, barley, flax, potatoes. In 1906 there were 36,141 farms, with a total acreage for all field crops of 4,220,161.

The Government report for 1906 gives a total yield of wheat for the Province of 61,250,413 bushels (an increase of 5,000,000 over the preceding year); oats, 50,692,977 bushels; barley, 17,532,553 bushels; flax, 274,330 bushels; rye, 100,000 bushels; peas, 67,301 bushels; corn, 249,840 bushels.

Stock-raising and dairying have greatly increased and have become an important industry. In 1906 the number of horses in the Province was 215,819; milch cows, 170,543; other cattle 350,969; sheep, 28,975; pigs, 200,500. At least 80,000 cattle are required for home use alone.

Manufactures.—According to the special census of 1906 the total number of manufacturing establishments in Manitoba at that time was 354, with an aggregate capital of $27,517,207; having 10,333 employees, and turning out products valued at $28,155,732.

flows south from the extreme northwest corner and enters the Bay of Fundy near the boundary line of the United States; the St. Croix, which forms part of the boundary, falling into the Bay of Fundy; the Restigouche, flowing into the Bay of Chaleur; the Miramichi, into Miramichi Bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Richibucto, into Northumberland Strait.

A dense forest, principally of spruce, still covers the major part of the Province, although the land is rapidly being brought under cultivation.

There are many lakes. The coast line is 545 miles long, indented by numerous bays.

Mineral Resources.—Extensive areas of granite and trap have been mapped. Sandstone and slate of Lower Paleozoic era lie next to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Sandstone and limestone are more abundant in the southern portion; Cambrian and Silurian rocks border the Bay of Fundy; the interior plain is underlaid by Carboniferous strata. Copper, coal, gypsum, iron, manganese, and graphite are found in great quantities. Also rich deposits of bituminous coal of good commercial value. Building stones of good grade are present. The mineral resources of the Province have not as yet been extensively developed.

In 1901 the principal mineral output was: Copper ore, 25,000 tons; manganese, 6,000 tons; coal, 9,680 tons; gypsum, 89,716 tons; building stone, 385,533 cubic feet.

Climate.—Is healthy and dry (except on immediate coast) and one of great extremes. Temperature ranges from —30° to +95° F. Rainfall averages 40 inches; snowfall, extending from November to April, 75 inches. The mean temperature of St. John is 41°.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil, especially in the valleys, is fertile. The great forests are spruce, fir, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by New Brunswick, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. Length about 300 miles; breadth about 100 miles, with much variation. The island of Cape Breton, separated from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso, forms part of the Province. The total area, including a water area of 360 square miles, is 21,428 square miles.

Population.—The Canadian census of 1901 gives total population of 459,574, an increase of but 2.04 per cent above the figures for 1891. The capital and leading city in population is Halifax. Other principal towns are Annapolis, Antigonish, Digby, Kentville, Yarmouth, Sydney, Truro, New Glasgow, Dartmouth, and Luenburg.

Physical Characteristics.—The southern side of the Province is wild and rocky, covered with forests and dotted with small lakes. The cities and villages are situated on the coast at the heads of numerous bays indenting it. The surface of the peninsula is undulating, and though there are no mountains, there are several ridges of hills which traverse the country in an easterly and westerly direction. The plateau along the east coast rises from 600 to 1,000 feet high. The Cobequid Hills and a trap range are the chief elevations. Short, small streams are numerous, and there are over 400 lakes. In Minas Basin, which penetrates the coast for 60 miles, the flow of the tide from the Bay of Fundy is very strong, and during the equinoxes the rise is often 50 feet. On the opposite shore, at Halifax Harbor, it does not exceed 8 feet.

Mineral Resources.—The eastern range has a core of granite flanked by Paleozoic strata. Carboniferous and Devonian are represented, and Triassic rock also occurs. There are coal seams of great thickness.



CACHE LAKE, NIPISSING DISTRICT, ONTARIO, 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL

Education and Religion.—All national schools are free and non-sectarian. In 1907 there were 1,943 schools, employing 2,480 teachers, and 67,144 pupils; including 7 high schools with 3,870 pupils. Total expenditure for the year was $2,729,917.

In Winnipeg is the University of Manitoba, with affiliated colleges of St. John (Episcopal), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), Manitoba (Presbyterian), Wesley (Wesleyan), and Manitoba (medical). At Brandon is Brandon College (Baptist).

By census of 1901 leading denominations with totals of their memberships are as follows: Presbyterian, 65,381; Methodist, 49,936; Church of England, 44,922; Roman Catholic, 35,672; Baptist, 9,166.

Province of New Brunswick.—Is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec and the Bay of Chaleur; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, and the Bay of Fundy; on the south by the Bay of Fundy, the State of Maine; and on the west by the State of Maine and the Province of Quebec. It forms an irregular square of about 200 miles in extreme length and breadth, and has a total area of 27,985 square miles. It is the second in importance of the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

Population.—The census of 1901 gives New Brunswick a population of 331,120, an increase of only 3.06 per cent above the figures for 1891. The chief towns are St. John (the largest), Fredericton (capital), Moncton, Chatham, and Woodstock.

Physical Characteristics.—Two lines of hills traverse the Province, one following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy, the other starting from the same southwestern angle, and running diagonally across the Province to the northeast. Between the two lies a low plain, sloping down to the east coast. The northwest region of the Province is a rolling country, fertile, and suited for agriculture. There are many fine rivers in the Province. The principal ones are the St. John River, which

tamarack, cedar, maple, birch, ash, and beech. As lumbering has proved more remunerative than farming, the agricultural interests have been slower to develop.

Turnips, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and wheat are successfully cultivated. Apples and plums are largely grown; also the smaller fruits—strawberries, raspberries, etc. In 1907 the total farm land cleared was 1,664,941 acres (37.79 per cent of the occupied area), against 1,405,615 in 1901. The land in crops was 1,087,626 acres; in orchard and garden, 16,290. The number of horses was 65,784; milch cows, 128,706; other cattle, 130,937; sheep, 250,546; swine, 97,091.

The fisheries, both sea and river, are extensive. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world is to be had in the Province; the fishing on the Restigouche River being especially celebrated. Cod, lobsters, herring, smelts, and sardines are abundant. Fish packing is an extensive industry. The total value of the fisheries in 1906 was $4,905,225.

Manufactures.—The most promising industry is lumbering and the manufacture of wood-pulp. There are also manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, paper, machinery, canned goods, and the preserving, drying, and canning of fish. In 1906 there were 628 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of $26,792,698, which turned out products valued at $22,133,951.

Religion and Education.—The total membership of the principal denominations is as follows: Roman Catholic, 125,698; Baptist, 80,874; Church of England, 41,767; Presbyterian, 39,496; Methodist, 35,973.

In 1907 the number of schools was 1,766, with 1,874 teachers, and 66,422 pupils. The Provincial University at Fredericton is the chief seat of learning. There is also the Mount Allison University (Methodist), at Sackville, and a college at Memramcook.

Province of Nova Scotia.—Is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus 14 miles wide.

It is bounded on the north by Northumberland Strait

Minerals of all kinds abound. The production for the year ended September 30, 1907, was as follows: Gold 15,006 ounces; coal mined, 5,730,660 tons; coke, 493,102 tons; gypsum, 332,345 tons; limestone, 458,601 tons; cement, 58,762 barrels.

Climate.—On account of ocean influence there are no great extremes. The average temperature in summer is 45.6°, in winter 25° F., and rarely reaches zero. Average rainfall is 38.1 inches, and snowfall 75.4. Fogs prevail along the coast. The climate is remarkably healthy and is the most temperate of all the Provinces of Canada.

Soil and Agriculture.—The Province is well adapted to agriculture and especially to growth of fruit. The soils, with the exception of hilly districts, are alluvial and fertile. In the valleys fruit and cereals are much cultivated, oats, hay, barley, buckwheat, wheat, and rye being the principal cereals, and apples the principal fruit. The apple crop, especially that grown in the Annapolis Valley, is celebrated. For 1908 this was about 800,000 barrels. Diking has reclaimed much of the marsh land from the sea, and the land produces 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre.

In 1907 the total farm land cleared was 1,834,802 acres (36.32 per cent of area occupied), against 1,244,275 in 1901. The land in crops was 883,472 acres; in orchard and garden, 54,051. The number of horses was 63,418; milch cows, 143,362; other cattle, 198,861; sheep, 384,940; swine, 78,811; poultry, 1,040,467.

Spruce and pine are the principal timber found in the Province, and their shipments to England and Europe form a considerable trade. In 1901, $1,272,653 worth of spruce, $237,814 worth of hemlock, and $144,907 worth of pine alone were sold. The total value of forest products amounted to $3,409,528.

Dairying forms also an abundant branch of agriculture; 5,838,088 pounds of cheese were made in 1901, and 1,100,000 pounds of cream for butter disposed of. The fisheries are important. In 1906 the value of the

catch was $7,790,160. Cod, lobsters, mackerel, haddock, pollock, and hake are caught in great numbers.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of wood-pulp, which is exported in large quantities to England, is important. There is a large number of shipyards. Canning, drying, and preserving fish form one of the most important branches of manufactures. The total number of establishments in 1906 of all manufactures was 909, with total capital of $75,089,191; 24,237 employees; and productions amounted in value to $32,574,323.

Religion and Education.—The number of memberships of the leading denominations is as follows: Roman Catholic, 120,578; Presbyterian, 106,381; Baptist, 83,233; Church of England, 66,107; Methodist, 57,490.

In 1907 there were 2,465 schools, with 2,626 teachers and 100,007 pupils, supported at a total expenditure of $1,040,805.

For higher education there is in the Province: King's College, at Windsor; Dalhousie College, at Halifax; Arcadia University, at Wolfville; St. Francis Xavier's College, at Antigonish, and St. Anne's College, in the County of Digby.

Province of Ontario.—The most populous and wealthy Province of Canada, is bounded on the north by James Bay and Keewatin District; on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and the State of Minnesota, and on the west by the Province of Manitoba. Its extreme length, from northeast to southwest, is about 525 miles; from east to west nearly 1,100 miles, with an extreme width of 650 miles. Its land area is 220,508 square miles, which with additional water area of 40,354 gives the total area in square miles as 260,862. The water area is exclusive of the Canadian portion of the great lakes and of the St. Lawrence River.

Population.—The population of the Province in 1901 was 2,182,947, of whom about 21,000 were Indians; the increase since last census (1891) being but 3.25 per cent.

Toronto, its chief city and capital, is the second city in size in the Dominion. Other cities are Ottawa, capital of the Dominion of Canada; Hamilton, London, Kingston, Brantford, Guelph, and St. Thomas.

Physical Characteristics.—There are no ranges of mountains in Ontario, and the surface is undulating. The Laurentian hills, including the Laurentian Plateau, are to the north of the Province. The plateau, sometimes called the Laurentian Highlands, rises to a height of 1,200 feet. The southern half of the Province is part of the St. Lawrence lowlands. These lowlands, especially the western portion, the peninsula between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, form the chief agricultural district.

The principal rivers are the Ottawa, which forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, and empties into the St. Lawrence, and in the northwest, the Moose and the Albany, emptying into James Bay.

In the southern half of the Province there are no large lakes, but in the western part there are several—the largest being Lakes Nipigon, Nipissing, Simcoe, and Lake of the Woods. The principal bays are the Great Georgian Bay, Burlington, Long Point, and Owen Sound.

Mineral Resources.—The northern and central region is Archæan and Huronian—of ancient crystalline rocks. The lower lands of the southern portion have Paleozoic strata. The Province is rich in minerals, which are found chiefly in the Huronian rocks.

The Province is especially rich in mineral deposits. Iron, gold, silver, nickel, manganese ore, and copper are abundant. A new mining district near Lake Temiskaming produces ores extremely rich in silver and cobalt. The nickel deposits of Sudbury, north of Georgian Bay, are the only great source of nickel in America. The petroleum fields of Lambton have produced as high as 30,000,000 gallons of crude oil a year. Salt wells on the shores of Lake Huron and gas fields near Niagara and also west of Detroit are among the many valuable mineral assets of the Province.

The output of minerals and metals for the year 1907 was valued at $25,019,373—the highest record, and an increase of 12 per cent over 1906. The principal mineral products and their value were as follows:

Pig iron (286,216 tons), $4,716,857; nickel, $2,271,616; copper, $1,045,511; crude petroleum, $1,049,631; silver, $6,157,871; brick and tile, $3,082,057; Portland cement, $2,777,478.

Climate.—The range of temperature is very great, from 12° below to 90° above zero. The average temperature for January is 21°, minimum 10° below zero; the average for July is 68°, maximum 90°, but rare (the ordinary maximum is 80°). The mean temperature at Toronto is 45°, and the annual rainfall 26 inches. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the climate is always healthful and bracing.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soils are fertile loams and sandy clays; in the south the black loam is of excellent quality and highly productive. The richest and most cultivated portion of the Province is the peninsula between the Ottawa River and Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron.

Northern Ontario until a few years ago was entirely given up to the lumbermen, but now settlers are opening the country, and thousands of acres lying in the unorganized districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River have been found to be as fertile as any in the Province. In 1907 the total farm land cleared was 14,123,742 acres, or 57.86 per cent of the total occupied area, against 13,223,313 in 1901. The land in all crops was 9,764,724 acres; in orchard and gardens, 326,290. There were 725,666 horses; 1,152,071 milch cows; 1,174,165 other cattle; 1,106,083 sheep; 2,049,666 swine; 13,426,076 poultry. Forty-six per cent of the surface of the Province is still covered by forests. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and some tobacco. Fruits are abundant, especially apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes. In 1905, 986,329 acres of wheat were grown, producing 21,516,588 bushels; 2,668,416 acres of oats, producing 105,563,572 bushels; 5,702 acres of tobacco and 31,380,749 bushels of apples. The vineyard area was 13,719 acres.

The total value of the fisheries in 1906 was $1,734,856, trout, whitefish, pickerel, herring, and eels being the principal sources of revenue.

Manufactures.—The natural resources of the Province for manufacturing absorb probably half of the capital invested in manufacturing in Canada. The principal articles produced are iron and steel, railway cars, cotton and woolen goods, flour, lumber, doors, sashes, window frames. There is a considerable packing industry. In 1906 Ontario had 7,996 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of $397,484,705; 189,370 employees; and an annual output valued at $367,850,002,—somewhat more than 50 per cent of the entire value of all products manufactured in the Dominion of Canada for that year.

Religion and Education.—The Methodists lead in membership, with a total (1901) of 666,388. The other leading denominations and the number of their membership are as follows: Presbyterian, 477,386; Roman Catholic, 390,304; Church of England, 367,937; Baptist, 116,320.

In 1907 there were 5,819 public schools with 8,859 teachers, and 396,716 pupils; 449 Roman Catholic separate schools, with 1,034 teachers, 51,502 pupils; and 268 other schools, with 35,974 pupils. Total expenditure was $8,769,876. There is a Provincial university—Toronto—with an affiliated college; other seats of learning are Queen's College at Kingston, Victoria and Trinity Universities, and Wycliffe, St. Michael's, Knox, and Huron Colleges. There are also the University of Ottawa (Catholic) and MacMaster University at Toronto (Baptist).



VICTORIA JUBILEE BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Province of Prince Edward Island.—The smallest and most densely populated of all the Provinces of Canada. It lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick by the Northumberland Strait. Area, 2,184 square miles; length, about 130 miles; greatest breadth, 34 miles.

Population.—Its population at last census (1901) was 103,259, an increase of 5.34 per cent above the census of 1891.

Charlottetown, its capital, is connected by rail with all the principal points of the island. Other towns are Summerside, Georgetown, and Souris.

Physical Characteristics.—The coast line presents a succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The surface is undulating, nowhere over 400 feet high. There are numerous streams and springs, affording abundant supply of water.

Mineral Resources.—All the rock formation is sedimentary, chiefly sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of the Triassic System. The prevailing rock is a Triassic reddish sandstone.

Some structural materials of stone and clay are found in small quantities.

Climate.—Much milder than on adjoining continent. During summer the temperature seldom varies from 75° to 80° F. The average mean temperature is 43° F., and the range from 10° to 80° F. Rainfall averages 31.7 inches; snowfall 92.7 inches. Fogs, prevalent on the mainland, are not frequent on the island.

Soil and Agriculture.—The country is well adapted to agriculture; the soil is rich and of good depth.

In 1907 the total farm area cleared was 760,036 acres, or 63.69 per cent of the occupied area. The principal products are wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, apples, and pears. Cattle, sheep, horses, and swine are raised.

The total value of agricultural products in 1901 was $7,467,663.

The fisheries are valuable, yielding $1,168,939 in 1906. Mackerel, cod, herring, lobsters, and oysters are the principal fish taken.

Manufactures.—The manufactures are restricted chiefly to linen and flannels. There are also boot and shoe factories, several tanneries, pork-packing establishments and ship-building and ship-repairing yards. In 1903 there were 41 cheese factories, producing 2,729,556 pounds of cheese, valued at $279,752. The total products of the 285 manufactories in 1906 were valued at $1,851,615.

Religion and Education.—The census of 1901 gives membership of leading denominations as follows: Roman Catholic, 45,796; Church of England, 5,976; Presbyterian, 30,750; Methodist, 13,402; Baptist, 5,905.

Education is free and compulsory. There were, in 1907, 479 schools with 572 teachers and 19,036 pupils. The total expenditure was $170,327. For higher education there is Prince of Wales College and normal school at Charlottetown.

Province of Quebec.—The oldest Province and one of the largest of the Dominion. Bounded on the north by the Territory of Ungava; on the east by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the south by the Bay of Chaleur, the Province of New Brunswick, the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, and the Province of Ontario; on the west by the Province of Ontario and James Bay. Its greatest length—east and west—is nearly 1,000 miles; breadth, about 300 miles. Area, about 351,873 square miles, including the island of Anticosti and the Magdalen group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which belongs to Quebec.

Population.—The last Canadian census (1901) gives the Province a population of 1,648,898, an increase over preceding census of 1891 of 10.77 per cent.

Its chief city is Montreal and its capital Quebec. The other principal towns in order of population are Hull, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, and Lévis.

Physical Characteristics.—The Notre Dame Mountains, a continuation of the Appalachian Range, extends along the whole south side of the St. Lawrence River. The Laurentian Mountains skirt the northern bank of the same river, finally running westward to the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

The Province abounds in rivers, bays, and lakes. The St. Lawrence, the principal river, flows through almost the entire length of the Province, and is navigable as far as Montreal for ships of 5,000 tons. Above Montreal the St. Lawrence receives the waters of the Ottawa River, whose length is over 600 miles. The St. Maurice, which rises in Lake Oskelaneo and flows into the St. Lawrence, is over 350 miles in length and remarkable for its flow of water and its falls. The Saguenay, rising in Lake St. John, flowing into the St. Lawrence at Tadousac, is one of the most noted bodies of water in the world, and varies in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet. The rivers Batiscan, Sainte Anne, Jacques Cartier, and Montmorency also enter the St. Lawrence. The largest lakes in the Province are Lake Mistassini, area 975 square miles; Lakes St. John, Temiskaming, Temiscouata, St. Louis, St. Peter, and St. Francis, the last three formed by the St. Lawrence River.

The principal islands of the St. Lawrence are: Island of Montreal, Island of Orleans, and the Magdalen Islands, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 50 miles north of Prince Edward Island.

Mineral Resources.—The Laurentian formation, extending through the central portion of the Province, holds thick beds of limestone and iron ore, phosphate, mica, and large deposits of graphite. Further west the Laurentian formation is succeeded by Potsdam lime-

stone, above which is found dolomitic limestone, and the limestone of the Lower Silurian System, known as Chazy and Trenton, affording the best building stone in the Province.

Asbestos of the best quality is found in the southeastern part of the Province, and constitutes the world's greatest supply of the mineral. Mica is also extensively mined, and, in a lesser extent, copper, gold, and iron. The report of the Bureau of Mines for 1901 gives a total value of $1,284,424 on the product of the asbestos mines for the year—employment was given to 1,500 to 2,000 man. The total mineral products for the year, including iron ore, copper, mica, and structural materials of stone and clay, were valued at $2,960,704.

Climate.—The cold in winter is generally steady, the thermometer often registering 20° below zero; the snow lies on the ground from November to April. The mean temperature at Montreal is 42°, and the extreme range is from 20° below to 91° above F. The average rainfall at Montreal is 27 inches. The summers are warm and pleasant; the temperature rarely exceeds 90°. The autumn, which lasts from six to eight weeks, is the finest season of the year.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil is rich and loamy. Farming is the chief industry, especially in the large valleys of the St. Lawrence, on the Ottawa, Matapedia, and Richelieu Rivers, and in the whole region of Lake St. John. The lands adjoining the north of the State of Vermont are given to stock-raising. Dairying has become an important branch of agriculture.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, buckwheat, clover, hay, and corn. The field crops in 1901 amounted in value to $44,851,108. Other principal sources of agricultural revenue and value for the year were: Dairy products, $20,207,826; meats, etc., animals slaughtered on farm, $8,006,328; live stock sold, $6,006,486; eggs, $2,007,300; fruits and vegetables, $2,564,801; maple sugar, $1,356,480; the total from all sources of farm products being $86,390,881.

The fisheries of Quebec are important, the principal fish caught being the salmon and cod, although herring, lobsters, trout, halibut, mackerel, and smelts are also caught. The total value of fisheries in 1906 was $2,175,035.

The Province is rich in forest lands, and the numerous rivers and their branches make the handling of timber easy. Along the rivers St. Lawrence and Manikuagan and the Gulf the timber is of good quality and quantity. Westward of the Manikuagan and as far as the watershed of the Gatineau the best pine is to be found. In the Saguenay district there are vast quantities of pine, spruce, larch, and other valuable woods. In the Lower and Upper Ottawa regions are vast forests of poplar, white and red pine, birch, spruce, cedar, walnut, and maple. The area of land on which lumber of merchantable value is to be found is about 116,521 square miles, of which 43,168 are covered with red and white pine. The total value of timber products in 1901 was $18,969,716.

Manufactures.—Quebec has an abundance of waterpower. The Lachine Rapids above Montreal furnish power for large electrical works. Power is also furnished from the Richelieu River at Chambly. From these sources the power is derived for the operation of street railways, and also for the lighting of the city of Montreal. Shawenogan Falls, on the river St. Maurice, furnishes like service to the city of Quebec.

The chief manufactures are wood-pulp, paper, wooden and cotton goods, leather, dairy products, boots and shoes. The manufacture and export of cheese has increased rapidly. In 1906 Quebec had 4,965 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of $255,479,662; employing 119,008 persons; and a total annual production valued at $210,861,648.

Religion and Education.—The statistics for 1901 give members of leading religious denominations as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,429,260; Church of England, 81,563; Presbyterian, 58,013; Methodist, 42,014; Baptist, 8,480. Quebec is the chief seat of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

In 1907 there were 6,417 schools, taught by 10,829 teachers, with an attendance of 347,616 pupils. The total expenditure for education for the year was $4,591,391. There are also numerous agricultural, commercial, and classical schools. There are three universities: McGill University at Montreal, Bishop's College at Lennoxville (both Protestant), and Laval University at Quebec (Roman Catholic).

Province of Saskatchewan.—In 1905 parts of the Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca were formed into the Province of Saskatchewan, with total area of 250,650 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles are water area.

The Province of Saskatchewan now includes the eastern half of the former Territory of Athabasca and almost all the Territory of Assiniboia, and is bounded on the north by Mackenzie Territory, east by Manitoba and Keewatin, south by the United States, and west by Alberta.

Population.—In 1906 Saskatchewan had 257,763 inhabitants, a gain of 166,484 in five years.

The principal towns are Regina, the capital of the Province, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, and the terminus of the Arcola branch from the southeast; Prince Albert (1906), 3,005, on the Saskatchewan River, near the centre of the Province; Moose Jaw, situated in one of the best wheat sections; Saskatoon, at the junction point of the line running from Regina to Prince Albert.

Physical Characteristics.—Most of Saskatchewan is wooded country, broken by prairie openings, and with abundant streams and small lakes. It belongs to the plains type topographically.

There are many large lakes. Reindeer Lake has an area of 2,436 square miles and is 1,150 feet above the sea-level. Lake Athabasca, part of which is in Alberta Province, 690 feet above sea-level, with an area of 2,842 square miles, is the largest. The principal rivers are the Saskatchewan, about 900 miles long, and the Churchill River, in the northern part, 900 miles long. The general elevation is from east to west.

Geology and Minerals.—The region is drift-covered, the soils being drift and alluvial. Coal in abundance is found in the south, in districts drained by the Souris River.

Climate.—The atmosphere is dry and clear. Winters long and cold, summers short and hot. The mean summer temperature at Battleford is 61.4°, winter 7.1°. The central portion of the Province is much colder. The average rainfall is 14 inches.

Soil and Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests.—The southern half of the Province may be divided into agricultural and grazing sections. The eastern portion, for a distance of 120 miles west of its eastern boundary, is a continuation westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba. Its agricultural possibilities, especially for wheat-raising, are most favorable. The soil is rich, the climate matures plant life rapidly; there is an absence of rust, due to dryness of climate, and also an almost total absence of insect foes. Wheat is the staple cereal; oats, barley, and root crops are also grown in large quantities.

Dairying is another branch of agriculture that has proved most successful, especially in the eastern and northeastern districts, where mixed farming is eminently suitable. Sheep and hogs are extensively raised. Over 1,000,000 pounds of dairy and creamery butter were made in 1906.

In 1906 there were 55,971 farms, against 13,380 in 1901. The acreage of field crops was 3,271,436. The number of horses was 240,566; milch cows, 112,618; other cattle, 360,236; sheep, 121,290; swine, 123,916.

The series of lakes north of the Saskatchewan River are well stocked with fish. Pike, lake trout, sturgeon, and whitefish abound and are available for export as well as for home consumption. North and east of the arable part of Saskatchewan stretch extensive tracts of the finest spruce timber, which in time will prove very valuable, but as yet have not been exploited.

Manufactures.—In 1906 Saskatchewan had 80 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of $3,973,075; and an annual output of products valued at $2,520,172.

Education and Religion.—The system of education, framed by the Canadian Parliament, was severely criticized as sectarian, unduly favoring the claims of the Roman Catholic minority. A compromise was effected, whereby religious instruction at the end of the school day was given those who demanded it. As yet no statistics have been published as to the number of schools and attendance. The leading denominations are Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist, and Baptist.

The Northwest Territories.—These now include all the territory formerly known as Rupert's Land, and all that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, except the District of Keewatin and the Territory of Yukon. They are Franklin, Mackenzie, and Ungava.

These immense territories are bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, and Labrador; on the south by the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and part of British Columbia, and Keewatin District; on the west by Yukon Territory and Beaufort Sea. Area, 1,417,143 square miles. In 1901 the estimated population was 11,000.

Physical Characteristics.—It is a vast region, practically unexplored, and almost wholly unknown. The chief river is the Mackenzie, flowing into the Arctic Ocean. The principal lakes are the Great Bear and Great Slave. These Territories, formerly under control of the Hudson's Bay Company, were the chief sources of the supply for the fur trade. Game of all kinds is still to be found within its borders, especially caribou and musk-ox.

The Territories are believed to be rich also in various kinds of minerals, but nothing has been done to develop them.

District of Keewatin.—Is bounded on the north by Franklin Territory and the Arctic Ocean; on the east by Hudson Bay; on the south by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and on the west by the Province of Saskatchewan and the Territory of Mackenzie. Area, 516,571 square miles.

Population.—In 1901 the estimated population was 9,800, the majority being Eskimos. There are only a few scattered settlements: York Factory, at the mouth of the Nelson River; Fort Churchill, at the mouth of the Churchill River, and Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg, being the principal ones.

Physical Characteristics.—The greater part of the surface is hilly and mountainous, but there are no large ranges of mountains nor high peaks.

There is a considerable area of fertile land, but the climate is too cold for luxuriant vegetation. The principal rivers are the Churchill and the Nelson, which traverse the District and flow into Hudson Bay.

The country is well wooded and game of all kinds abounds. Hunting, lumbering, and fishing are the chief occupations. The southern portion may in time become important on account of the many waterfalls and rapids which occur in rivers within easy access of Hudson Bay, and which may be eventually turned to account for manufacturing purposes. The northern part is rocky and barren, and its streams and lakes are icebound for the greater part of the year.

Some valuable metals, such as gold, copper, and silver, have been found, but the mines have not yet been developed.

Yukon Territory.—The most northwesterly Territory in the Dominion of Canada. Bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Territory of Mackenzie; on the south by British Columbia and Alaska, and on the west by Alaska. Area, 196,976 square miles.

Population.—In 1901 the estimated population was 27,219, almost wholly made up of miners and those attracted by the gold discoveries.

Physical Characteristics.—The surface is in general a plateau, 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, above which rise numerous ranges and hills; Mount Logan (18,540 feet), near Mount St. Elias, on the extreme western border, is the highest mountain. The principal river is the Yukon, which flows through the Territory from south to north and is navigable for most of its way.

Mineral Resources.—The Territory is rich in minerals, especially gold. The Klondike region, situated in 64° north latitude and 500 miles below the headwaters of the Yukon River, is the most productive of all the mining localities. Six-sevenths of the gold discovered comes from placer mining, the richest deposits lying well toward bed-rock in gravel solidly frozen. The output of gold in 1897 was $2,500,000, in 1900 $14,500,000, and in 1904 $10,337,000, in 1906 $5,257,739, in 1907 $3,150,000, in 1908 $3,600,000.

Climate.—The climate is extremely cold, reaching a temperature of 50° and 60° below zero in winter. The summers are short but hot and the summer days long.

Soil and Agriculture.—Little is attempted in agriculture, although a few vegetables and some cereals can be grown in the short summer period.

There are no manufactures, although lumbering may become an important industry, as some parts of the Territory are rich in timber, especially in spruce and poplar.

Government.—The Territory is governed by a commission and executive council of ten members, five of whom are elected by the people. It sends one member to the House of Commons at Ottawa.

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ANALYSIS OF LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Abyssinia, an empire of East Africa, lying between Lat. 6° and 15° N., and Long. 35° and 43° E. Includes kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, Shoa, etc. *People,* Ethiopian. *Religion,* Coptic Christian. *Industries,* agriculture and stock-raising. *Exports,* coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and hides. *Capital,* Adis Abeba. *Emperor,* Menelik II, acceded March 12, 1889. *Area,* 200,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 9,000,000 (est.).

Afghanistan, an Asian kingdom, lying between Lat 29° 30′ and 38° 35′ N., and Long. 60° 50′ and 74° 50′ E. Divided into 4 provinces. *People,* Iranian. *Religion,* Mohammedan. *Industries,* agriculture, mining, and silk and woolen goods. *Exports,* cereals, fruits, metals, precious stones, and textiles. *Capital,* Kabul. *Amir,* Habibulla Khan, acceded Oct. 3 1901. *Area,* 250,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,500,000 (est.).

Argentine Republic, a republic of southern South America, lying between Lat. 22° and 55° S., and Long. 53° and 70° W. It includes 14 provinces and 10 territories. *People,* mixed Spanish, Indian, and Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. *Exports,* gold, silver, cotton, cereals, and live stock. *Capital,* Buenos Aires. *President,* Saenz Pena, acceded March 12, 1910. *Area,* 1,135,840 sq. m. *Pop.,* 6,489,023 (est.).

Provinces

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Buenos Aires	117,777	Mendoza	56,5[illegible]
Catamarca	47,631	Salta	62,184
Cordoba	62,160	San Juan	14,[illegible]15
Corrientes	32,580	San Luis	7,818
Entre Rios	28,784	Santa Fé	50,[illegible]10
Jujuy	18,977	Santiago del Estro.	31,[illegible]04
La Rioja	34,546	Tucuman	8,[illegible]20

There are 10 Territories aggregating 512,891 sq. m.

Australia, a commonwealth occupying the island-continent of that name, lying between Lat. 10° 39′ and 39° 11′ S., and Long. 113° 5′ and 153° 16′ E. Divided into six colonies of the British empire (now denominated Original States) which entered into a federal union in 1900. *People,* Caucasian. *Religion,* Episcopal (Church of England). *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. *Exports,* wool, gold, silver, lead, coal, wheat and flour, animals and animal products. *Capital,* Melbourne. Governor-General, William Humble, Earl of Dudley. *Area,* 2,974,581 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,275,306 (est.).

Original States

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
New South Wales	310,372	Tasmania	26,215
Queensland	670,500	Victoria	87,884
South Australia	903,690	Western Australia	975,920

Austria-Hungary, an empire-kingdom of south central Europe lying between Lat. 42° and 51° N., and Long. 9° 30′ and 26° 30′ E. It includes the empire of Austria, the kingdom of Hungary, and the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *People,* Magyar and Teuton. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, woodworking, mining, manufacturing, and brewing. *Exports,* woodwork, cotton, cereals, coal, and beer. *Capitals,* Vienna and Buda-Pest. *Emperor-king,* Francis Joseph I, acceded Dec. 2, 1848. *Area,* 261,035 sq. m. *Pop.,* 47,405,267.

Belgium, a kingdom of western Europe, lying between Lat. 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N., and Long. 2° 32′ and 6° 7′ E. Divided into 9 provinces. *People,* Germanic Celtic. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and commercial. *Exports,* iron and steel, machinery, cereals, coal, textiles, and glass. *Capital,* Brussels. *King,* Albert, succeeded Dec. 17, 1909. *Colony,* Belgian Congo (Africa), annexed Nov. 28, 1907. *Area,* Belgium, 11,373 sq. m. Belgian Congo, 909,654 sq. m. *Pop.,* Belgium, 7,386,444. Belgian Congo, 20,000,000 (est.).

Bolivia, a republic in the northern part of South America, lying between Lat. 8° and 22° 50′ S., and Long. 58° and 73° 20′ W. Boundaries are in dispute between Peru and Chile. Divided into 8 departments and unorganized territories. *People,* mixed Indian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and mining. *Exports,* silver, tin, rubber, coffee and cocoa. *Capital,* Sucre. *President,* Eliodoro Villazon, acceded Oct. 24, 1909. *Area,* 605,400 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,049,083 (est.).

Departments

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Chuquisaca	26,400	Oruro	19,000
Cochabamba	23,300	Potosi	48,900
El Beni	102,100	Santa Cruz	141,700
La Paz	53,800	Tarija	70,800

The Territories have an area of 119,400 sq. m.

Brazil, a republic of South America, lying between Lat. 4° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S., and Long. 34° 50′ and 74° 30′ W. Divided into 20 States and 1 Federal District. *People,* mixed Caucasian, Indian, and Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, mining, forest development, and manufacturing. *Exports,* rubber, cocoa, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and hides. *Capital,* Rio de Janeiro. *President,* Hermes da Fonseca, assumed office Nov. 15, 1910. *Area,* 3,293,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 21,531,100 (est.).

States

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Alagoas	22,[illegible]80	Parahyba	28,854
Amazonas	732,430	Parana	85,451
Bahia	164,643	Pernambuco	49,573
Ceara	40,247	Piauhy	116,523
Espirito Santo	17,312	Rio de Janeiro	26,634
Goyaz	288,536	Rio Grande do Norte	22,195
Maranhao	177,561	Rio Grande do Sul	91,333
Matto Grosso	532,683	Santa Catharina	28,632
Minas Geraes	221,951	Sao Paulo	112,30[illegible]
Para	443,[illegible]3	Sergipe	15,[illegible]93

British Empire, an empire embracing possessions in many parts of the globe, the principal ones being Great Britain and Ireland, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South and East Africa, Ceylon, and various Islands. There are two grand divisions: (1) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and (2) the Empire of India, the Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies. In the former and many colonies the Anglo-Saxon race predominates; in India the Hindu. *Capital,* London. *King* and *emperor,* George V, acceded May 6, 1910.

Distribution of Area and Population

	Sq. m.	Pop.
African Possessions	2,815,997	44,289,084
American Possessions	3,918,628	7,583,701
Asiatic Possessions	1,887,158	300,988,328
Australasian Possessions	3,174,857	5,785,695
European Possessions	124	215,601
United Kingdom	121,391	41,976,827

Bulgaria, a kingdom of south Central Europe lying between Lat. 41° 35′ and 44° 10′ N., and Long. 22° 20′ and 28° 30′ E. Divided into 12 districts. *People,* Slavs. *Religion,* Greek Church. *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. *Exports,* grain, textiles, animals and animal products. *Capital,* Sofia. *King,* Ferdinand I, acceded Aug. 14, 1887. *Area,* 38,080 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,158,409 (est.).

Chile, a republic on the western coast of South America, lying between Lat. 17° 30′ S. and Cape Horn. The width, between the Andes Mountains (the eastern boundary) and the coast rarely exceeds 100 miles. Divided into 23 States and 1 territory. *People,* mixed Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and mining. *Exports,* nitrates and other chemicals, copper, coal, textiles, and iron work. *Capital,* Santiago. *President,* Ramon Barros Luce (1910). 4,277,170 sq. m. *Pop.,* 433,553,000 (est.).

States

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Aconcagua	5,485	Llanquihue	35,890
Antofagasta	46,597	Malleco	2,927
Arauco	2,446	Maule	2,[illegible]13
Atacama	30,720	Nuble	3,[illegible]19
Biobio	5,245	O'Higgins	2,[illegible]9
Cautin	5,830	Santiago	5,[illegible]3
Chiloe	8,[illegible]80	Tacna	[illegible]215
Colchagua	3,855	Talca	3,890
Concepcion	3,560	Tarapaca	48,[illegible]15
Coquimbo	13,457	(Ter.) Magellanes	66,[illegible]71
Curico	2,078	Valdivia	8,[illegible]72
Linares	2,941	Valparaiso	1,933

China, an empire of southeastern Asia, lying between Lat. 18° and 54° N., and Long. 74° and 135° E. It includes 18 provinces in China proper, in addition to Manchuria, Tibet, Sinkiang, and Mongolia. *People,* Chinese (Mongolian). *Religion,* Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. *Industry,* agriculture. *Exports,* silk, tea, cotton, beans and hides. *Capital,* Peking. *Emperor,* Pu-Yi, succeeded Nov. 14, 1908. *Area,* 4,277,170 sq. m. *Pop.,* 433,553,000 (est.).

Colombia, a republic in northwest South America, lying between Lat. 4° 30′ S. and 12° 30′ N., and Long. 67° 30′ and 83° W. Divided into 27 departments and 2 territories. *People,* mixed Spanish and Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* mining and agriculture. *Exports,* gold, silver, platinum, coffee, tobacco, and cattle. *Capital,* Bogota. *President,* Ramon Gonzales Valencia, acceded Aug. 4, 1909. *Area,* 435,100 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,303,000 (est.).

Departments

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Antioquia	11,517	Mompos	11,966
Barranquilla	1,202	Neiva	18,014
Bogota	4,028	Pasto	36,824
Bucaramanga	5,332	Popayan	85,166
Buga	3,091	Quibdo	14,973
Cali	4,175	San Gil	6,417
Cartagena	8,567	Santa Marta	17,568
Cucuta	6,706	Santa Rosa	20,010
Facatativa	2,418	Sincelejo	3,418
Ibague	7,240	Souson	2,424
Ipiales	987	Tumaco	7,660
Jerico	1,646	Tunja	5,630
Manizales	4,439	Zipaquira	3,290
Medellin	12,137		

The 2 Territories have an area of 128,190 sq. m.

Costa Rica, a republic in Central America, lying between Lat. 8° and 11° 13′ N., and Long. 82° 50′ and 85° 56′ W. Divided into 5 provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, and 2 comarcas. *People,* mixed Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and mining. *Exports,* bananas, coffee, timber, cocoa, rubber, gold, and silver. *Capital,* San José. *President,* Ricardo Jimines (1909). *Area,* 18,400 sq. m. *Pop.,* 351,176 (est.).

Cuba, an island republic in the West Indies, lying between Lat. 19° 48′ and 23° 13′ N., and Long. 74° 7′ and 84° 57′ W. Divided into 6 provinces. *People,* mixed Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and mining. *Exports,* tobacco, sugar, molasses, and iron. *Capital,* Havana. *President,* José Miguel Gomez, assumed office Jan. 24, 1909. *Area,* 44,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,150,112.

Denmark, a kingdom in north-central Europe, comprising a portion of the Cimbrian Peninsula and adjacent islands, lying between Lat. 54° 33′ and 57° 45′ N., and Long. 8° 4′ and 12° 45′ E. *People,* Scandinavian. *Religion,* Lutheran. *Industries,* agriculture and stock-raising. *Exports,* sugar, beer, food products, cereals. *Capital,* Copenhagen. *King,* Frederick VIII, succeeded Jan. 29, 1906. *Area,* 15,592 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,605,268 (est.). *Colonies,* Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, and in the West Indies.

Ecuador, a South American republic, lying between Colombia, on the north, and Peru, on the south, the boundary lines between both these countries being in dispute. It is divided into 17 provinces. *People,* Indian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* fruit culture, hat-making. *Exports,* cocoa, tagua or ivory nuts, and hats. *Capital,* Quito. *President,* Eloy Alfaro, elected Oct. 10, 1906. *Area,* 116,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 1,400,000 (est.).

Provinces

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Azuay	13,[illegible]00	Los	1,[illegible]00
Bolivar	43,000	Loja	8,[illegible]00
Canar	64,000	Manabi	64,100
Carchi	36,000	Oriente	80,[illegible]00
Chimborazo	122,000	Oro	32,[illegible]00
Esmereldas	14,600	Pichincha	2,[illegible]00
Galapagos	400	Rios	32,800
Guayas	98,100	Tunguraliua	103,000
Imbabura	68,000		

Egypt, a tributary State of Turkey, on the northeastern coast of Africa, extending from the Mediterranean Sea south to Lat. 22° N. and between the Red Sea and Long. 28° E. *People,* Arabic. *Religion,* Mohammedan. Chiefly an agricultural country, its exports consisting of cotton, wheat, corn, sugar, cigarettes, and live stock. *Capital,* Cairo. The chief ruler, Khédive, Abbas Pacha, who acceded Jan. 7, 1892, pays tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, but the actual control is in British hands. *Area,* 400,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 11,287,359.

France, a European republic, lying between Lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N., and Long. 4° 48′ W., and 7° 39′ E. It is divided into 86 (or 87) departments, each under a prefect. *People,* Gallic. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* manufacturing, art work, vine-growing and silk culture. *Chief exports,* textiles and raw fabrics, cotton, silk, and woolen, wine, art products. *Capital,* Paris. *President,* Armand Fallières, elected Jan. 17, 1906. *Area,* 207,054 sq. m. *Pop.,* 39 252,245. *Colonies,* France has colonies in Asia, Africa, America, and the Pacific, such as Algeria, Madagascar, Sahara, Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Guiana, aggregating 4,776,000 sq. m., and with a population of 36,000,000 (est.).

Area and Population of Colonies

	Sq. m.	Pop.
In Africa	4,421,934	24,576,000
In America	35,222	397,000
In Asia	310,176	10,594,000
In Oceania	8,744	85,800

German Empire, an empire lying in Central Europe, between Lat. 47° 16′ and 55° 54′ N., and Long. 5° 52′ and 22° 53′ E. It is composed of 4 kingdoms, 6 grand-duchies, 5 duchies, 7 principalities, 3 free towns, and 1 Reichsland, all of which are known as States and elect members and deputies. *People,* German. *Religion,* Protestant. *Industries,* manufacturing, mining, brewing, and agriculture. *Chief exports,* manufactured metal products, textiles, cotton, wool, and silk, malt products, food products, and chemicals. *Capital,* Berlin. Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Wilhelm II, acceded June 15, 1888. *Area,* 208,840 sq. m. *Pop.,* 60,470,822. *Colonies,* in Africa, and islands of Pacific, aggregating 1,000,000 sq. m. (est.).

Area and Population of Colonies

	Sq. m.	Pop.
In Africa	931,460	14,120,000
In Asia	200	33,000
In the Pacific	96,160	393,000

Greece, a European kingdom south of Turkey and bordering on the Mediterranean sea, lying between Lat.

36° and 40° N., and Long. 19° and 26° E. Includes mainland and island possessions, and is divided into 26 nomes or departments. *People,* Greeks. *Religion,* Greek Church. *Industries,* agriculture, mining, and manufacture of food products. *Exports,* agricultural and animal products, raw minerals, oil, and wine. *Capital,* Athens. *King,* Georgios I, chosen March 30, 1863. *Area,* 25,014 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,631,952.

Guatemala, a republic in Central America, lying between Lat. 13° 45′ and 17° 50′ N., and Long. 88° 15′ and 92° 12′ W. Divided into 22 departments, each under a Jefe Politico. *Race,* Indian. *Industries,* chiefly agricultural. *Exports,* coffee, bananas, rubber, timber, and hides. *Capital,* Nueva Guatemala. *President,* Manuel Estrada Cabrera, first elected Sept. 25, 1898. *Area,* 48,290 sq. m. *Pop.,* 1,882,992.

Haiti, a republic occupying the western portion of the island of Haiti, lying between Lat. 17° 37′ and 20° N., and Long. 68° 20′ and 74° 28′ W. (The republic of Santo Domingo occupies the eastern portion.) Divided into 4 departments. *Race,* Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and forestry. *Chief exports,* coffee, cocoa, cotton, and logwood. *Capital,* Port-au-Prince. *President,* Antoine Simon, elected Dec. 17, 1908. *Area,* 10,204 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,029,700 (est.).

Honduras, a republic in Central America, lying between Lat. 13° 10′ and 16° 2′ N., and Long. 83° and 90° W. Divided into 16 departments, each with a governor appointed by president. *People,* mixed Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, cattle raising, mining. *Chief exports,* bananas, cocoanuts, rubber, silver, cattle, and hides. *Capital,* Tegucigalpa. *President,* Miguel R. Davila, acceded Apr. 18, 1907. *Area,* 46,250 sq. m. *Pop.,* 500,136 (est.).

Italy, a kingdom occupying the central peninsula of southern Europe, and lying between Lat. 36° 38′ and 46° 40′ N., and Long. 6° 32′ and 18° 32′ E. Divided into 69 provinces, each having a council and commission. *People,* Italian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, manufactures, metal-working, wood-working. *Chief exports,* raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics, olive oil, dried fruits, and wines. *Capital,* Rome. *King,* Vittorio Emanuele III, acceded July 29, 1900. *Area,* 110,550 sq. m. *Pop.,* 34,269,764. *Colonies,* Eritrea, and Somali Coast.

Japan, an empire consisting of a chain of islands off the east coast of Asia, and lying between Lat. 30° and 45° 30′ N., and Long. 130° and 145° E. Divided into 84 provinces, also into fu and ken, or prefectures. This does not include Formosa, and Korea (on the mainland) recently annexed. The five principal islands of the empire are Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, and Taiwan. There are ten other islands or groups of islands. *Race,* Japanese. *Religion,* Buddhism and Shintoism. *Industries,* fruit culture, agriculture, silk culture, art works, fishing, and mining. *Chief exports,* raw silk and silk products, cotton products, copper, tea, earthenware, camphor, and rice. *Capital,* Tokyo. *Emperor,* Mutsuhito, acceded Feb. 13, 1867.

Distribution of Area and Population

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Central Honshiu	36,600	19,003,457
Formosa (Taiwan)	13,458	3,039,751
Hokkaido	36,299	1,132,095
Kiushiu	16,840	7,748,402
Korea	86,000	10,000,000
Northern Honshiu	30,204	7,480,380
Shikoku	7,031	3,288,290
Western Honshiu	20,681	10,929,304

Liberia, a republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of about 350 miles of coast line bounded on the west by Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast on the east. Divided into 4 counties. *Race,* Negro. *Religion,* chiefly Protestant. *Industries,* agriculture and collecting forest products. *Chief exports,* rubber, palm oil and kernels, piassawa fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, and ginger. *Capital,* Monrovia. *President,* Arthur Barclay, first assumed office Jan., 1904. *Area,* 40,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,000,000 (est.).

Mexico, a republic of North America, lying south of the United States, between Lat. 14° 30′ and 32° 40′ N., and Long. 86° 45′ and 117° 5′ W. Divided into 27 States and 2 territories, each with its governor and legislature. *Race,* mixed Spanish and Indian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* mining, stock-raising, metal-working, agriculture. *Exports,* silver, copper, lead, gold, zinc, henequen, coffee, and hides. *Capital,* City of Mexico. *Provisional President,* Francisco de la Barra. *Area,* 767,005 sq. m. *Pop.,* 15,303,717.

States

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Aguascalientes	2,950	Nueva Leon	21,992
Campeche	18,087	Oaxaca	35,482
Chiapas	27,222	Puebla	12,204
Chihuahua	87,802	Queretaro	3,536
Coahuila	63,569	San Luis Potosi	25,316
Colima	2,272	Sinaloa	33,171
Durango	38,009	Sonora	76,900
Guanajuato	11,370	Tabasco	10,072
Guerrero	24,996	Tamaulipas	32,128
Hidalgo	8,917	Tlaxcala	1,595
Jalisco	31,846	Vera Cruz	29,754
Mexico	9,247	Yucatan	35,102
Michoacan	22,874	Zacatecas	47,717
Morelos	2,773		

* The 2 Territories have an area of 69,603 sq. m.

Montenegro, a small European kingdom in the Balkan peninsula, lying between Lat. 41° 55′ and 43° 18′ N., and Long. 18° 30′ and 20° E. *Race,* Slavic. *Religion,* Greek Church. *Industries,* stock-raising, vine culture, and agriculture. *Exports,* animal products, wine, olive oil, and tobacco. *Capital,* Cettinje. *King,* Nicholas I, who proclaimed his country as an independent kingdom in 1910. *Area,* 3,630 sq. m. *Pop.,* 250,000 (est.).

Morocco, a sultanate on the northwest coast of Africa, lying between Lat. 28° and 36° N., and Long. 1° and 11° W. *Race,* Berbers and Arabs. *Religion,* Mohammedan. *Industries,* stock-raising, agriculture and small manufacturing. *Exports,* barley, olive oil, animal products, caps, and bric-a-brac. *Capital,* Fez. *Sultan,* Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, proclaimed Aug. 23, 1908. *Area,* 219,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,400,000 (est.).

Netherlands (The), a kingdom (also called Holland) on the north-central coast of Europe, lying between Lat. 50° 45′ and 53° 32′ N., and Long. 3° 25′ and 7° 12′ E. Divided into 11 provinces. *People,* Dutch. *Religion,* Protestant. *Industries,* agriculture, textile manufactures, and fishing. *Exports,* cereals, textiles, food products, and chemicals. *Capital,* The Hague. *Queen,* Wilhelmina, acceded Nov. 23, 1890. *Area,* 12,648 sq. m. *Pop.,* 5,825,198 (est.). *Colonies,* Borneo, Celebes, Java, Madura, Moluccas, New Guinea, Sumatra, and Dutch Guiana.

Nicaragua, a Central American republic, lying between Lat. 10° 41′ and 50° N., and 83° 15′ and 87° 40′ W. Divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas. *People,* mixed Spanish, African, and Indian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, forest development, mining. *Exports,* coffee, mahogany, gold, rubber, bananas, cattle, and hides. *Capital,* Managua. *President,* Juan J. Estrada, acceded Nov. 5, 1910. *Area,* 49,200 sq. m. *Pop.,* 600,000 (est.).

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, occupying with Sweden the Scandinavian Peninsula (western side), and lying between Lat. 57° 57′ and 71° 11′ N., and Long. 4° 45′ and 31° 11′ E. Divided into 20 districts. *Race,* Scandinavian. *Religion,* Lutheran. *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, fishing, forestry, mining, and metal-working. *Exports,* animals and animal products, breadstuffs, wood-pulp, and paper products. *Capital,* Christiania. *King,* Haakon VII, crowned Nov. 20, 1905. *Area,* 124,129 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,352,786.

Panama, a Central American republic, occupying the Isthmus of Panama, lying between Lat. 7° 15′ and 9° N., and Long. 77° 15′ and 82° 30′ W. Divided into 7 provinces. *People,* mixed Spanish and Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* fruit-gathering, stock-raising, fishing, and agriculture. *Exports,* bananas and other fruits, hides, pearls, and turtle shells. *Capital,* Panama. *President,* Carlos A. Mendoza, acceded March 1, 1910. *Area,* 31,500 sq. m. *Pop.,* 419,029 (est.).

Paraguay, an inland republic of South America, lying between Lat. 22° 4′ and 27° 35′ S., and Long. 54° 32′ and 58° 40′ W. Divided into 23 partidos, or counties. *People,* mixed Spanish, Indian, and Negro. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* stock-raising, fruit culture, bee culture, agriculture. *Exports,* animal products, fruits, tobacco, sugar, tea, rubber, and honey. *Capital,* Asuncion. *Acting President,* E. Gonzales Navero. *Area,* 98,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 631,347 (est.).

Persia, an Asiatic kingdom, lying between Lat. 25° and 39° 45′ N., and Long. 44° and 63° E. Divided into 33 provinces, each under a governor-general. *People,* Persian (Iranian). *Religion,* Mohammedan. *Industries,* agriculture, silk culture, and carpet weaving. *Exports,* fruits, cotton, carpets, and rice, and art objects. *Capital,* Teheran. *Shah,* Ahmed Mirza, acceded July 16, 1909. *Area,* 628,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 9,500,000 (est.).

Peru, a South American republic, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 3° 25′ and 18° S. Its inland boundaries are matters of dispute with Brazil and other countries. Divided into 18 departments and 2 provinces. *People,* mixed Indian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and mining. *Exports,* sugar, gums, cotton, wool, metals, and minerals. *Capital,* Lima. *President,* Augusto B. Leguia, acceded Sept. 4, 1908. *Area,* 695,733 sq. m. *Pop.,* 4,000,000 (est.).

Departments

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Amazonas	13,943	Ica	8,718
Ancachs	16,562	Junin	23,[illegible]
Apurimac	8,187	Lambayeque	[illegible]
Arequipa	21,947	Liberdad	[illegible]
Ayacucho	18,188	Lima	[illegible]
Cajamarca	12,538	Loreto	58,458
Cuzco	50,050	Lima	10,8[illegible]
Huancavelica	9,251	Puno	41,198
Huanuco	[illegible]	Tacna	[illegible]

* The 2 Provinces have an area of 5,563 sq. m.

Portugal, a European State on the Atlantic coast, lying between Lat. 37° and 42° N., and Long. 6° 15′ and 9° 30′ W. Divided into 6 provinces, and includes the Azores and Madeira islands. *People,* Portuguese. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* fruit and vine culture, fishing, stock-raising, agriculture, and manufacturing. *Exports,* wine, fish, dried fruits, and cork. *Capital,* Lisbon. The king, Manoel II, is now in exile, and the government is republican, with Theophile Braga (1910) as president. *Area,* 35,490 sq. m. *Pop.,* 5,423,132. *Colonies,* in East Africa (793,980 sq. m.) and in China and India (8,972 sq. m.).

Rumania, a European kingdom in the Balkan States, lying east of Russia and the Black Sea, west of Austria-Hungary, between Lat. 43° 40′ and 48° 15′ N. Divided into 32 districts. *People,* Rumanians. *Religion,* Greek Church. *Industries,* agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, oil development. *Exports,* cereals, timber, petroleum, and animal products. *Capital,* Bucharest. *King,* Carol I, proclaimed March 26, 1881. *Area,* 50,720 sq. m. *Pop.,* 6,771,722.

Russia, an empire of Europe and Asia, lying between Lat. 38° 20′ and 20° 10′ N., and Long. 17° 40′ and 66° 30′ E. Divided into 78 governments, 19 provinces, and 1 section (in the island of Sakhalin). *People,* Slavs, Finns, Turko-Tartars, Lithuanians, Latins, Germans, Armenians. *Religion,* Russian Church (affiliated with the Greek). *Industries,* agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing. *Chief exports,* cereals, timber, and woodenware, raw metals and minerals, oils, and textiles. *Capital,* St. Petersburg. *Emperor,* Nicholas II, crowned Nov. 1, 1894. *Asiatic Tributary States,* Bokhara and Khiva.

Distribution of Area and Population

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Caspian and Central Provinces	1,539,385	9,720,000
Ciscaucasia	85,201	4,601,200
European Russia	1,862,524	113,841,000
Finland	125,784	2,908,600
Poland	49,018	11,360,900
Siberia	4,786,730	7,049,200
Steppes (Provinces)	710,905	2,927,900
Transcaucasia	95,402	6,307,200
Turkestan	400,770	5,961,600

Santo Domingo, a republic occupying the eastern portion of the island of Haiti, lying between Lat. 17° 37′ and 20° N., and Long. 68° 20′ and 74° 28′ W. (The republic of Haiti occupies the western portion.) *People,* mixed Negro and Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture and forestry. *Exports,* sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and fine woods. *Capital,* Santo Domingo. *President,* Ramon Caceres, acceded January, 1906. *Area,* 18,045 sq. m. *Pop.,* 610,600 (est.).

Servia, a European kingdom in the Balkan Peninsula, lying between Lat. 42° 20′ and 45° N. Divided into 17 provinces. *People,* Serbs. *Religion,* Greek Church. *Industry,* agriculture. *Exports,* agricultural products. *Capital,* Belgrade. *King,* Peter I, assumed throne June 15, 1903. *Area,* 18,650 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,688,025 (est.).

Siam, a kingdom of southeastern Asia, lying between Lat. 12° and 20° 40′ N., and Long. 98° and 106° E. Divided into 18 provinces. *People,* Siamese (Mongolians). *Religion,* Buddhism. *Industries,* agriculture, fishing, and silk culture. *Exports,* rice, fish, and silk products. *Capital,* Bangkok. *King,* Vagiravudh, acceded Oct. 23, 1910. *Area,* 195,000 sq. m. *Pop.,* 6,686,846 (est.).

Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, lying between Lat. 36° and 43° 48′ N., and Long. 9° 20′ W. and 3° 19′ E. Divided into 49 provinces. *People,* Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, mining, and textile manufactures. *Exports,* food products, wine, minerals, pottery, and glassware. *Capital,* Madrid. *King,* Alphonso XIII, acceded at his birth, May 17, 1886. *Area,* 194,783 sq. m. *Pop.,* 19,712,585. *Colonies,* in Africa, and Balearic and Canary islands.

Sweden, a European kingdom, occupying with Norway the Scandinavian Peninsula, and lying between Lat. 55° 20′ and 69° 3′ N., and Long. 11° 6′ and 24° 10′ E. Divided into 24 lan or governments, each under a prefect. *People,* Swedish (Scandinavian). *Religion,* Lutheran. *Industries,* timber and woodwork, mining, paper-milling, brewing, and agriculture. *Exports,* timber wrought and unwrought, paper products, metal products, animal products, and coal. *Capital,* Stockholm. *King,* Gustaf V, succeeded Dec. 8, 1907. *Area,* 172,876 sq. m. *Pop.,* 5,429,600 (est.).

Switzerland, a republic of central and inland Europe, lying between Lat. 45° 50′ and 47° 50′ N., and Long. 5° 58′ and 10° 28′ E. Divided into 22 cantons. *People,* Swiss (Celts and Etruscans). *Religion,* Protestant and Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, and manufacturing. *Exports,* farm and dairy products, textiles, and metal goods. *Capital,* Bern. *President,* Marc Emile Ruchet (1911). *Area,* 15,976 sq. m. *Pop.,* 3,559,349.

The Turkish or **Ottoman Empire,** an empire generally bordering the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In Europe it embraces about one-third of the Balkan Peninsula. In Asia, Syria, Armenia, Arabia, and States in Asia Minor. In Africa, Tripoli and Benghazi. *People,* Turks, Arabs, etc. *Religion,* Mohammedan. *Industries,* silk culture, agriculture, stock-raising, small manufacturing, chiefly textiles, vine culture and fishing. *Exports,* cocoons and raw silk, coffee madder, gums, wine, opium, tobacco, figs, olive oil, and carpets. *Capital,* Constantinople. *Sultan,* Mohammed V, acceded April 27, 1909.

Distribution of Area and Population

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Arabia	[illegible]	1,050,000
Armenia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asia Minor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mesopotamia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syria	[illegible]	3,675,100
Tripoli and Benghazi	[illegible]	1,000,000

Uruguay, a republic of South America, lying between Lat. 30° to 35° S., and Long. 53° and 58° 20′ W. Divided into 19 departments. *People,* Indian, Spanish, and Italian. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* stock-raising and agriculture. *Exports,* animals and animal products, cereals, and minerals. *Capital,* Montevideo. *President,* Claudio Williman, assumed office March 1, 1907. *Area,* 72,210 sq. m. *Pop.,* 1,042,668.

Departments

	Sq. m.		Sq. m.
Artigas	4,992	Paysandu	[illegible]
Canelones	1,833	Rio Negro	[illegible]
Cerro-Largo	5,753	Rivera	[illegible]
Colonia	2,192	Rocha	[illegible]
Durazno	5,525	Salto	[illegible]
Flores	1,744	San Jose	[illegible]
Florida	4,763	Soriano	[illegible]
Maldonado	1,584	Tacuarembo	[illegible]
Minas	4,844	Treinta y tres	[illegible]
Montevideo	256		

Venezuela, a republic on the northern coast of South America, lying north and east of Brazil and Colombia. Divided into 20 States and 2 territories. *People,* mixed Spanish. *Religion,* Roman Catholic. *Industries,* agriculture, stock-raising, forest development, and mining. *Exports,* coffee, cocoa, rubber, hides, cattle, gold and asphalt. *Capital,* Caracas. *President,* Juan Vincent Gomez, installed June, 1910. *Area,* 393,870 sq. m. *Pop.,* 2,664,241.



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Counties of England and Wales

Anglesey	B 3	Flint	C 3	Northumberland	D 1
Bedford	F 4	Glamorgan	C 5	Nottingham	F 3
Berkshire	E 5	Gloucester	D 5	Oxford	E 5
Brecknock	C 5	Hampshire	E 5	Pembroke	B 5
Buckingham	F 5	Hereford	D 4	Radnor	C 4
Cambridge	G 4	Hertford	F 5	Rutland	F 4
Cardigan	B 4	Huntingdon	F 4	Shropshire	D 4
Carmarthen	B 5	Isle of Ely	G 4	Somerset	C 5
Carnarvon	B 3	Kent	G 5	Stafford	D 4
Cheshire	D 3	Lancashire	D 3	Suffolk	G 4
Cornwall	B 6	Leicester	E 4	Surrey	F 5
Cumberland	C 2	Lincoln	F 3	Sussex	F 6
Denbigh	C 3	Merioneth	C 4	Warwick	E 4
Derby	E 3	Middlesex	F 5	Westmoreland	D 2
Devon	C 6	Monmouth	D 5	Wilts	E 5
Dorset	D 6	Montgomery	C 4	Worcester	D 4
Durham	E 2	Norfolk	G 4	York	E 2
Essex	G 5	Northampton	F 4		

Principal Cities and Towns of England and Wales

Arundel	F 6	Burnley	D 3	Great Grimsby	F 3	Mansfield	E 3
Attleborough	G 4	Bury	D 3	Great Yarmouth	H 4	Middlesbrough	E 2
Axminster	D 6	Cambridge	G 4	Greenwich	G 5	Mold	C 3
Aylesbury	F 5	Cardiff	C 5	Guildford	F 5	Monmouth	D 5
Barrow	C 2	Cardigan	B 4	Halifax	E 3	Montgomery	C 4
Beaumaris	B 3	Carlisle	D 2	Halstead	G 5	Newcastle	E 1
Bedford	F 4	Chelmsford	G 5	Hastings	G 6	Northampton	F 4
Berkeley	D 5	Chester	D 3	Hertford	F 5	Norwich	G 4
Beverley	F 3	Chesterfield	E 3	Huddersfield	E 3	Nottingham	F 4
Birkenhead	C 3	Croydon	F 5	Hull	F 3	Oakham	F 4
Birmingham	E 4	Denbigh	C 3	Ipswich	H 4	Oldham	E 3
Blackburn	D 3	Derby	E 4	Kendall	D 2	Oxford	E 5
Bodmin	B 6	Devonport	B 6	Lancaster	D 2	Pembroke	B 5
Bolton	D 3	Dolgelley	C 4	Leeds	E 3	Peterborough	F 4
Bootle	C 2	Dorchester	D 6	Leicester	E 4	Plymouth	B 6
Bournemouth	E 6	Exeter	C 6	Lincoln	F 3	Portsmouth	E 6
Bradford	E 3	Faversham	G 5	Liverpool	D 3	Preston	D 3
Brentwood	G 5	Gateshead	E 2	London	F 5	Reading	F 5
Brighton	F 6	Gloucester	D 5	Maidstone	G 5	Rochester	G 5
Bristol	D 5	Gosport	E 6	Manchester	D 3	St. Helens	D 3

Salford	D 3
Salisbury	F 5
Sheffield	E 3
Shrewsbury	D 4
Southampton	E 6
South Shields	E 1
Stafford	D 4
Sunderland	E 2
Swansea	B 5
Torquay	C 6
Walsall	E 4
Warwick	E 4
Westbury	D 5
West Ham	G 5
West Kirby	C 3
Wetherby	E 3
Winchester	F 5
Windsor	F 5
Wolverhampton	D 4
York	E 3



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Counties of Scotland

Aberdeen	F 2	Kinross	E 3
Argyll	C 3	Kirkcudbright	D 4
Ayr	D 4	Lanark	E 4
Banff	B 2	Linlithgow	F 4
Berwick	F 4	Nairn	E 2
Bute	C 4	Orkney Is.	F 1
Caithness	E 1	Peebles	E 4
Clackmannan	E 3	Perth	E 3
Dumbarton	D 3	Renfrew	D 4
Dumfries	F 4	Ross & Cromarty	D 2
Edinburgh	E 4	Roxburgh	F 4
Elgin	E 2	Selkirk	E 4
Fife	E 3	Shetland Is.	F 1
Forfar	E 3	Stirling	D 3
Haddington	F 4	Sutherland	D 1
Inverness	D 2	Wigtown	D 5
Kincardine	F 3		

Principal Cities and Towns of Scotland

Aberdeen	F 2	Clackmannan	E 3	Dunvegan	B 2	Hamilton	D 4	Largo	F 3	Peterhead	G 2
Aberfeldy	E 3	Closeburn	F 4	Dyce	F 2	Hawick	F 4	Lawrencekirk	F 3	Port Glasgow	D 4
Abernethy	E 3	Clova	F 2	Dysart	E 3	Helensburgh	D 3	Leith	E 4	Portobello	E 4
Airdrie	E 4	Clydebank	D 4	Earlsferry	E 3	Helmsdale	F 1	Lerwick	G 1	Port William	D 5
Alloa	E 3	Coatbridge	E 4	Earlston	F 4	Hobkirk	F 4	Leslie	E 3	Prestwick	D 4
Alvie	F 2	Cockburnspath	F 4	Edderton	D 2	Holytown	E 4	Linlithgow	E 4	Renfrew	D 4
Anerum	E 4	Cornhill	F 2	Eddleston	E 4	Huntly	F 2	Maxwelltown	F 4	Roberton	F 4
Annan	F 4	Crawton	F 3	Edinburgh	E 4	Inveraray	C 3	Melvaig	C 2	Rothesay	C 4
Applecross	C 2	Creetown	D 4	Elgin	E 2	Inverness	D 2	Methven	E 3	Rutherglen	D 4
Arbroath	F 3	Cromarty	D 2	Elvanfoot	E 4	Jedburgh	F 4	Millton	D 2	Selkirk	F 4
Ardrossan	D 4	Cullen	F 2	Erroll	E 3	Johnstone	D 4	Montrose	F 3	Stewarton	D 4
Arrochar	D 3	Cumbernauld	E 4	Eyemouth	F 4	Kenmore	E 3	Monymusk	F 2	Stirling	E 3
Ayr	D 4	Cupar	E 3	Falkirk	E 4	Kilmarnock	D 4	Monzie	E 3	Stonehaven	F 3
Balmacarra	C 2	Dalry	D 4	Ferryden	F 3	Kilmelfort	C 3	Motherwell	E 4	Strathaven	D 4
Banchory	F 2	Denny	D 3	Fettercairn	E 3	Kilrenny	F 3	Muirkirk	D 4	Swinton	F 4
Banff	F 2	Dingwall	D 2	Forfar	E 3	Kincardine	E 3	Musselburgh	E 4	Tarbert	C 4
Barr	D 4	Dornoch	D 2	Galashiels	F 4	Kinross	E 3	Nairn	F 2	Tayport	E 3
Beauley	D 2	Dumbarton	D 4	Girvan	D 4	Kippen	D 3	New Abbey	F 5	Thornhill	E 4
Boness	E 3	Dumfries	F 4	Glasgow	D 4	Kirkcaldy	E 3	New Castleton	F 4	Tobermory	B 3
Broughton	E 4	Dunbar	F 4	Glencarron	C 2	Kirkcowan	C 5	Newport	E 3	Ullapool	C 2
Burghead	F 2	Dundee	E 3	Glenluce	D 5	Kirkcudbright	D 5	North Berwick	F 3	Urr	E 5
Callander	D 3	Dunfermline	E 3	Granton	E 4	Kirkoswald	D 4	Old Aberdeen	F 2	Whithorn	D 5
Campbeltown	D 2	Dunkeld	E 3	Greenlaw	F 4	Kirkwall	F 2	Paisley	D 4	Wick	E 1
Caradal	C 2	Dunlop	D 4	Greenock	D 4	Lairg	D 1	Peebles	E 4	Wigtown	D 5
Carluke	E 4	Dunnet	E 1	Haddington	F 4	Lanark	E 4	Perth	E 3	Wishaw	E 4

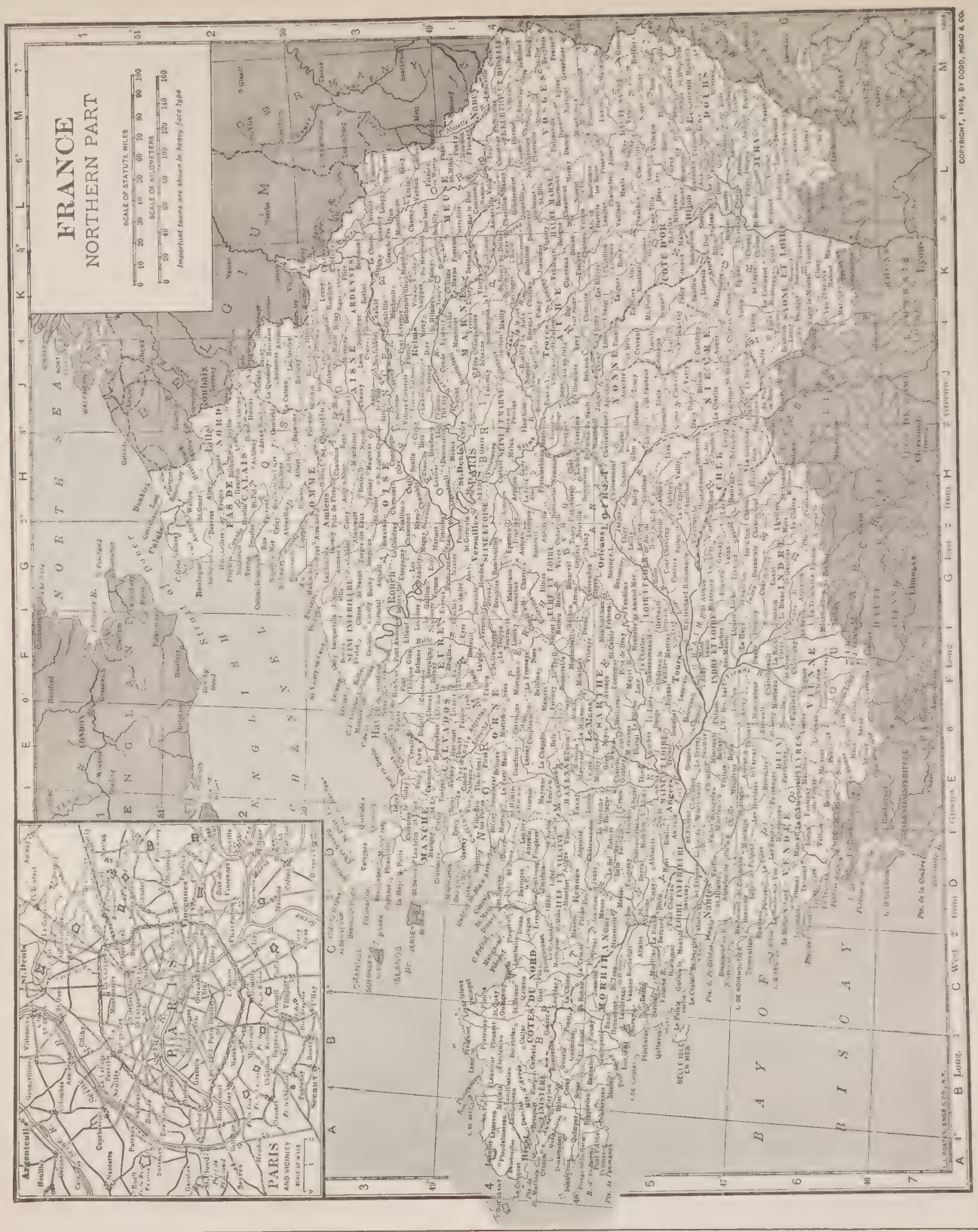


Counties of Ireland

Antrim	E 2	Limerick	C 7
Armagh	E 3	Londonderry	E 2
Carlow	E 6	Longford	D 4
Cavan	D 4	Louth	E 4
Clare	B 6	Mayo	B 4
Cork	C 8	Meath	E 4
Donegal	D 2	Monaghan	E 3
Down	E 3	Queens	D 6
Dublin	E 5	Roscommon	C 4
Fermanagh	D 3	Sligo	C 3
Galway	B 5	Tipperary	D 6
Kerry	B 7	Tyrone	D 2
Kildare	E 5	Waterford	D 7
Kilkenny	D 6	West Meath	D 4
Kings	D 5	Wexford	E 7
Leitrim	C 3	Wicklow	E 6

Principal Cities and Towns of Ireland

Abbeyside	D 7	Belturbet	D 3	Clonakilty	C 8	Eustace	E 5	Lifford	D 2	Oilgate	E 7
Aberdomey	B 7	Blennerville	B 7	Clonbullogo	D 5	Farranfore	B 7	Limerick	C 6	Omagh	D 3
Aclare	C 3	Borris	E 6	Clonmel	D 7	Fermoy	C 7	Lisburn	E 2	Pomeroy	E 3
Adamstown	E 7	Bray	E 5	Clontarf	E 5	Galway	B 5	Listowel	B 7	Portrinad	E 7
Aghafatten	E 2	Bunerana	D 1	Coleraine	E 1	Glanworth	C 7	Littleton	D 6	Queenstown	C 8
Annagassan	E 4	Butler	D 3	Cookstown	E 2	Glenariff	E 1	Lixnaw	B 7	Rathkeale	C 6
Ardara	C 2	Buttevant	C 7	Cork	C 8	Gorey	E 6	Londonderry	D 2	Rathmullan	D 3
Ardfert	B 7	Callan	D 6	Delgany	E 5	Hacketstown	E 6	Longford	D 4	Ringville	D 7
Ardmore	D 8	Calverstown	E 5	Dingle	A 7	Johnstown	E 6	Louth	E 4	Rosbercon	D 7
Ardnatrick	C 7	Cappamore	C 6	Donegal	C 2	Kanturk	C 7	Lurgan	E 2	Roscommon	C 4
Arklow	E 6	Cappoquin	D 7	Doneraile	C 7	Kells	A 7	Magherafelt	E 2	Roscrea	D 6
Armagh	E 3	Carlow	E 6	Donoughmore	C 7	Kells	E 4	Mallow	C 7	Sallybrook	C 8
Ashbourne	E 4	Carrickbeg	D 7	Downpatrick	E 3	Kenmare	C 8	Maryborough	D 5	Shillelagh	E 6
Athboy	E 4	Carrickfergus	E 2	Drogheda	E 4	Kilbritain	C 8	Middleton	C 8	Skibbereen	B 8
Athlone	D 5	Carrick on Shannon	C 4	Dublin	E 5	Kilfenora	B 6	Milford	C 7	Sligo	C 3
Bagenalstown	E 6	Carrig	B 8	Dundalk	E 4	Kilkeeran	B 7	Mitchelstown	C 7	Stradbally	D 7
Balbriggan	E 4	Cashel	D 6	Dungarvan	D 7	Kilkenny	D 6	Monaghan	E 3	Templemore	D 6
Ballinamore	D 3	Castlebar	B 4	Dungourney	C 8	Killarney	B 7	Mountmellick	D 5	Tipperary	C 6
Ballyshannon	C 2	Castlebridge	E 7	Dunmanway	B 8	Killenaule	D 6	Mountrath	D 5	Tralee	B 7
Bandon	C 8	Castlemaine	B 7	Dunmore	D 5	Killorglin	B 7	Mullingar	D 4	Trim	E 4
Bansha	C 7	Cavan	D 4	Dunshaughlin	E 5	Kilmore	E 7	Naas	E 5	Urlingford	D 6
Bantry	B 8	Chapelizod	E 5	Ennis	B 6	Kilrush	B 6	Navan	E 4	Waterford	D 7
Beaufort	B 7	Charleville	C 7	Enniscorthy	E 6	Kingstown	E 5	Newbridge	E 5	Wexford	E 7
Belfast	E 2	Clashmore	D 7	Enniskillen	D 3	Kinsale	C 8	Newry	E 3	Wicklow	E 6
Bellavary	B 4					Letterkenny	D 2			Youghal	C 8

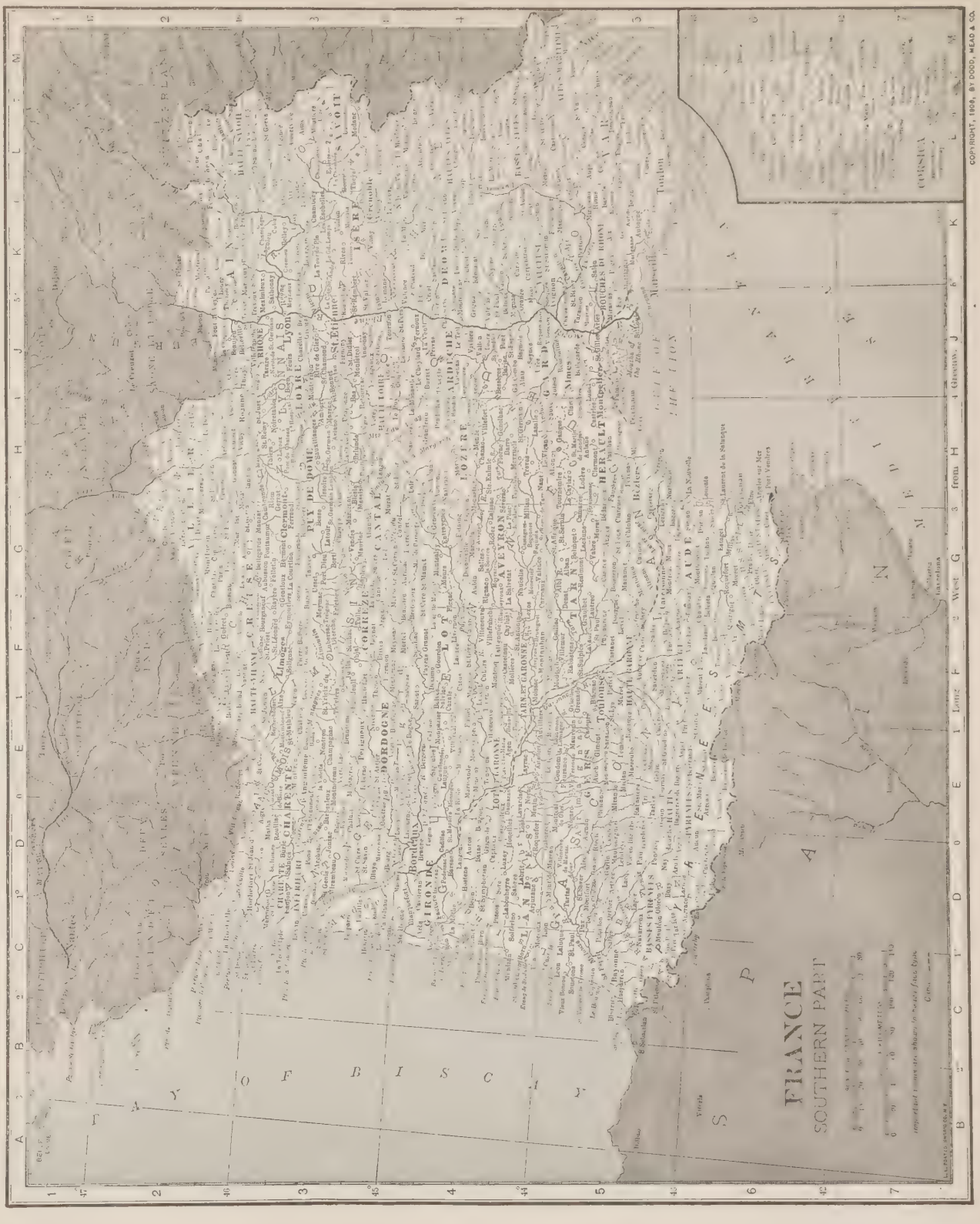


Departments of Northern France

Aisne	I 3	Marne	K 4
Ardennes	K 3	Mayenne	E 4
Aube	K 4	Meurthe et Moselle	M 4
Calvados	I 3	Meuse	L 4
Cher	H 5	Morbihan	C 5
Cote d'Or	K 5	Nievre	J 5
Cotes du Nord	E 4	Nord	J 2
Deux Sevres	E 6	Oise	H 3
Doubs	M 5	Orne	E 4
Eure	F 3	Pas de Calais	H 2
Eure et Loire	G 4	Saone et Loire	K 6
Finisterre	B 4	Sarthe	F 5
Haute Marne	J 4	Seine	H 4
Haute Saone	M 5	Seine Inferieure	F 3
Ille et Vilaine	D 4	Seine et Marne	H 4
Indre	G 6	Seine et Oise	G 4
Indre et Loire	F 5	Somme	H 3
Jura	L 6	Vendee	D 6
Loire Inferieure	D 5	Vienne	F 6
Loire et Cher	G 5	Vosges	M 4
Loiret	H 5	Yonne	J 5
Maine et Loire	E 5		
Manche	D 3		

Principal Cities and Towns of Northern France

Abbeville	G 2	Belfort	M 5	Cherbourg	D 3	Fromentine	C 6	Meaux	H 4	Romilly	I 4
Aire	H 2	Benet	F 6	Chevaux	K 4	Frontenay	F 6	Melun	H 4	Roubaix	I 2
Albert	H 2	Besancon	M 5	Clamecy	I 5	Goatec	B 4	Mort	F 6	Rouen	G 3
Alencon	I 3	Blenean	I 5	Clermont	H 3	Gonrin	E 4	Morteau	M 5	St. Brieuc	C 4
Allaire	C	Bolbec	I 3	Conty	H 3	Gretz	H 4	Mortiers	I 3	St. Denis	H 4
Amiens	H 3	Boulogne	G 2	Coulanges	I 5	Gravelle	D 3	Nancy	M 4	St. Die	M 4
Angers	E 5	Bourbourg	H 2	Coussey	L 4	Guiscard	I 3	Nantes	D 5	St. Germain	H 4
Antrain	D 4	Bourges	H 5	Creil	H 3	Havre	F 3	Nazelay	M 6	St. Malo	C 4
Arcay	I 6	Bourgeuil	F 5	Crezon	N 4	Haxebrouck	H 2	Neufchâtel	G 3	St. Nazaire	C 5
Argenteuil	H 4	Bourmont	L 4	Damville	G 4	Hiers	G 4	Nevers	I 6	St. Quentin	I 3
Argueil	G 3	Brest	A 4	Duppe	G 3	Janze	D 5	Noce	E 4	Sotteville	G 3
Arras	H 2	Brionne	F 3	Dijon	L 5	Josselin	C 5	Nogent	I 4	Spincourt	I 3
Asfeld	K 3	Buchy	G 3	Dizy	I 3	Laugeais	E 5	Nomeny	M 4	Sully	H 5
Attigny	K 3	Caen	E 3	Dormans	I 4	Laval	E 4	Noyant	E 5	Toucy	I 5
Aubigny	H 5	Calais	G 1	Donai	I 2	Le Creuzot	K 6	Noyon	H 3	Tourcoing	I 2
Autet	L 5	Callac	B 4	Douriez	G 2	Le Mans	F 4	Orleans	G 5	Tours	F 5
Auxerre	I 5	Camaches	G 3	Ducey	D 4	Lille	H 2	Paris	H 4	Troyes	I 4
Avranches	D 4	Cambrai	I 2	Dunkirk	H 1	Lillebonne	F 3	Fleurtuit	C 4	Trun	E 4
Azay	F 5	Carentan	D 3	Epinal	M 4	Loche	G 5	Poitiers	F 6	Valenciennes	I 2
Bais	E 4	Carteret	D 3	Esternay	I 4	Lorient	B 5	Provins	I 4	Vallet	D 5
Bannalec	B 5	Caumont	E 3	Etais	I 5	Loudeac	C 4	Quimper	A 4	Valognes	D 3
Bar le Duc	L 4	Chalon	K 6	Etretat	F 3	Luneville	M 4	Reims	I 3	Vannes	C 5
Bavay	I 2	Chambly	H 3	Eyre	F 4	Maintenon	G 4	Rennes	D 4	Vendôme	G 5
Beaugency	G 5	Champlitte	L 5	Fecamp	F 3	Malestroit	C 5	Ribemont	I 3	Versailles	G 4
Beauvoir	D 6	Chateauroux	G 6	Fontainebleau	H 4	Maubeuge	K 2	Rochefort	C 5	Verton	G 2



Departments of Southern France

Ain	K 2	Haute Garonne	F 5
Allier	G 2	Haute Loire	H 3
Alpes Maritimes	M 5	Haute Savoie	L 2
Ardeche	J 4	Haute Vienne	F 2
Ariege	I 5	Hautes Alpes	L 4
Aude	G 5	Hautes Pyrenees	I 5
Aveyron	G 4	Herault	H 5
Basses Alpes	L 4	Isere	K 3
Basses Pyrenees	D 5	Landes	D 4
Bouches du Rhone	K 5	Loire	I 3
Cantal	G 3	Lot	F 4
Charente	D 3	Lot et Garonne	E 4
Char. Inferieure	D 3	Lozere	H 4
Correze	F 3	Puy de Dome	H 3
Corsica	M 6	Pyrenees Orientales	F 6
Creuse	F 2	Rhone	J 3
Dordogne	E 3	Savoie	L 3
Drome	K 4	Tarn	G 5
Gard	I 4	Tarn et Garonne	F 4
Gers	E 5	Var	L 5
Gironde	D 4	Vaucluse	K 4

Principal Cities and Towns of Southern France

Agde	H 5	Blanquefort	D 4	Favonne	M 7	Leon	C 5	Montmoreau	E 2	St. Etienne	J 3
Agen	E 4	Blaye	D 3	Fleurance	E 5	Leucate	H 6	Montpelier	H 5	St. Paul	G 3
Aire	D 5	Bordeaux	D 4	Florac	H 4	Libourne	D 4	Montreal	G 3	Sanguinet	C 4
Ajaccio	L 7	Bormes	L 5	Forgevielle	F 5	Limoges	F 2	Moux	G 5	Sarrola	L 7
Albertville	L 2	Bourg	K 2	Ganges	H 5	Lunel	I 4	Nantiat	F 3	Sartene	L 7
Algajola	L 6	Brantome	E 3	Garnat	H 3	Luxeu	D 4	Narbonne	H 5	Sargues	H 4
Alzon	H 5	Briancon	L 4	Gaulin	I 5	Lyon	J 3	Nasbinals	H 4	Seix	F 6
Angoulême	E 3	Cagnes	M 5	Gimont	F 5	Marcillat	G 2	Nemours	M 5	Solferino	D 4
Archiac	D 3	Callas	I 5	Gouloe	G 3	Marmande	E 4	Nice	M 5	Sotaro	M 7
Aubagne	K 5	Cannes	L 5	Grasse	L 5	Marseilles	K 5	Nimes	I 5	Soustons	C 4
Auch	E 5	Carcasonne	G 5	Grenoble	K 3	Martigues	K 5	Orange	J 4	Tarascon	J 4
Aumont	H 4	Carpentras	K 4	Gueret	F 2	Manvesin	I 5	Pallas	I 5	Tardas	I 5
Avignon	I 5	Castelnau	D 5	Hasparren	C 5	Meze	H 5	Pamiers	G 5	Tarnos	C 5
Bagnols	I 4	Cauderan	D 4	Hautefort	E 3	Millas	G 6	Pau	D 5	Tastaron	K 5
Barcelonette	L 4	Cauterets	D 6	Hesteus	D 4	Mimizan	C 4	Perigueux	E 3	Tautavel	H 6
Bastia	M 6	Cette	H 5	Hourtin	C 3	Mirambeau	D 3	Perpignan	H 6	Treves	H 4
Bayonne	C 5	Chalus	E 3	Labrit	D 4	Moleres	I 4	Pissos	D 4	Tuchan	G 6
Bazas	D 4	Champagnac	E 3	Lagnieu	K 3	Monaco	M 5	Pons	D 3	Tulle	F 3
Beun	D 4	Clermont	G 3	La Mure	K 4	Montagnac	H 5	Riberac	E 3	Uzes	I 4
Belelaire	F 6	Commentry	G 2	Langon	D 4	Montagrier	E 3	Roanne	H 2	Vence	M 5
Bellegarde	I 5	Corps	L 4	Lapleau	G 3	Montauban	F 4	Rochefort	D 3	Vichy	H 2
Belleville	I 2	Dax	D 5	La Rochelle	C 2	Monte Carlo	M 5	Roquefort	G 6	Villereal	E 4
Bergerac	E 4	Delemont	G 2	La Seyne	K 5	Montemart	E 2	Rosans	K 4	Viviers	I 4
Beziers	H 5	Eaugeal	G 6	Latour	G 3	Montfort	D 5	Royan	C 3	Voiron	K 3
Biarritz	C 5	Estoung	G 4	Lavrac	E 4	Montlucon	G 2	St. Alban	H 4	Vorey	H 3



States

Alsace-Lorraine	B 4
Anhalt	E 3
Baden	C 4
Bavaria	D 4
Brunswick	D 2
Hamburg	D 2
Hanover	C 2
Hessen	C 4
Hessen Nassau	C 3
Hohenzollern	C 4
Holstein	C 1
Lippe	C 2
Lübeck	D 2
Mecklenburg	D 2
Oldenburg	C 2
Palatinate	B 4
Posen	G 2
Saxony	E 3
Schleswig	C 1
Swabia	C 4
Thuringia	D 3
Waldeck	C 3
Westphalia	B 3
West Prussia	H 1
Würtemberg	C 4

Principal Cities and Towns of the German Empire

Aachen	B 3	Brunswick	D 2	Esslingen	C 4	Heilbronn	C 4	Mainz	C 4	Pirmasens	B 4	Stargard	H 2
Allenstein	J 2	Cannstadt	C 4	Flensburg	C 1	Heilsberg	J 1	Mannheim	C 4	Plauen	E 3	Stettin	G 2
Altenburg	E 3	Cassel	C 3	Forst	H 3	Hirschberg	H 3	Marienburg	H 2	Pleschen	G 3	Stolpe	G 1
Altona	C 2	Charlottenburg	I 2	Frankfort	I 2	Hof	D 3	Mehlsack	H 1	Posen	G 2	Stralsund	F 1
Angerburg	J 1	Chemnitz	E 3	Frankfort-on-Main	C 3	Inowraclaw	H 2	Metz	B 4	Potsdam	J 1	Strassburg	B 4
Apolda	D 3	Cloppenburg	B 2	Freiberg	E 3	Insterburg	J 1	Minden	C 2	Potsdam	E 2	Stuttgart	C 4
Aschersleben	D 3	Coblenz	B 3	Friedland	J 1	Iserlohn	B 3	Mülhausen	B 4	Putzig	H 1	Thorn	H 2
Augsburg	D 4	Colmar	B 4	Gera	E 3	Jauer	G 3	Mulheim-on-Rhein	B 3	Rastenburg	J 1	Tilsit	J 1
Aurich	B 2	Cologne	B 3	Giessen	C 3	Jever	B 2	Munich	D 4	Ratibor	H 3	Treves	B 4
Baireuth	D 4	Crefeld	B 3	Gladbach	B 3	Jena	D 3	Münster	B 3	Ratisbon	E 4	Ulm	C 4
Bamberg	D 4	Danzig	H 1	Glauchau	E 3	Kaiserslautern	B 4	Naumburg	D 3	Rawitsch	G 3	Wehlau	J 1
Barmen	B 3	Darmstadt	C 4	Gleiwitz	H 3	Karlsruhe	C 4	Neisse	G 3	Remscheid	B 3	Weimar	D 3
Bautzen	F 3	Dessau	E 3	Görlitz	F 3	Kiel	D 1	Neumünster	C 1	Rheydt	B 3	Weissenfels	D 3
Berent	G 1	Dirschau	H 1	Gotha	D 3	Königsberg	J 1	Neu Ruppin	F 2	Rosenberg	H 1	Wiesbaden	C 3
Berlin	I 2	Dortmund	B 3	Göttingen	C 3	Königshütte	H 3	Neuss	B 3	Rossel	J 1	Wilhelmshaven	B 2
Bernburg	D 3	Dresden	F 3	Graudenz	H 2	Kottbus	F 3	Nordhausen	D 3	Rostock	F 1	Witten	B 3
Beuthen	H 3	Duisburg	B 3	Guben	F 3	Kroben	G 3	Northeim	C 3	Saaun	I 3	Wittstock	I 2
Bielefeld	C 2	Düren	B 3	Halberstadt	D 3	Landsberg	F 2	Nüremberg	D 4	Schwerin	D 2	Worms	C 4
Bochum	B 3	Düsseldorf	B 3	Halle	D 3	Leer	B 2	Oels	G 3	Schweidnitz	G 3	Worth	B 4
Bonn	B 3	Eisenach	D 3	Hamburg	D 2	Leipzig	E 3	Offenbach	C 3	Sierck	B 4	Würzburg	C 4
Brandenburg	E 2	Elberfeld	B 3	Hamm	B 3	Liegnitz	G 3	Oldenburg	C 2	Solingen	B 3	Zell	B 3
Bremen	C 2	Elbing	H 1	Hanau	C 3	Lübeck	D 2	Oppeln	H 3	Sondershausen	D 3	Zittau	G 3
Breslau	G 3	Emden	B 2	Hanover	C 2	Lüneburg	D 2	Osnabrück	C 2	Sorau	F 3	Zobten	G 3
Brieg	G 3	Erfurt	D 3	Harburg	C 2	Magdeburg	D 2	Pforzheim	C 4	Spandau	E 2	Zwickau	E 3
Bromberg	G 2	Essen	B 3	Heidelberg	C 4								



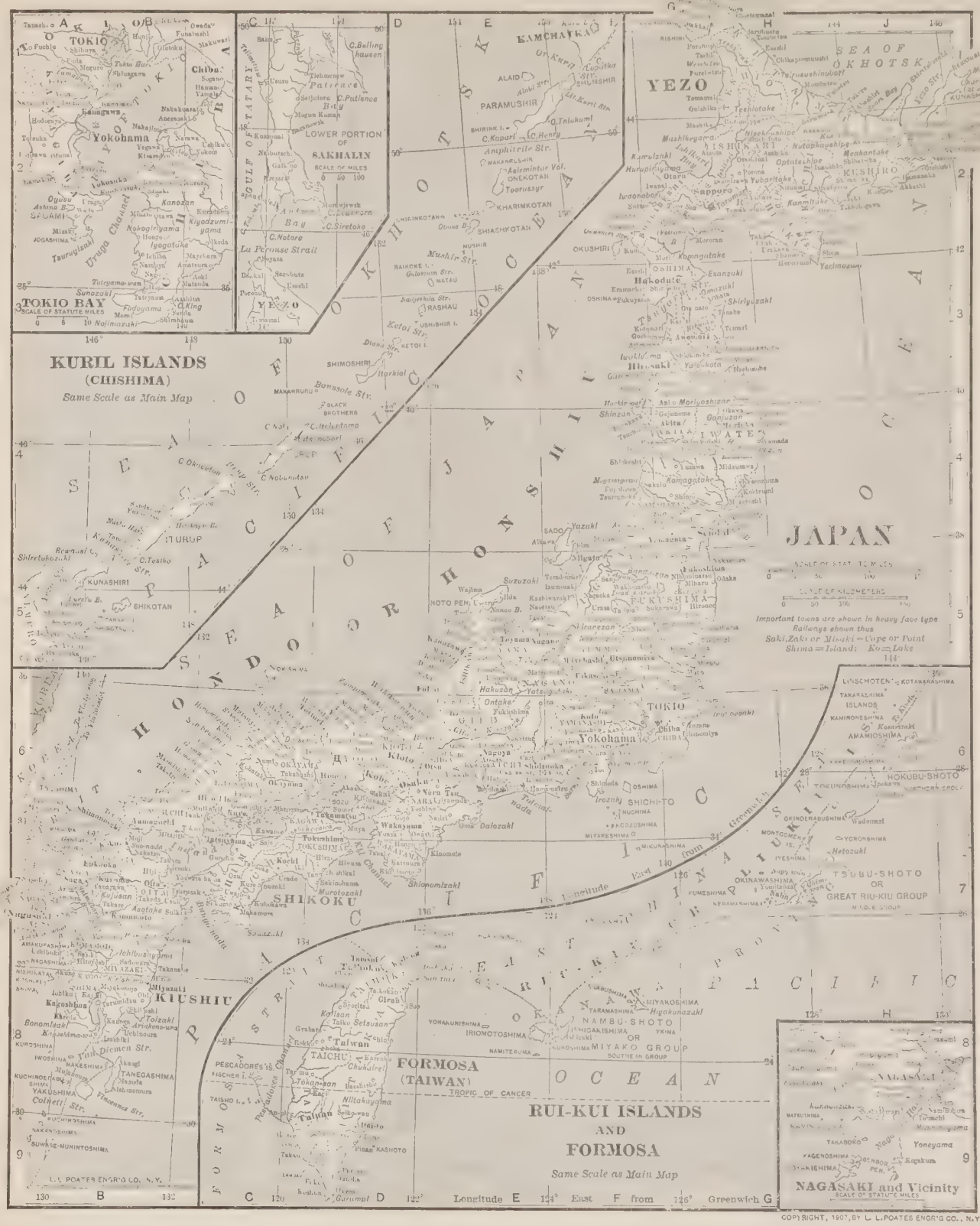
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Compartments

Abruzzi and Molise	D 3
Apulia	F 4
Basilicata	F 4
Calabria	F 5
Campania	E 4
Corsica	B 3
Emilia	C 2
Liguria	B 2
Lombardy	B 2
Marches	D 3
Piedmont	A 2
Rome	D 3
Sardinia	B 4
Sicily	D 6
Tuscany	C 3
Umbria	D 3
Venetia	C 2

Principal Cities and Towns of Italy

Acquapendente	C 3	Bologna	C 2	Cegli	E 4	Friuli	D 1	Milan	B 2	Piacenza	B 2	Siena	C 3
Agropoli	E 4	Borgonure	B 2	Chatillon	A 2	Gagliano	G 5	Modena	C 2	Pisa	C 3	Sorrento	E 4
Ajaccio	B 4	Borgotaro	B 2	Cherasco	A 2	Genoa	B 2	Modica	E 6	Pisciotta	E 4	Spoleto	D 3
Albano	D 4	Breno	C 2	Chieti	E 3	Ghizonaccia	B 4	Morcone	E 4	Poggibonsi	C 3	Stigliano	E 4
Alcamo	D 6	Brescia	C 2	Chiusa	A 2	Girgenti	D 6	Muravera	B 5	Pollica	E 4	Stradella	B 2
Alessandria	B 2	Brindisi	G 4	Cisterna	D 4	Grosseto	C 3	Naples	E 4	Pontecorvo	D 4	Subiaco	D 4
Altamura	E 4	Buffaloria	E 5	Civitavecchia	C 3	Grottaglie	F 4	Nazzarino	E 6	Pontedera	C 3	Syracuse	E 6
Amalfi	E 4	Cagliari	B 5	Comacchio	D 2	Gubbia	D 3	Nicastro	F 5	Propriano	B 4	Talamone	C 3
Amendolara	F 5	Cajazzo	E 4	Corneto	C 3	Guorgne	A 2	Nocera	E 4	Pula	B 5	Taranto	F 4
Ancona	D 3	Caltanisetta	E 6	Cosenza	F 5	Iglesias	B 5	Novara	B 2	Ragusa	E 6	Teramo	D 3
Aquila	D 3	Campobasso	F 4	Cremona	C 2	Imola	C 2	Olmeneta	B 2	Rapolano	C 3	Terracina	D 4
Arcidossa	C 3	Canossa	C 2	Cutro	F 5	Larino	E 4	Ortona	E 3	Ravenna	C 2	Toscanella	C 3
Arcole	C 2	Capaccio	E 4	Demonte	A 2	Lecce	G 4	Padua	C 2	Reggio	C 2	Toscolano	C 2
Arezzo	C 3	Capitanata	F 4	Eboli	E 4	Leghorn	C 3	Padula	E 4	Riccia	F 4	Traetto	D 4
Ascoli	D 3	Carcare	B 2	Este	C 2	Lomello	B 2	Palermo	D 5	Rimini	C 2	Trapani	D 5
Avellino	E 4	Carrara	C 2	Fabriano	D 3	Lucca	C 3	Palestrina	D 4	Roccella	F 6	Treviso	D 2
Avezzano	D 3	Casale	B 2	Faenza	C 2	Macerata	D 3	Parma	C 2	Rome	D 4	Turin	A 2
Avigliano	F 4	Caserta	E 4	Fasano	F 4	Manopoli	F 4	Paterno	E 6	Roverbella	C 2	Udine	D 1
Bari	F 4	Cassano	F 5	Ferrara	C 2	Mantua	C 2	Paullo	C 2	Rovigo	C 2	Urbino	D 3
Barletta	F 4	Castellamare	E 4	Florence	C 3	Maratea	E 5	Pavia	B 2	Salerno	E 4	Varese	B 2
Belvedere	E 5	Castelvetrano	D 6	Foggia	E 4	Marsala	D 6	Pergola	D 3	Santuri	B 5	Velletri	D 4
Benevento	E 4	Castiglione	C 2	Fondi	D 4	Maruggio	F 4	Perugia	D 3	Sanza	E 4	Venice	D 2
Bergamo	B 2	Castrovillari	F 5	Forli	D 2	Massa	C 2	Pesaro	D 3	Sartona	E 4	Vercelli	B 2
Bianco	F 5	Catania	F 6	Forlimpopoli	D 2	Melegnano	B 2	Pescara	E 3	Sassari	B 4	Vicenza	C 2
Bobbio	B 2	Catanzaro	F 5	Fossombrone	D 3	Messina	E 5	Peschici	F 4	Savona	B 2	Villafranca	C 2



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Kens or Prefectures of Japan

Aichi	E 6	Miyagi	G 4
Akita	G 4	Nagano	F 5
Awomori	G 3	Nara	D 6
Chiba	G 6	Niigata	F 5
Ehime	C 7	Oita	B 7
Formosa	D 8	Okayama	C 6
Fukui	E 6	Osaka	D 6
Fukuoka	B 7	Saga	B 7
Fukushima	G 5	Shidzuoka	F 6
Gifu	E 6	Shiga	E 6
Gumma	F 5	Shimane	C 6
Hiroshima	C 6	Tochigi	F 5
Hyogo	D 6	Tokio	F 6
Ibaraki	G 5	Tokushima	D 7
Ishikawa	E 5	Tottori	C 6
Iwate	G 4	Toyama	E 5
Kagawa	C 6	Wakayama	D 7
Kagoshima	B 8	Yamagata	F 4
Kanagawa	F 6	Yamaguchi	B 6
Kioto	D 6	Yamanashi	F 6
Kochi	C 7	Yezo	G 1
Kumamoto	B 7		

Principal Cities and Towns of Japan

Aikawa	F 4	Hagi	B 6	Kofu	F 6	Nagasaki	A 7	Sakai	D 6	Tokushima	D 6
Akashi	D 6	Hakata	B 7	Kokura	B 7	Nagoya	E 6	Sannake	G 3	Tomamai	G 1
Akita	G 4	Hakodate	G 3	Kumamoto	B 7	Nakatsu	B 7	Sapporo	G 2	Tottori	D 6
Arita	A 7	Hamamatsu	E 6	Kure	C 6	Naoetsu	F 5	Saseho	A 7	Toyama	E 5
Asahika	H 2	Handa	E 6	Kurume	B 7	Nara Tsu	D 6	Sendai	G 4	Toyooka	D 6
Atsuta	E 6	Hikone	E 6	Kuwagoye	F 6	Niigata	F 5	Shidzuoka	F 6	Tsu	E 6
Awomori	G 3	Himeji	D 6	Kuwana	E 6	Odaka	G 5	Shimonoseki	B 6	Tsurugaoka	F 4
Chiba	G 6	Hirosaki	G 3	Makamura	C 7	Odawara	F 6	Shirakawa	G 5	Ujiyamada	E 6
Chikaptomuushi	H 1	Ikuno	D 6	Mærugame	C 6	Ogaki	E 6	Sukagawa	G 5	Urakawa	H 2
Choshi	G 5	Ishinomaki	G 4	Matsumoto	E 5	Oita	B 7	Tainan	D 9	Utsunomiya	F 5
Fukui	E 5	Izashiki	B 8	Matsuye	C 6	Okayama	C 6	Taiwan	D 8	Wakamatsu	F 5
Fukuoka	B 7	Izumozaki	F 5	Matsuyama	C 7	Okazaki	E 6	Takamatsu	D 6	Wakayama	D 6
Fukushima	G 5	Kagoshima	B 8	Mayebashi	F 5	Onishika	G 1	Takaoka	E 5	Yamagata	G 4
Fukuyama	C 6	Kanazawa	E 5	Mito	G 5	Onomichi	C 6	Takasaki	F 5	Yanagawa	B 7
Fushimi	D 6	Kelung	D 7	Morioka	G 4	Osaka	D 6	Takata	F 5	Yokohama	F 6
Gifu	E 6	Kioto	D 6	Motoyoshi	G 4	Otaru	G 2	Takayama	E 5	Yokosuka	F 6
Goshogawara	G 3	Kobe	D 6	Muya	D 6	Otsu	D 6	Tamsui	D 7	Yonezawa	G 5
Hachioji	F 6	Kochi	C 7	Nagaoka	F 5	Saga	B 7	Tokio	F 6	Yubare	H 2

ILLUSTRATED GAZETTEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE WORLD

THE following list has been compiled to furnish information regarding important and historic towns and cities throughout the world. In all cases the location of a town or city is explicitly indicated by specifying the County, State, Department, Province, Comitat, Vilayet, Amt, Län, or other division of territory in which it belongs. The population figures in all cases are from the latest available census returns (June, 1911), and the latest estimates from first-hand official sources, supplemented by such standard authorities as the "Statesman's Year Book," the "Almanach de Gotha," and "Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon." The figures for France are those of the census of 1906. The figures for Germany are those of the 1905 census, except for cities and towns of over 100,000, where the 1910 figures are available. The 1908 census figures for Greece, Japan and Switzerland have been used, wherever available. The latest estimates for cities in Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Russia, Turkey, and for several of the Latin-American republics have been given. Census-taking being irregular in many of these countries, approximate estimates furnish the best available figures. The populations of Canadian towns and cities are according to the Dominion census of 1901, except for towns in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, where a census was taken in 1906. Later estimates from official sources are given for the larger cities of the Dominion. All cities and towns in the United States have the population given by the census of 1910, the figures for which are only recently available. These include all incorporated cities, towns and villages of over 1,000 inhabitants, and many smaller ones. All county seats are specified, whether or not incorporated, with close estimates of population, where there are no census figures.

Important railroad lines touching American cities and villages have been noted in all cases. Railroads designated by initials and abbreviations may be identified by reference to the railroad gazetteer on page 233.

AACHEN (Aix-la-Chappelle), Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 156,008.
The city consists of an outer or new town and the inner or old town; is modern, with handsome residences, broad, well-paved streets, and many large public squares. Of the latter the Marktplatz, with the bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favorite place of residence was here; the Münsterplatz, and the Kaiserplatz, with its beautiful fountain, are the most important. In the ancient town are two interesting relics, the Cathedral and the Rathhaus. Dating probably from the eighth century is the chapel of the Octagon (Hochmünster), containing the restored throne of Charlemagne. A Gothic choir was added in the fourteenth century, and in the eighteenth century a Hungarian chapel, where every seven years sacred relics are exhibited.
The city government is directed by a municipal council of 35 members. There are municipal botanical gardens, a municipal library, free gymnasium, technical and industrial high school, teachers' preparatory school, and a deaf and dumb school. Other buildings are the Chamber of Commerce and several elegant theatres.
As an important railroad junction, Aachen is a leading commercial mart of Prussia. It is the centre of manufactures of German cloth, needles, pins, chemical products, and machines, and has great trade in oil, wines, and leather. It was early celebrated for its gold and silver smiths.
About 20,000 people yearly visit the hot sulphur and chalybeate springs of Aachen for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and blood diseases. The principal spring is the Kaiserquelle, temperature 136° F.
Aachen seems to have been inhabited and the springs frequented by the Romans, who called the place Aquisgranum. Pepin le Bref and Charlemagne made it their residence and capital. During the reign of Louis the Pious and the Carlovingian period the imperial treasury existed there, and up to 1513 thirty German emperors and kings were crowned there. Since the Reformation the importance of Aachen has diminished. The transference of the imperial coronation to Frankfort in 1536, the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and a disastrous fire in 1656 also contributed to its decline. Taken by the French in 1793, it was ceded to Prussia in 1813, and little by little has recovered a measure of its former prosperity.
There have been held in Aachen a number of councils, and important treaties have been signed there. The first treaty, 1668, ended the war between France and Spain for the possession of the Spanish Netherlands. The second treaty, 1748, ended the war of the Austrian succession, and the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), 1818, was held for the purpose of regulating the affairs of Europe after the wars of Napoleon.

AALBORG, Amt of Aalborg, Denmark, (1901) 31,457; (1907) 32,000.
Port of entry; fisheries; school of navigation.

AALESUND, Amt of Romsdal, Norway, (1905) 14,000.

AARAU, capital of Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, (1900) 7,995.
Silk, cotton, mathematical instruments.

AARHUUS (or AARHUS), Amt of Aarhuus, Denmark, (1901) 51,814; (1907) 55,200.
Good harbor, active commerce, extensive manufactures.

ABBEVILLE, c. h., Henry Co., Ala., 1,141.
On Atlantic Coast Line R. R.
—Dept. Somme, France, (1906) 19,081.
—c. h., Wilcox Co., Ga., 1,201.
On Seaboard Air Line R. R.
—c. h., Vermillion Parish, La., 2,907.
On Louisiana Western; Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R.
—c. h., Abbeville Co., S. C., 4,459.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern R. R.

ABBIATEGRASSO, Prov. of Milano, Italy, (1901) 8,384.

ABEOKUTA, capital of Egba, Yoruba, West Africa, about 150,000.

ABERCORN, Monmouthshire, England, (1901) 12,607.
Coal.

ABERDARE, Glamorganshire, Wales (1901) 43,357.
Coal and iron mines.

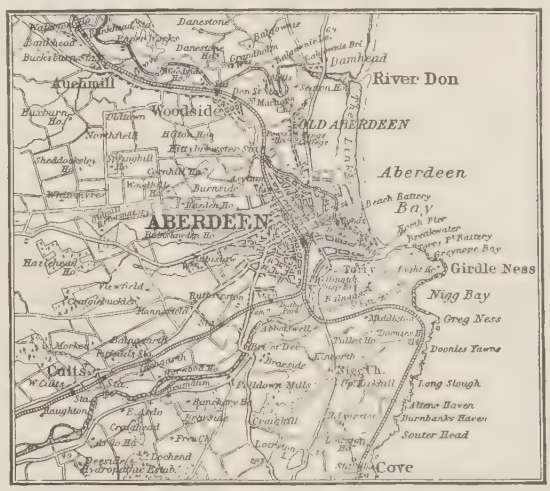
ABERDEEN, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, (1901) 153,108; estimated (1906) 167,537.
Aberdeen covers the territory between the Dee and the Don Rivers; the main town, or New Aberdeen, is mostly built from granite, quarried near by, and is sometimes called the "Granite City." Union Street contains numerous fine buildings, notably the municipal and county buildings, both in the Scotch baronial style; the Music Hall building, and the Trades Hall, in which are kept the trade shields. Old Aberdeen possesses an interesting granite cathedral. Of the four bridges spanning the Dee River, one is of stone, dating from 1527. Among the monuments is one to Gordon Pasha.
Aberdeen owns its own water works, gas works, electric lights, and electric tramway, and has adopted the plan of housing its working people in municipal lodging-houses and dwellings. The most important educational institution is the University of Aberdeen, formed by the union of King's College (founded in 1494) and Marischal College (founded in 1593), which registered 1,100 pupils in 1904. Other schools are Gordon's College, School of Navigation, a grammar school (founded in 1263), the Free Church Divinity College, and the Mechanics' Institution. A granite pier, 2,000 feet long, and the Girdleness lighthouse, at its entrance, have made the Aberdeen harbor one of the finest in Scotland, and greatly facilitated maritime trade.
The manufactures of the city include cotton, linen, and woolen goods, rope, leather, paper, soap, and chemicals, agricultural implements, and sail-cloth, with extensive foundries, breweries, shipyards, and distilleries. The granite polishing works are on a large scale. The chief imports are barley, wheat, maize, oats, and sugar; the chief exports are fish, spirits, cloth, coal, and stone. The imports average $5,500,000 annually.
The charter of Aberdeen was granted in 1179 by William the Lion, and extended by Robert Bruce. The town was burnt by the English in 1336, rebuilt and named New Aberdeen. A period of great prosperity began in 1818 with the rediscovery of the art of granite polishing.

ABERDEEN, Harford Co., Md., 616.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania R. R.
—c. h., Monroe Co., Miss., 3,708.
On Frisco Lines; Illinois Central; Mobile & Ohio R. R.
—Moore Co., N. C., 794.
On Aberdeen & Asheb.; Aberdeen & Rock; Seaboard Air Line R. R.
—Brown Co., Ohio, 568.
—c. h., Brown Co., S. D., 10,753.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern; Minn. & St. Louis; Northwest. Line R. R.

ABERDEEN, Chehalis Co., Wash., 13,660.
On No. Pacific R. R.

ABERGAVENNY, Monmouthshire, England, (1901) 7,795.
On the river Usk, 13 miles west of Monmouth.

ABERSYCHAN, Monmouthshire, England (1901) 17,768.
Rich mines of iron, and oil.



ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, AND ENVIRONS

ABERTILLERY, Monmouthshire, England, (1901) 21,955.
Coal mining.

ABERYSTWITH, Cardiganshire, Wales, (1901) 8,013.
Seat of University College of Wales.

ABESHR, capital of Wadai, Sudan, estimated 20,000 to 30,000.

ABILENE, c. h., Dickinson Co., Kans., 4,118.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Union Pacific R. R.
—c. h., Taylor Co., Texas, (1910) 9,204.
On Abilene & Southern; Texas & Pacific; Wichita Valley R. R.

ABINGDON, Knox Co., Ill., 2,464.
Abingdon College (Christian), Hedding College (Methodist Episcopal).
On Burl. Route; Iowa Central R. R.
—c. h., Washington Co., Va., 1,757.
On Norfolk & Western; Virginia-Carolina R. R.

ABINGDON, Berkshire, England, (1901) 6,480.
On the Ock, 7 miles south of Oxford.

ABINGTON, Plymouth Co., Mass., 5,455.
On N. Y., New Hav. & Hart. R. R.

ABO, capital of Govt. of Abo-Björneborg, Finland, (1905) 43,680.
Seaport, manufactures and shipbuilding.

ABOMEY, capital of Dahomey, Africa, about 30,000.

ABONY, Comitat of Pest, Hungary, (1900) 13,529.

ABUKIR, Egypt, about 200.
On western extremity of bay of Abukir, the scene of Nelson's victory over French fleet, Aug. 1-2, 1798. The town is 15 miles northeast of Alexandria.

ACAMBARO, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, (1900) 8,345.
On National of Mexico R. R.

ACANCEH, town in Yucatan, about 23,000.

ACAPULCO, State of Guerrero, Mexico, about 5,780.
Chief port of call between San Francisco and South American ports; ships hides, cedar, timber, fruit; the harbor is cooled by the well-known cut through the mountains called the Abra de San Nicolas.

ACATLAN, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 9,835.
On Vera Cruz & Isthmus R. R.

ACATZINGO, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 7,617.
On San Marc. & Huaj. de L. R. R.

ACCOMAC, c. h., Accomac Co., Va., 350.

ACCRINGTON, Lancashire, England (1901) 43,122.

ACERRA, Prov. of Caserta, Italy, (1901) 16,443.

ACHAO, Dept. of Quincha, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,072.

ACHMIM, Egypt, (1897) 28,000.
On the Nile; manufactures cloth, shawls.

ACHTYRKA, Govt. of Kharkov, Russia, (1897) 23,390.
Sixty miles northwest of Kharkov.

ACIREALE, Prov. of Catania, Sicily, (1901) 23,437.

ACKERMAN, Choctaw Co., Miss., 1,398.
On Ill. Central; New Orl., Mob. & Chic. R. R.

ACKLEY, Hardin Co., Iowa, 1,244.
On Illinois Central; Iowa Central R. R.

ACQUI, Prov. of Alessandria, Italy, (1901) 13,940 (commune).
Famous for sulphur springs and baths.

ACRE, Beirut Vilayet, Syria, 10,400.
Historical town of Middle Ages.

ACRI, Prov. of Cosenza, Italy, (1901) 11,500

ACTON, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,136.
On Boston & Me.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
—Halton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,484
On Grand Trunk R. R.
—Bagot Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,175.
On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk R. R.
Fifteen miles east of Montreal; mills.

ACUSHNET, Bristol Co., Mass., 1,692.
On N. Y., New Hav. & Hart. R. R.

ACWORTH, Cobb Co., Ga., 1,043.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Western & Atlantic R. R.
—Sullivan Co., N. H., 594.

ADA, c. h., Norman Co., Minn., 1,432.
On Great Northern R. R.
—Hardin Co., Ohio, 2,465.
On Pennsylvania R. R.
—c. h., Pontotoc Co., Okla., 4,349.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; Oklahoma Central R. R.
—Comitat of Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, (1900) 12,081.

ADAIR, Adair Co., Iowa, 90.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. R. R.

ADAIRSVILLE, Bartow Co., Ga., 751.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Western & Atlantic R. R.

ADAIRVILLE, Logan Co., Ky., 682.
On Louisville & Nashville R. R.

ADALIA, Vilayet of Konieh, Asia Minor, Turkey, 25,000.
Seaport, on Gulf of Adalia.

ADAMS, Berkshire Co., Mass., 13,026.
On Boston & Alb. R. R.
—Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,458.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.

ADAMSTON, Harrison Co., W. Va., 1,200.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)

ADAMSTOWN, Lancaster Co., Pa., 675.

ADANA, capital of Adana Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 60,000.
Remains of antiquity; bridge built by Justinian; exports cotton, wine, and fruit.

ADDISON, Dupage Co., Ill., 579.
On Illinois Central R. R.
—Washington Co., Maine, 985.
—Lenawee Co., Mich., 474.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
—Steuben Co., N. Y., 2,004.
On Buffalo & Susquehanna; Erie R. R.

ADDYSTON, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,543.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. R. R.

ADEL, Berrien Co., Ga., 1,902.
On Ga. So. & Florida; South. Georgia R. R.
—c. h., Dallas Co., Iowa, 1,280.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

ADELAIDE, capital of South Australia, Australia (1905) 173,235.
On both sides of the river Torrens, 8 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of St. Vincent. Founded in 1836, and named after Queen Adelaide, the consort of William IV. Its growth was rapid from the start, after the discovery of gold. With Port Adelaide, 7 miles northnorthwest of the city, it is now the centre of commerce of the colony. It has a heavy trade in copper and lead ores, grain, and wool. Its chief public buildings are the Government buildings, Parliament House, town hall, postoffice, the South Australian Institute, and the Governor's residence.
It is the seat of both Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. Contains numerous churches, a university, with three colleges, extensive botanical gardens, and a museum of economic botany. Port Adelaide, its seaport, has a fine harbor and dock, covering five acres, for ocean

steamers. It is a port of call for European steamers.

ADEN, Arabia, about 44,000.
Coaling station; chief trading point on the coast.

ADERNO, Prov. of Catania, Sicily (1901) 25,859.
Town at foot of Mt. Ætna.

ADIS ABERA, capital city of Abyssinia and Shoa, estimated about 50,000.

ADJUNTAS, Dept. of Ponce, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,963.
A popular mountain resort, 15 miles northwest by north of Ponce.

ADNA, Prov. of Rovigo, Italy, (1901) 15,678.

ADONI, Madras Presidency, British India, (1901) 26,248.

ADRIAN, c. h., Lenawee Co., Mich., 10,763.
Located 33 miles northwest of Toledo and 58 miles southwest of Detroit, on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Wabash Railroads. Centre of rich farming district and shipping point for grain, live stock, and dairy products. Important industries are woven wire fence, furniture, and Governmei. mail-box factories, automobile works, marble, brick, and tile works.
Seat of Adrian College and State Industrial School for Girls; active shipping point.

—Nobles Co., Minn., 1,112.
On Northwestern Line R. R.

—Bates Co., Mo., 929.
On Missouri Pacific R. R.

ADRIANOPLE, capital of Adrianople Vilayet, Turkey, about 81,000.
On the Maritza River, at junction with the Tunja and the Arda, 137 miles northwest from Constantinople, and on the railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople. A place of commercial importance, manufacturing silks, woolens, linens; has dye works and tanneries. Here are the mosque of the Sultan Selim (considered the finest Moslem temple extant); the old palace of the Sultans, called the Eski-Serai, and a good aqueduct. The town is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Bulgarian and Armenian bishop. Founded by the Emperor Hadrian, and from 1361 to 1453 the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Population is composed of Turks, Bulgarians, Spanish Jews, Armenians, and Greeks.

AERSCHOT, Prov. of South Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 7,576.

AFRAGOLA, Prov. of Napoli, Italy, (1901) 22,419.
Manufactures of straw bonnets.

AFTON, Union Co., Iowa, 1,014.
On Burlington Route R. R.

—Chenango Co., N. Y., 729.
On Del. & Hudson R. R.

—Ottawa Co., Okla., 1,279.
On Frisco Lines R. R.

AGANA, capital of the island of Guam, Ladrones (U. S.), about 6,000.

AGAWAM, Hampden Co., Mass., 3,501.

AGDE, Dept. of Hérault, France, (1906) 7,847.
Situated 30 miles southwest of Montpellier, 2 miles from the Mediterranean; good trade.

AGEN, Dept. of Lot-et-Garonne, France, (1906) 20,192.
Ancient capital; manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, etc.

AGOO, Prov. of La Union, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,653.

AGOSTA, Prov. of Syracuse, Sicily (1901) 15,600.
Commercial seaport.

AGOUE, Dahomey, Africa, about 20,000.

AGRA, capital of Prov. of Agra and Oudh, India, (1901) 188,300.
Contains Taj Mahal, famous mausoleum; noted for its fine mosaic work; the seat of Agra College and of St. John's College.

AGRAM, capital of Croatia-Slavonia, Austria (1901) 57,689; estimated (1906) 72,895.
Centre of Slavic learning; contains numerous higher academies, National Museum, National Theatre.

AGUADILLA, Dept. of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, (1899) 6,425.

AGUASCALIENTES, State of Aguascalientes, Mexico, (1900) 30,052.
On National of Mexico R. R.
Health resort, hot springs.

AGUILAR, Las Animas Co., Colo., 858.
On Colorado & Southern R. R.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, Prov. of Cordova, Spain, (1897) 13,329.
Vineyards, wine.

AGUILAS, Prov. of Murcia, Spain, (1897) 12,381.
Grain, smelting works.

AHMEDABAD, Dist. of Gujerat, India (1901) 185,899.
Centre of Oriental art; has cotton mills and silk works; Rat Guza College.

AHMEDNAGAR, India, about 42,000.

AIBONITO, Dept. of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,085.
At elevation of 3,000 feet; surrounded by coffee plantations.

AIDIN, Aidin Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, about 36,500.
Trade in figs, cotton, and fruit.

AIGUN, Manchuria, China, about 15,000.

AIKEN, c. h., Aiken Co., S. C., 3,911.
On Southern R. R.
Resort; has the Aiken Institute, Normal and Industrial School, and factories.

AINSWORTH, c. h., Brown Co., Neb., 1,045.
On Northwestern Line R. R.

AINTAB, Aleppo Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, about 43,500.

AIRDRIE, Lanarkshire, Scotland (1901) 22,288.

AITKIN, c. h., Aitkin Co., Minn., 1,638.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northern Pacific R. R.

AIX, Dept. of Bouches-du-Rhône, France, (1906) 24,884.
Baths; resort; possesses fine museums, seat of an academy, school of arts and trades; has discovered and employs ancient saline baths of the Romans.

AIX-LES-BAINS, Dept. of Savoie, France, (1906) 8,621.
Celebrated thermal waters.

AJACCIO, capital of Dept. of Corse (Corsica), France, (1906) 20,321.
Situated on the western coast of the island of Corsica and on the northern coast of the gulf of the same name. On account of the mild climate has been for some years a favorite winter resort for consumptives. The harbor is well sheltered and defended by a citadel, and the town stands in a fertile belt of land known as Campo d'Oro. There is extensive trade in wine and oil. Chief employments are the anchovy and pearl fisheries. Ajaccio was the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the house in which he was born is still standing. A marble statue of the First Consul, and numerous monuments to him and to his family, are found in the squares.
The city has been the see of a bishop since the seventh century. It was burnt by the Saracens about the tenth century, and in the thirteenth the Genoese established a colony there, to which they gave the name of Castro-Lombardo. Charles of Anjou conquered the place in 1274 and destroyed it. In 1402 Ajaccio was transferred about two miles south of its former location, and became again a Genoese colony. The Corsicans were forbidden to dwell there. In 1553 it was reconquered by the Corsican troops, under Sampiero Corso, and captured in turn by the Genoese in 1559.
The struggle ended in 1768, when, by the treaty of Versailles, Ajaccio was awarded to France.

AJMERE, capital of Prov. of Ajmere-Merwara, India, (1901) 73,839.
Seat of Mayo College; subterranean aqueduct.

AKAMAGASEKI. *See* SHIMONOSEKI.

AKERMAN, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia in Europe, (1900) 32,470.

AKHALZIKH, Govt. of Tiflis, Russia, 16,200.

AKHISSAR, Aidin Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, about 12,000.

AKHMIM, Egypt, 30,000.

AKITA, Japan, (1908) 36,294.

AKKRA, capital of Gold Coast, Africa, about 16,000.

AKOLA, Dist. of Akola, India, 20,000.

AKRON, c. h., Washington Co., Colo., 647.
On Burlington Route R. R.

—Plymouth Co., Iowa, 1,130.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. R. R.

—Erie Co., N. Y., 1,077.
On West Shore R. R.

—Lancaster Co., Pa., 719.
On Phila. & Read. R. R.

AKRON, c. h., Summit Co., Ohio, (1900) 42,728; (1910) 69,067.
This manufacturing and railroad centre was founded in 1825. On the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, the Pennsylvania, and other railroads. Its situation on the Ohio Canal, and surrounded by a chain of lakes, is tending to make Akron an attractive summer resort.
There are in all 300 manufacturing establishments, among them printing and lithographing, machinery, sewer pipes, and matches. Coal is mined in the vicinity, and there is an active trade in grain.
Akron is the seat of Buchtel College, founded by the Universalists in 1872; maintains a hospital and a public circulating library, and expends $135,000 per year on its public schools.

AKSU, Chinese Turkestan, about 50,000.

AKYAB, Prov. of Arakan, Burma, (1891) 37,938.
Fine harbor; large export trade.

ALABAMA CITY, Etowah Co., Ala., 4,313.
On Ala. Great South.; Louisville & Nashv.; Nashv., Chatt. & St. L.; Southern R. R.

ALAIS, Dept. of Gard, France, (1906) 26,271.

ALAJUELA, Prov. of Alajuela, Costa Rica, about 4,000.
Centre of important coffee district.

ALAMEDA, Alameda Co., Cal., est. (1910) 23,383.
On Southern Pacific R. R.

ALAMINOS, Luzon, P. I., 10,338.

ALAMO, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 1,069.
On Mich. Central R. R.

—c. h., Crockett Co., Tenn., 350.

ALAMOGORDO, c. h., Otero Co., N. Mex., 1,524.
Situated on the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, 86 miles northeast of El Paso. It is in an agricultural district.

ALAMOS, State of Sonora, Mexico, (1900) 18,793.
On West Coast Route R. R.

ALAMOSA, Conejos Co., Colo., 3,013.
On Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

ALASSIO, Prov. of Genoa, Italy, (1901) about 4,400.
Seaport town, 4 miles southwest of Albenga.

ALATYR, Govt. of Simbirsk, Russia, (1897) 11,086.

ALBACETE, Prov. of Albacete, Spain, (1897) 21,637.
Steel products.

ALBANO, Prov. of Rome, Italy, (1901) about 8,000.
Favorite summer resort.

ALBANY, Cape Colony, (1904) 10,475.

—c. h., Dougherty Co., Ga., 8,100.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Central of Georgia; Georgia Northern; Ga., So. West. & Gulf; Seaboard Air Line R. R.

—Whiteside Co., Ill., 618.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. R. R.

—Delaware Co., Ind., 1,289.
On Lake Erie & West. R. R.

—c. h., Clinton Co., Ky., 579.

—Stearns Co., Minn., 657.
On Great North.; Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.

—c. h., Gentry Co., Mo., 1,922.
On Burlington Route R. R.

—Athens Co., Ohio, 546.
On Ohio Cent. Lines R. R.

—c. h., Linn Co., Ore., 4,275.
On Corvallis & Eastern; Southern Pacific R. R.

—c. h., Shackelford Co., Texas.
On Texas Cent. R. R.

—Orleans Co., Vt., 920.

—Green Co., Wis., 669.
On Chic., M. & St. P. R. R.

ALBANY, c. h., Albany Co., N. Y., State capital, (1900) 94,151; (1910) 100,253.
Situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 145 miles north of New York City and 164 miles (201 miles by railroad) west of Boston, Mass. On the Albany and Southern (El.), the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine, the Delaware and Hudson, the New York Central and Hudson River, and the West Shore Railroads. The city has a river frontage of 4 miles, and extends westward for about 5 miles to an elevation of about 150 feet. Has a total ward area of 11.244 square miles. The principal streets are Broadway and North and South Pearl, parallel with the river, and State Street, which ascends the hill to the Capitol. There are 87.791 miles of paved streets.
The Capitol, commenced in 1871, is of drilled granite, 4 stories high, 300 feet at the highest point, 400 feet long, on a prominence 155 feet above the Hudson River. Including the site, it cost $24,265,082.67. Besides this are the marble State Hall, the city hall, United States Custom-house and Post-office, the Dudley Astronomical Observatory, State Museum of Natural History (1797), State Armory (Second Battalion, Tenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.), the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic), and the Cathedral of All Saints (Episcopal). There is a penitentiary, opened in 1848. A State educational building is being built, to cost $5,000,000.
The principal parks are Washington, 90 acres, with a lake 1,700 feet long and carriage drive of 5 3-4 miles; Beaver, 78 acres, and others, covering in all some 402 acres. There are 4 important cemeteries—Rural Cemetery, 281 acres; St. Agnes (Roman Catholic), 112 acres; Beth Hemel (Hebrew), 25 acres, and Graniand, 236 acres.
The city has a high school for both sexes, besides public schools, academies for boys and for girls, a medical college and a law school (departments of Union University), a State normal college, the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, and the Dana Natural History Society for women. The State Library with the law department contains over 417,804 volumes, 265,000 manuscripts, and 473,950 pamphlets.
There were (1907) six banks of discount, two trust companies, and seven savings banks; the Albany Insurance Company, the Commerce Insurance Company, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
The principal factories are shirts, knit goods, piano, candy; stove foundries, railroad signals, paper pad and fancy box writing paper, iron foundries; gas-meter works, one of the largest in the country; celluloid billiard balls, perforated wrapping paper, dominoes, alphabet blocks; cracker bakeries, breweries. There is a large lumber trade.
Albany was first occupied by the Dutch in 1614 as a trading post. In May, 1624, on the arrival of eighteen Walloon families, the permanent settlement began, and a small fort, called Orange, or Aurania, was built. In 1626 the settlement was broken up by the war between the Mohawks and the Mohegans, and the families of the town were removed to New Amsterdam (New York). In 1630 settlement was again made, several Dutch families renting their lands of the patroons, or lords of the manor, notably the Van Rensselaer patroons. The village was then called Beverwyck, then Williamstadt, and in 1664 Albany, after the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II, at about the same time that New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the river, was changed to New York. It was incorporated as the city of Albany in 1686. Albany continued to be a centre for Indian trade, and was inhabited by the Dutch until the Revolution broke out. In 1787 feudal tenure was abolished. It became the capital of New York in 1807.

ALBAY, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 14,049.

ALBEMARLE, Assumption Parish, La., 1,150.

—c. h., Stanly Co., N. C., 2,116.
On Southern R. R.

ALBERT, Cape Colony, (1904) 6,394

ALBERT LEA, c. h., Freeborn Co., Minn., 6,192.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central; Iowa Central; Minn. & St. Louis R. R.

ALBERTVILLE, Marshall Co., Ala., 1,544.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. R. R

ALBI, capital of Dept. of Tarn, France, (1906) 19,963.

ALBIA, c. h., Monroe Co., Iowa, 4,969.
On Albia & Centerville; Burlington Route; Iowa Central; Wabash R. R.

ALBION, c. h., Cassia Co., Idaho, 392.
State normal school.

—c. h., Edwards Co., Ill., 1,281.
On Southern R. R.

—c. h., Noble Co., Ind., 1,213.
On Balt. & Ohio R. R.

—Kennebec Co., Maine, 922.
On Wiscasset, Wat. & Farm. R. R.

—c. h., Calhoun Co., Mich., 5,833.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central R. R.
Albion College (Methodist).

—Boone Co., Neb., 1,584.
On Northwest. Line; Union Pacific R. R.

—c. h., Orleans Co., N. Y., 5,016.
On N. Y. C. & H. River R. R.

—Erie Co., Pa., 1,534.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Pennsylvania R. R.

ALBONA, Istria, Austria, 2,500.

ALBUNOL, Prov. of Granada, Spain, (1897) 7,451.

ALBUQUERQUE, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 7,356.

—c. h., Bernalillo Co., N. Mex., 11,020.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; A., T. & S. F. Coast Line R. R.
University of New Mexico; gold, silver, copper, and iron mined.

ALBURG, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,311.
On Central Vermont; Rutland R. R.

ALCALA DE HENARES, Prov. of Madrid, Spain, (1900) 11,206.
Once enjoying world-wide fame second only to that of Salamanca, Alcala is now a gloomy old town, with ruined walls, surrounded by a treeless plain. In 1836 its famous university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes in 1510, was transferred to Madrid. In the library of the university was deposited the original of the celebrated Complutensian Polyglot Bible, published at Alcala by Ximenes.
Alcala has a cavalry school, a collegiate church, and a large institution for female convicts. Its industries include an extensive leather factory, linen weaving, and thread mills.
It is the birthplace of Michael Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote"; the house of his birth is still standing.

ALCAMO, Prov. of Trapani, Sicily (1901) 51,809.

ALCANTARA, Prov. of Caceres, Spain, (1897) 3,324.

ALCAREZ, Prov. of Albacete, Spain, (1897) 4,762.
Copper and zinc mines.

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, Prov. of Ciudad Real, Spain, (1897) 10,675.
Manufactures gunpowder, nitre; has calamin and iron mines.

ALCIRA, Prov. of Valencia, Spain, (1897) 19,566.
Fine bridges; in vicinity a remarkable stalactitic cavern.

ALCOY, Prov. of Alicante, Spain (1900) 32,053.
Paper factories and principal supply of cigarette paper to Spain.

ALDEIA GALLEGA DO RIBATEJO, Prov. of Estremadura, Portugal (1900) 8,120.

ALDEN, Hardin Co., Iowa, 609.
On Illinois Central; Northwest. Line R. R.

—Freeborn Co., Minn., 544.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

—Erie Co., N. Y., 828.
On Erie; Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R.

ALDERSHOT, Hampshire, England (1901) 30,074.
Important army station.

ALDERSON, Pittsburg Co., Okla., 786.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac.; Choctaw, Newcas. & W. R. R.

—Monroe Co., W. Va., 1,252.
On Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.

ALEDO, c. h., Mercer Co., Ill., 2,144.
On Burlington Route R. R.

ALENCON, capital of Dept. of Orne, France, (1906) 15,167.
A well-built town, situated at the junction of the Sarthe with the Bivante, in a vast plain, and surrounded by forests.
It has many interesting memorial edifices, among these the remains of a chateau now used as the Hôtel de Ville. The town church, Notre Dame, built in the Gothic style of the sixteenth century, was almost destroyed during the French Revolution, but some fine windows and its porch still remain
While the inhabitants carry on many excellent industries, it is to the production of point d'Alençon lace that the town owes its reputation. In the early part of the seventeenth century lace-making enjoyed great vogue. Queen Marie Antoinette discovered later an easier method of lace-making, which, although not producing such fine results, seriously impaired the market for the point d'Alençon until a new demand was created at the time of the first French Empire.

ALEPPO, capital of Vilayet of Aleppo, Syria, Turkey, about 200,000.
Situated about 80 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, surrounded by hills. The citadel stands on a high hill, surrounded by a moat and surmounted by many minarets and cupolas. Its streets are well paved and clean for an Oriental city; it presents a picturesque appearance. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, of which very little remains.
The houses are substantial stone buildings. The water supply is brought by an aqueduct from springs 8 miles distant. Of many mosques the most noteworthy is the Great Mosque, alleged to contain the remains of Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist. There is a large European colony. Christians compose about one-sixth of the population, and maintain numerous schools and churches. There is also a prosperous Jewish community of about 5,000.
Before the destructive earthquake of 1822 Aleppo supplied a large part of the Orient with brocades of gold and silver, silks and cotton goods, gauzes, etc. As the town is situated at the junction of many caravan routes, it still possesses considerable trade, mainly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The chief exports are wool and cotton, grain, saffron, and hides.
Aleppo is believed to be of great antiquity. Called at first Khalbon, then Berea, it became successively the property of the Saracens and the Mongols, and passed through many vicissitudes until the tenth century, when it was occupied by the Mamelukes. In 1517 it passed under the domination of the Turks, who still retain it.

ALESSANDRIA, capital of Prov. of Alessandria, Italy, (1901) 35,956.
Situated in a marshy region, 56 miles east of Turin. It has a modern cathedral, and the old church of Ste. Marie de Castella, which antedates the boundary of the city. There is also a royal palace, an old castle, a barracks, and an academy of sciences and arts, founded in the sixteenth century.
It has considerable commercial importance with two great annual fairs. The manufactures consist of cotton, silk, linen, and woolen goods, stockings and hats.
Alessandria was founded in 1168 by the inhabitants of Cremona, Milan, and Placentia as a defense against Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and named in honor of Pope Alexander III. Frederick failed to capture it, but in 1552 it was captured and plundered by the Duke of Sforza, and in 1707 taken by Prince Eugene. After the battle of Marengo, fought 2 miles southeast of Alessandria (1800), Italy ceded it with eleven other fortresses to Bonaparte.

ALESSIO, Vilayet of Scutari, Turkey, about 3,000.

ALEXANDER, Tallapoosa Co., Ala., 1,710.

ALEXANDRIA, Madison Co., Ind., 5,096.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Lake Erie & West. R. R.

—c. h., Campbell Co., Ky., 353.

—c. h., Rapides Parish, La., 11,213.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; La. & Arkansas; La. Ry & Nav. Co.; Morgan's La. & Tex., St. L., Iron Mt. & So., Texas & Pacific R. R.

—c. h., Douglas Co., Minn., 3,001.
On Great Northern; M., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.

—Grafton Co., N. H., 571.

—Glengarry Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,911.
On Grand Trunk R. R.
Grist and saw mills.

—c. h., Hanson Co., S. Dak., 955.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R.

—Alexandria Co., Va., 15,329.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Southern; Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. El.; Washington South. R. R.

—Prov. of Wallachia, Rumania, 13,675.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (1902) 310,587.
A seaport founded by Alexander the Great. After Cairo the largest city of Egypt. Situated at the mouth of the river Nile, on a low ridge of land separating Lake Mareotis from the Mediterranean Sea. The modern city is divided into two parts, one having narrow, crooked streets, many mosques, and inhabited chiefly by the Mohammedans; the other is the European quarter, and has good streets and squares and many handsome buildings. The centre of European life is the Place Mehemet Ali, containing the statue of Mehemet Ali and surrounded by the official buildings. Among these are the new palace, the bourse, the arsenal, the Egyptian Institute, which contains a museum of Egyptian curiosities, and the palace of Ras-ed-Din. There are also naval and military schools, hospitals, and a college of Lazarists. Alexandria has two harbors, of which the eastern, or new, port is poorly sheltered and only accessible for vessels of light draft. The western, or old, port is the principal marine station of Egypt, a visit of nearly 2,800 vessels. There is besides an outer harbor, protected by a mole two miles long. Two railroads and many boat lines aid in making the present Alexandria the great emporium of Egypt. The principal exports are corn, cotton, wool, gums, dates, sugar, cottonseed, rice, beans, and senna. It is connected with Cairo not only by rail, but by the Mahmoudieh Canal, along which are built the summer homes of the Europeans.
The Egyptian Racondah was a poor village, inhabited by fishermen and shepherds when, in 332 B. C., Alexander the Great ordered Dinocrates, the architect of Rhodes, to lay out a new city. The island Pharos, on the northeast end of which was a lighthouse known as one of the wonders of the world, was connected with the continent by a mole (Heptastadion), thus forming two harbors, and another mole was built out from the promontory Lochias, on the east.
Among the principal quarters of the ancient city were the Necropolis, or city of the dead; the Rhakotis, or Egyptian quarter; and the Brucheion, which was the residence quarter, containing the palaces and important buildings erected by Alexander, the Ptolemies, and the Romans, and which was afterward walled in, making a city within a city. To the east was the Jewish quarter. Outside the Canopic gate was the hippodrome, and farther to the east the suburb of Nicopolis. The town was regularly laid out with the streets intersecting each other at right angles.
Of the town's ancient buildings there are few which can now be identified. The theatre, the Sema, and the museum were situated in the Bruchcion. The Sema was an enclosed space in which were the tombs of Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. Connected with the museum was the celebrated Alexandrian library, which, when it was burnt in Cæsar's time, contained about 900,000 rolls. Near by were the gymnasium and two obelisks, known as Cleopatra's needles. One of these was transferred to London in 1878 and the other to Central Park, New York. In the centre of the Rhakotis stood the temple of Serapis and the red granite monolith called Pompey's Pillar.
Earthquakes and floods have left but few remains of the ancient city, and excavations conducted in the last century show that the original foundations laid by Alexander rest on the natural rock fourteen feet below the paved streets constructed by Antoninus Pius, now covered by the earth on which the modern city stands.
Under the Ptolemies, Alexandria became the commercial and intellectual centre of the world, and also developed a characteristic style of art, known as Alexandrian art. In 46 B. C. Cæsar entered Alexandria, and on quitting it left it to Cleopatra. In 30 B. C. Octavius made it the capital of the Roman province of Egypt, and the decline of the great city began. In 116 A. D. an uprising of the Jews resulted in the annihilation of the entire Jewish population and the destruction of a large part of the city. In 215 A. D. an uprising of the people led to a general massacre of the inhabitants by the Emperor Caracalla, and half a century later civil war destroyed the Brucheion.

Many struggles between the Pagans and the Christians mark the establishment of the Christian church in Alexandria, of which Arius, in the fourth century, was the first presbyter. Three centuries later Alexandria was captured by the Calif Omar. From that time the downfall of Alexandria was rapid. The founding of Cairo and the discovery of the all-water route to India turned Alexandria's commerce to other cities, and its occupation by the Ottomans in 1517 rendered its decadence complete. In 1798, when Bonaparte captured the town, there were barely 8,000 inhabitants.
During the nineteenth century the city prospered under the Turkish viceroys. It was bombarded by the British fleet in 1882, as a result of the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and the Nationalist party.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,899.
Summer resort opposite the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River.

ALEXANDRIJA, Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) 14,002.

ALEXANDROPOL, Govt. of Erivan, Russia in Asia (1897) 30,616.

ALEXANDROVSK, Govt. of Ekaterinoslav, Russia (1900) 40,807.

ALEXIS, Mercer Co., Ill., 829.
On Burlington Route R. R.

ALFARO, Prov. of Logrono, Spain, (1897) 5,808.

ALFORTVILLE, Dept. of Seine, France (1906) 17,455.
Veterinary school of Alfort.

ALFRED, York Co., Maine, 890.
On Boston & Maine R. R.

ALFRETON, Derbyshire, England, (1901) 17,505.
Important collieries, potteries, and iron works.

ALGHERO, Prov. of Sassari, Sardinia, Italy, (1901) about 9,700.
Exports wines, grains, wool, skins.

ALGIERS, capital of French Dept. of Algiers, Algeria, (1906) 138,240.
Situated on the Sahal chain of mountains and on the shore of the Bay of Algiers. The dazzling whiteness of the town against the verdure of the mountains presents a beautiful appearance. It is surrounded by a rich country, and is connected by rail with Constantine, Tunis, Oran, and Biskra. The city is divided into two parts. The Algiers of the Turks is a triangle, of which the Moorish citadel, or Kashbah, forms the apex at an elevation of 400 feet above the sea. In most respects this section of the city continues to be Moorish in characteristics and customs. The streets are narrow and crooked, and often impassable; the houses flat-roofed and plain, but their interiors have all the splendor of Moorish design. There are numerous mosques and tombs of saints.
The modern city occupies the lower part, and is almost entirely French in construction and appearance. Its streets are wide, and there are many squares and parks, and five splendid municipal buildings located in the Boulevard de la République. Most of the modern improvements, including several fine churches, a Catholic cathedral, and the grand Mosque el-Kabir, make Algiers European in appearance. The educational institutions include a university, schools of science and letters, medicine and law, commercial colleges, and numerous native schools. There is also a library of 35,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, and two theatres. The harbor of Algiers, like the town, is rapidly increasing in importance under French administration, and the number and tonnage of vessels which frequent the port place it immediately after Marseilles and Havre in importance. This harbor was first built by Barbarossa in the sixteenth century, and was constructed with a mole, 580 feet in length, extending from the mainland to an island on which were batteries and a lighthouse. Three long jetties, quays, and docks have been added by the French for shipping purposes. The shipping amounts to about 7,000,000 tons annually. The commerce of Algiers is chiefly with France, but also with England, Spain, Portugal, and Germany, and has risen to great importance. Its exports are vegetables, fruits, grain, oil, leather, tobacco, wine, sheep, and wool.
Owing to its mild climate and picturesque location, Algiers is fast becoming a popular resort; its transient population is rapidly increasing, while the number of natives is steadily on the decline. About 40 per cent of the present inhabitants are French, about 24 per cent Moors, and a great many are Jews. Algiers is the residence of the Governor-General and of the officers of the Algerian colony.
Algiers was in ancient times the Roman village Icosium, destroyed by the Mohammedan conquest in the seventh century. The land was then settled by Arabs, and a new town arose, having an Oriental civilization in place of that of Rome. It was called Beni-Mezrhanna, from some nearby islands of that name, and had several local dynasties. After the expulsion of the Moors from Spain in 1492, they settled in Algeria. In 1518, Barbarossa, a renegade Greek, turned against the Emir and made himself Sultan of Algiers. He was overthrown by the Spaniards, but his brother, Khan ed Din, repulsed the Spaniards and established a military despotism, making Algiers a dependency of the Turkish Sultan until the French conquered Algeria in 1830.

ALGOMA, Kewaunee Co., Wis., 2,082.
On Ahnapee & Western R. R.

ALGONA, c. h., Kossuth Co., Iowa, 2,908.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Iowa Central; Northwest. Line R. R.

ALGONAC, St. Clair Co., Mich., 1,204.
On Rapid R. R.

ALGONQUIN, McHenry Co., Ill., 642.
On Northwestern Line R. R.

ALHAMBRA, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 5,021.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)

ALIAGA, Prov. of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,950.

ALICANTE, capital of Prov. of Alicante, Spain, (1900) 50,142.
A fortress and chief seaport of Valencia, situated on a steep hill and overlooked by the castle of Santa Barbara. The most important seaport of Spain, with the exception of Barcelona and Cadiz, and strongly fortified.
Alicante is a seaside resort of some importance, and its harbor is frequented by ships of all nations. Its houses are well built, its streets clean and well paved. It is the seat of a large export trade in oil, wine, silk, lead, licorice, and canary seed. There is a cigar factory, which gives employment to 6,000 women. Alicante was known among the Romans as Lucentum, and was a place of some importance. It was captured by the Moors in 718, and recaptured by Ferdinand II.

ALICE, Nueces Co., Tex., 2,136.
On Nat. of Mex.; San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.)

ALIGARH, Northwestern Provinces, India, (1901) 70,434.
Fortified town; seat of Anglo-Oriental college.

ALIQUIPPA, Beaver Co., Pa., 1,743.
On Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.

ALIRVOL NORTH, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 5,969.
On Orange River, and connected by rail with East London, its harbor.

ALJOJUCA, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 7,316.

ALKMAAR, North Holland, Netherlands, (1900) 18,373.
Ships cheese and has manufactures of cheese and sail-cloth.

ALLADA, Dahomey, West Africa, 10,000.

ALLAHABAD, India, (1901) 172,032.
Trade centre and cotton market; contains citadel of Akbar, University of Allahabad, and Muir Central College; city of sacred pilgrimages.

ALLEGAN, c. h., Allegan Co., Mich., 3,419.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette R. R.

ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 1,286.
On Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.)

ALLEGHENY, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1900) 129,896; estimated (1907) 150,900.
Connected with Pittsburg by several large bridges spanning the Allegheny River. It is reached by the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania System, and is connected by electric lines with the neighboring towns. The city is located on hilly ground, and covers an area of over 5,000 acres.
Allegheny has numerous fine residences and public buildings. Prominent among these is the city hall. The Carnegie Library, containing 42,000 volumes, has in connection with it a music hall and an art gallery. In the centre of the city is a park of 100 acres, and in addition to this, Riverview, or Watson, Park. There are two monuments of especial interest, Washington Monument and Liberty Monument, while in the central park is one erected to the memory of Humboldt.
There are two theological seminaries connected with the Presbyterian Church—the Western Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterians, established in 1826, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary (Reformed Presbyterians), founded in 1840. The Western University was established in Pittsburg in 1819 and removed to its present quarters in Allegheny in 1888. Near the university is located the Allegheny Astronomical Observatory, famous for its original work and discoveries. Among benevolent and reformatory institutions are: the Riverside Penitentiary, a widow's home, the Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Home of the Friendless, etc. There are 80 churches of all denominations.
The industries are important, and include rolling mills, extensive iron and steel works, car and machine shops, and foundries, cotton and woolen mills, and manufactories of salt, leather, stoves, sanitary plumbing supplies, paints; flour mills, etc.
The town was laid out in 1788, created a borough in 1828, and incorporated a city in 1840. It was consolidated with Pittsburg in November, 1907. In 1874 a fire, in which 199 buildings were consumed, occurred, followed in a few weeks by a disastrous flood, destroying much property and causing the loss of 124 lives. The city has had remarkable growth since 1870.

ALLENDALE, Ottawa Co., Mich., 1,483.
—Bergen Co., N. J., 937.
On Erie R. R.
—Barnwell Co., S. C., 1,453.
On Charleston & W. Car.; Southern R. R.

ALLENDORF, Cassel, Germany, (1900) 2,800.

ALLENSTEIN, East Prussia, Germany, (1905) 27,394.

ALLENTOWN, c. h., Lehigh Co., Pa., (1910) 51,913.
On Cent. of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; Perkiomen; Phila. & Reading R. R.
Iron, steel, and silk manufactures; furnaces and iron foundries; Muhlenberg College (Lutheran), Allentown College for Women.

ALLERTON, Wayne Co., Iowa, 862.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.

ALLIANCE, c. h., Boxbutte Co., Neb., 3,105.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—Stark Co., Ohio, 15,083.
On Lake Erie, Alliance & Wh.; Pennsylvania R. R.

ALLISON, Butler Co., Iowa, 495.
On Chic. Great West. R. R.

ALLISTON, Simcoe Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,256.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk R. R.
Shipping point for grain; has flour and woolen mills.

ALLOA, Clackmananshire, Scotland, (1901) 11,417.

ALLOUEZ, Keweenaw Co., Mich., 2,548.
On Keweenaw Central R. R.

ALMA, c. h., Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 1,010.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.
—Gratiot Co., Mich., 2,757.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette R. R.
—c. h., Harlan Co., Neb., 1,066.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—c. h., Buffalo Co., Wis., 1,011.
On Burl. Route R. R.

ALMADA, Prov. of Estremadura, Portugal, (1900) 7,913.

ALMADEN, Prov. of Ciudad Real, Spain, (1900) about 7,400.
Rich quicksilver mines.

ALMANSA, Prov. of Albacete, Spain, (1897) 10,012.

ALMENA, Barron Co., Wis., 1,081.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.

ALMERIA, Prov. of Almeria, Spain, (1900) 47,326.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, Ciudad Real, Spain, (1900) 12,535.

ALMONT, Lapeer Co., Mich., 675.
On Pere Marquette R. R.

ALMONTE, Lanark Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,023.
On Can. Pacific R. R.
Iron works, extensive woolen factories, great water-power.

ALNWICK, Northumberland, England, (1901) 6,716.
Capital of county.

ALOGUINSAN, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 14,913.

ALOST, East Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 32,741.
Manufactures of textiles, lace, and leather; important trade in oil and hops; has a Jesuit college and cadet school.

ALPENA, c. h., Alpena Co., Mich., 12,706.
On Detroit & Mackinac R. R.

ALPHARETTA, c. h., Milton Co., Ga., 356.

ALPINE, c. h., Brewster Co., Texas, 1,200.
On Gal., Har. & San A. R. R.

ALSTEAD, Cheshire Co., N. H., 711.

ALTA, Buena Vista Co., Iowa, 959.
On Illinois Central R. R.

ALTAMONT, Effingham Co., Ill., 1,328.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Chic. & East. Ill.; Vandalia; Wabash R. R.
—Labette Co., Kans., 606.
On Frisco Lines R. R.
—Albany Co., N. Y., 674.
On Delaware & Hudson R. R.
—c. h., Grundy Co., Tenn.

ALTAMURA, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 22,603.

ALTENA, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 23,591.

ALTENBURG, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, (1905) 38,811.
Kid gloves, hats, sewing-machines.

ALTENESSEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 33,421 (commune).

ALTMAN, Teller Co., Colo., 145.
On Florence & Cripple Creek R. R.
Market and shipping point; railroad centre; seat of Shurtleff College.

ALTON, Madison Co., Ill., 17,528.
On Chicago & Alton; Chic., Peoria & St. L.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Illinois Terminal; Mo. & Ill. Bridge & B.; Wabash R. R.

ALTON, Sioux Co., Iowa, 1,046.
On Northwest. Line R. R.
—c. h., Oregon Co., Mo., 484.
—Belknap Co., N. H., 1,348.
On Boston & Maine R. R.

ALTONA, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, (1905) 168,301; (1910) 172,411.
The most important city in the Duchy, situated on the right bank of the Elbe. Commercially it may be considered a part of Hamburg, and in 1888 entered the German customs (Zollverein). It has an important trade by rail, and by the Elbe, and is also accessible to seagoing vessels.
Its streets are broad; it has many squares, handsome public buildings, and monuments. Among the important edifices are the Rathhaus, the city theatre, the museum, an observatory, a library containing 12,000 volumes, a concert hall, a public poorhouse, an infirmary, an insane asylum, a house of refuge for boys, and four hospitals. There is also a very interesting old Portuguese Jewish cemetery.
The manufactures consist of tobacco, cigars, leather, rope, etc.
Altona was built in 1536, and annexed to Prussia in 1866.

—KNOX Co., Ill., 528.
On Burl. Route R. R.

ALTOONA, Etowah Co., Ala., 1,071.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
—Polk Co., Iowa, 438.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Inter-Urban (El.) R. R.
—Blair Co., Pa., (1910) 52,127.
On Pennsylvania R. R.
—Eau Claire Co., Wis., 824.
On Northwest. Line R. R.

ALTOONA CITY, Wilson Co., Kans., 1,462.
On Missouri Pac. R. R.

ALTO PASS, Union Co., Ill., 551.
On Mobile & Ohio R. R.

ALTORF, Canton of Uri, Switzerland, (1900) 3,147.
Has statue of William Tell on spot where he is said to have shot apple off his son's head.

ALTURAS, c. h., Modoc Co., Cal., 916.
On Nevada-California-Oregon R. R.

ALTUS, Franklin Co., Ark., 659.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R.
—c. h., Jackson Co., Okla., 4,821.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Mex. & Or.; Wichita Falls & N. W. (R.R.).

ALTWASSER, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 15,259.

ALVA, c. h., Woods Co., Okla., 3,688.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.

ALVARADO, Johnson Co., Texas, 1,155.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe; Mo., Kansas & Texas R. R.

ALVIN, Brazoria Co., Texas, 1,453.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe R. R.

ALWAR, capital of Alwar, Rajputana, India, (1901) 56,740.
Trading place and military station.

AMALFI, Prov. of Salerno, Italy, (1901) 6,681.

AMARILLO, c. h., Potter Co., Texas, (1910) 9,957.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Gulf; Ft. Worth & Den. C.; Pecos & North. Tex.; So. Kansas of Texas R. R.

AMASIA, Sivas Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, about 30,000.

AMBALLAH (or UMBALLA), Sikh States, India, (1901) 78,638.

AMBATO, Prov. of Tunguragua, Ecuador, about 8,000.
Extensive shoe manufactories; trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal.

AMBERG, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 24,272.
Royal manufactory of arms.

AMBLER, Montgomery Co., Pa., 2,649.
On Phila. & Read. R. R.

AMBOY, Lee Co., Ill., 1,749.
On Burl. Route; Illinois Central R. R.

AMBOYNA, capital of island and of Dutch Residency of Amboyna, Moluccas, East Indies, about 9,000.

AMBRIDGE, Beaver Co., Pa., 5,205.
On Penna. (R.R.)

AMEADCO, State of Queretaro, Mexico, about 15,645.

AMECA, State of Jalisco, Mexico, about 7,212.
On National of Mexico R. R.

AMERICAN FALLS, Oneida Co., Idaho, 953.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.)

AMERICAN FORK, Utah Co., Utah, 2,797.
On Denv. & Rio Grande; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lake R. R.

AMERICUS, c. h., Sumter Co., Ga., 8,063.
On Central of Georgia; Seaboard Air Line R. R.
—Lyon Co., Kans., 451.
On Mo., K. & T. R. R.

AMERSFOORT, Utrecht, Netherlands, (1900) 19,089.
Cotton, wool, silk, beer, and glass; herring and tobacco trade.

AMERY, Polk Co., Wis., 659.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.

AMES, Story Co., Iowa, 4,223.
On Ft. D., Des M. & So.; Northwest. Line R. R.

AMESBURY, Essex Co., Mass., 9,894.
On Boston & Maine R. R.

AMHERST, Hampshire Co., Mass., (1910) 5,112
On Boston & Maine; Central Vermont R. R.
Amherst College, Lawrence Observatory, and Massachusetts State Agricultural College.
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,060.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
—Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 4,964.
On Intercolonial R.
Port of entry; lumber, shipbuilding.
—Lorain Co., Ohio, 2,106.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.)
—c. h., Amherst Co., Va., 617.
On Southern R. R.
—Portage Co., Wis., 629.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.

AMHERSTBURG, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada, (1900) 2,222.
On Michigan Central R. R.

AMIENS, capital of Dept. of Somme (Picardy), France, (1906) 90,920.
Situated on the river Somme, 84 miles north of Paris, on the Paris and Boulogne Railway. It was once a fortified town, and still has a citadel, but the ancient ramparts are now transformed into boulevards, which encircle the town. The residential part of the town is regularly laid out with well-paved streets and fine squares. The business part is crossed by numerous canals, which facilitate transportation, and furnish water-power for mills and factories.
The Cathedral of Notre Dame of Amiens is one of the most perfect constructions of Gothic architecture, and one of the six important cathedrals of Europe. It was begun by Thomas de Luzarche, and completed according to his plans in 1828, except two towers, which are still unfinished. It is 470 feet in length and 213 feet across, one transept; the central spire is 360 feet high.
Other noteworthy buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, Hôtel Dieu (hospital), a museum of art and antiquities, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes. Among the educational institutions are a medical school (preparatory) and theological seminary, and various societies of learning.
There are extensive manufactures of textiles, dating from the twelfth century, chemicals, beet sugar, paper, confections, etc.
At the time of the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, Amiens was called Samorobrivia, and was the capital of Ambiani. In the fifth century it fell into the hands of the Franks, who retained it through many struggles and centuries. In 1802 was concluded the treaty called the "Peace of Amiens," when the powers of Europe officially recognized the changes made in Europe by the wars of Napoleon.
Amiens is the birthplace of many famous men, among them Peter the Hermit, the author of the First Crusade, and the astronomer Delambre.

AMITE, c. h., Tangipahoa Parish, La., 1,677.
On Illinois Central R. R.

AMITYVILLE, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 2,517.
On Long Island R. R.

AMOL, Masenderan, Persia, about 15,000.

AMORY, Monroe Co., Miss., 2,122.
On Frisco Lines R. R.

AMOY, Prov. of Fu-Kien, China, about 114,000.
Important exports of native products.

AMPHISSA (official name of SALONA), capital of Nomarchy of Phocis, (1908) 8,767.

AMRITSAR, Punjab, India, (1901) 162,429.
Second city in manufactures; shawls, silks, and cotton cloth.

AMSTERDAM, Prov. of North Holland, capital of the Netherlands, (1900) 523,557; (1910) 575,000.
Most important commercial city of the Netherlands, situated at the influx of the Amsterdam and the Yordj, an arm of the Zuyder Zee. The town has an area of 18 1-2 square miles, built in a semicircle. It stands on marshy ground, much of it constructed on a foundation of piles, 50 feet long, driven into the ground at great cost. Traversed by six concentric canals (Grachten), and many intersecting ones, the city is thus cut up into 90 islands, crossed by 300 bridges. The chief concentric canals are the Keizersgracht and the Heerengracht, lined with avenues of elms and the finest buildings. The focus of the business life, and the great square from which radiate the principal streets and street-car lines, is called the Dam. In the centre of the Dam rises a lofty monument, Het Metalen Crins, about which are grouped the Old Exchange, a handsome structure, dating from 1845, the Nieuwe Kerk and the royal palace, the bourse and the New Stadthuis.
The Nieuwe Kerk, the most important church in Holland, in the Gothic style, was erected in 1408. It contains many interesting monuments and remnants of stained-glass memorials. The royal palace is of Grecian architecture, and has a remarkable hall, 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, lined with white Italian marble, and rests on a foundation of 13,659 piles. The building is richly decorated with sculptures, bas-relief, and mural paintings by the most famous Dutch artists and sculptors. The Oude Kerk, Gothic, dates from 1300, and is noticeable for its fine windows and organ. Like the Nieuwe Kerk, it belongs to the Reformed Church.
The Rijks Museum is a handsome modern structure, and contains the best collection of Dutch pictures, including the finest Rembrandts, in Europe. Other art museums are the Fodor Museum, the Six Gallery, and the Municipal Museum.
As an educational centre, Amsterdam has long been celebrated. The Athenaeum Illustre, founded in 1632, reorganized as a university in 1877, includes a botanic garden, a school of anatomy, medicine, and law, and a library containing 100,000 volumes. Other institutions of note are the Royal Academy of Sciences, Royal Academy of Fine Arts, School of Navigation, aquarium, and a zoological garden, one of the richest in Europe. There are many scientific societies and a society for public welfare. One of the six theatres is owned by the municipality. There are many benevolent institutions.
Amsterdam has been the centre of Dutch industry for many centuries. Its diamond polishing factories are the most extensive in the world, employing 10,000 men and 70 mills. There are many machine shops, refineries, and glass-blowing establishments, and manufactures of linen, silk, velvets, thread, porcelain, chemicals, and cobalt-blue. It is a great emporium for butter, cheese, tobacco, rice, coffee, sugar, oil, and spices. Special attention is paid to the dredging and improving of the canals. In 1870 the old walls were razed, and dikes and sluices built, so that Amsterdam may be fortified by flooding the surrounding country. There are naval docks and stores.
Amsterdam is an important money market; the Bank of the Netherlands has been, since an early date, one of the greatest financial institutions of Europe. There is also an important stock exchange.
In the twelfth century Amsterdam was a simple fishing village and contained the residence of the Lords of Amstel. In 1347 it was incorporated as a town of Holland, and grew rapidly. The decline of Antwerp (after its subjugation by the Spaniards in 1585), and the formation of the Dutch East and West India Companies, inaugurated a career of prosperity for Amsterdam, which was only checked by a war with England in 1780-84 and by the country's alliance with the French Empire in 1810. After that date commerce almost disappeared, but after the building of the great canals to the North Sea in 1876 the town soon came back to its rank of the first commercial city of the continent of Europe.
Amsterdam was the birthplace of the philosopher Spinoza, the naturalist Swammerdam, and of a great number of famous painters, among them Van Volde, Van der Neer, Philip and Solomon Koninck, Karel Dujardin, and Van den Eeckhout.

—Montgomery Co., N. Y., (1910) 31,267.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.
—Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1,041.
On Lake Erie, Alliance & Wh. (R.R.)

ANACONDA, Teller Co., Colo., 164.
On Colo. Springs & Cripple Creek D.; Florence & Cripple Creek; Midland Terminal R. R.
—c. h., Deerlodge Co., Mont., 10,134.
On Butte, Ana. & Pacific R. R.
Famous for copper smelters, gold and silver mines, bricks, cigars, and beer.

ANACORTES, Skagit Co., Wash., 3,168.
On Great Northern R. R.

ANADARKO, c. h., Caddo Co., Okla., 3,119.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.

ANAGNI, Prov. of Rome, Italy, (1901) 10,059.

ANAHEIM, Orange Co., Cal., 2,628.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Line; Southern Pacific R. R.

ANAMOSA, c. h., Jones Co., Iowa, 2,983.
On Chic., Anamosa & No.; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line R. R.

ANANIEV, Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) 16,713.

ANAPA, Govt. of Kuban, Russia, (1897) 6,676.

ANASCO, Mayaguez Co., Porto Rico, (1899) 2,483.

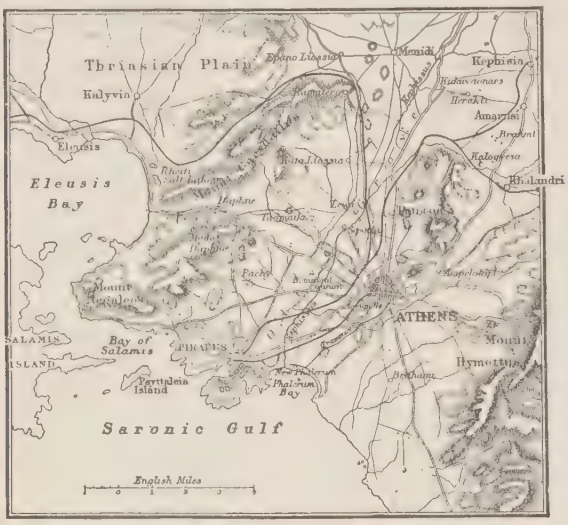
ANCONA, capital of Prov. of Ancona, Italy, (1901) about 34,000.
Seaport; famous Arch of Trajan.

ANCUD, Prov. of Chiloe, Chile, estimated (1908) 26,639.
Safe harbor, much visited by whalemen; exports hams and wood.

ANDA, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 14,938.

ANDALUSIA, c. h., Covington Co., Ala., 2,480.
On Central of Georgia; Louisville & Nashville R. R.

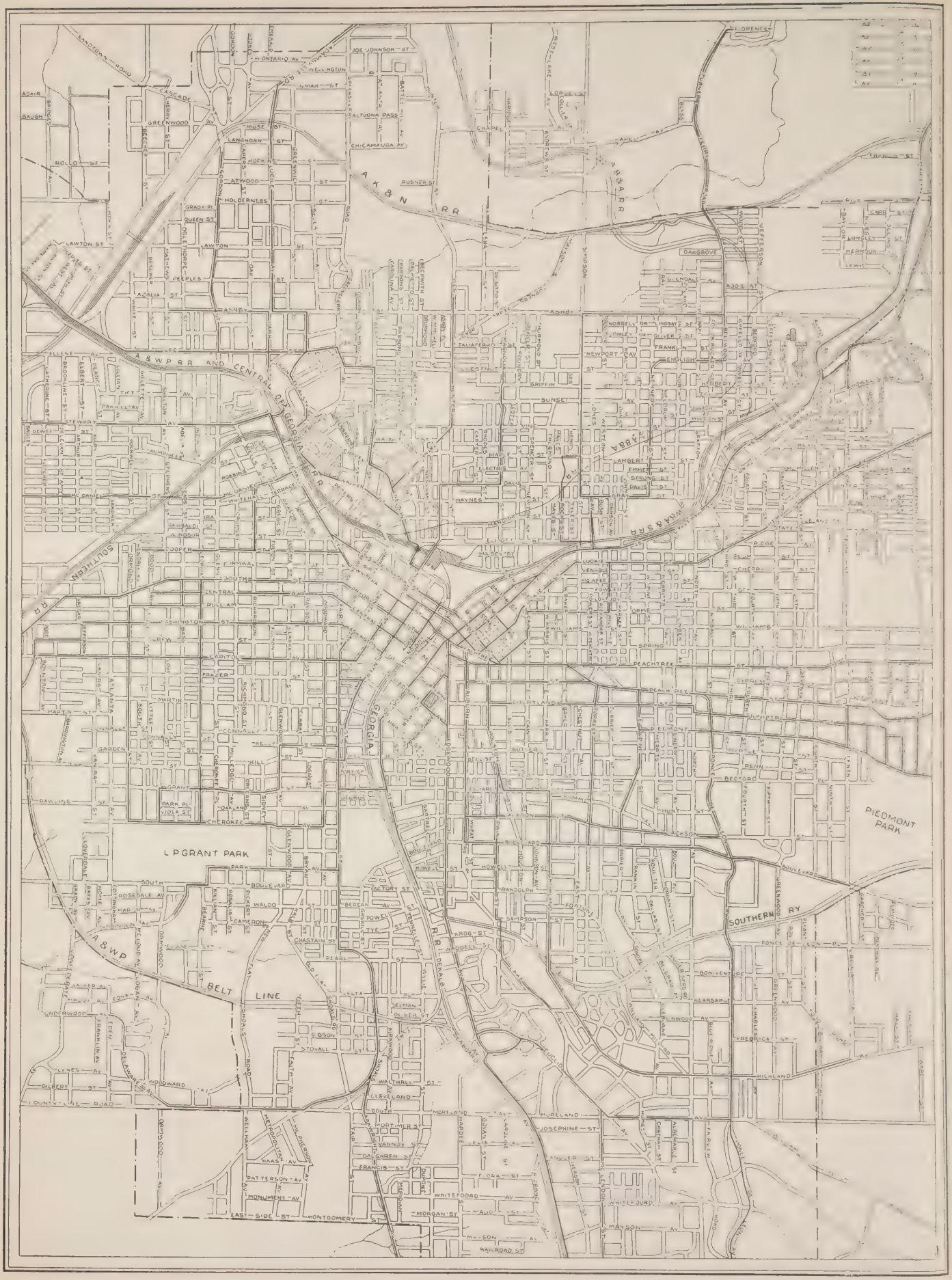
Anderlecht, Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 58,654.
Andernach, Prussia, Germany, (1900) 7,889.
Anderson, c. h., Madison Co., Ind., 22,476.
On Central Indiana; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. R. R.
Manufactures iron, steel, and glass.
—c. h., Anderson Co., S. C., 9,654.
On Blue Ridge; Charleston & W. Car. R. R.
—c. h., Franklin Co., Tenn., 1,000.
On Nashville, Chat. & St. L. R. R.
Andijan, Govt. of Ferghana, Russia in Asia, (1897) 47,027.
Andorra, Andorra, Europe, 6,000.
Andover, Oxford Co., Maine, 757.
—Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 7,301 (town).
On Boston & Maine R. R.
—Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,136.
On Erie R. R.
—Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 902.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
—Hampshire, England, (1901) 6,509.
Andrews, Huntington Co., Ind., 957.
On Wabash R. R.
Andria, Apulia, Italy, (1901) 49,569 (commune).
Andujar, Prov. of Jaen, Spain, (1900) 16,302.
Aneta, Nelson Co., N. Dak., 654.
On Great Northern R. R.
Anganguео, State of Michoacan, Mexico, (1895) 9,115.
On National of Mexico R. R.
Angeles, Pampanga Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,646.
Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,056.
On Pitts., Shawmut & North. R. R.
Angers, capital of Dept. of Maine-et-Loire, France, (1906) 82,935.
Situated on the Mayenne River and on the railway from Nantes to Tours. For a long time called the Black City, because of the tiles with which the roofs of most of the houses were once covered. Now the old walls have become boulevards, and new bridges and handsome buildings are appearing.
There are many buildings worthy of attention



ATHENS, GREECE, AND ENVIRONS

—*e. g.*, the Cathedral of St. Maurice, a splendid medieval structure; the Church of St. Serge, and the Church of the Trinity, begun in the eleventh century; the castle begun by Philip Augustus and long the stronghold of the Duke of Anjou; the hospital of St. John, founded in 1155 by Henry II of England.
Angers is the seat of a Catholic university, a school of painting, conservatory of music, a theological seminary, a school of arts and trades, many museums, and a library of 60,000 volumes. It has also several learned societies, and institutions for the deaf and dumb, and the David d'Angers Museum, in which are exhibited the works of the master sculptor David. Sail-making, cotton-spinning, and metal-working are its leading industries. There are immense slate quarries in the vicinity.
Angers has been the scene of many historical events. In the Gallic period it was the capital of Andes and known as Andecavi. The Romans called it Juliamagnus, and adorned it. Childeric conquered it in 475. It appears as belonging to the courts of Anjou, and then to the Plantagenets, who made of the city a second capital of England; it was confiscated and united to the French crown in the thirteenth century by Philip Augustus. In 1620 it was the residence of Maria de Medici, and in 1789 became the capital of Maine-et-Loire. There have been nine councils held at Angers, besides the celebrated Conferences of Angers. It is the birthplace of René of Anjou, of the chemists Proust and Chevreul, and of the sculptor David.
Angleton, Brazoria Co., Texas, 7,000.
On Houston & Braz. Val.; St. L., Brownsville & M. R. R.
Angol, Prov. of Malleco, Chile, estimated (1904) 8,085.
Angola, c. h., Steuben Co., Ind., 2,610.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; St. Joseph Valley R. R.
Angora, Vilayet of Angora, Turkey, about 30,000.
Angouleme, capital of Dept. of Charente, France, (1906) 37,507.
Angra, capital of Island of Terceira, Azores, (1900) 10,788.
Anita, Cass Co., Iowa, 1,118.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.
Anklam, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 15,625.
Anna, Union Co., Ill., 2,809.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Annaberg, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 16,837.
Annapolis, c. h., Anne Arundel Co., Md., State capital, 8,609.
Port of entry, on the south bank of the Severn, 2 miles from the river's entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 20 miles south by east from Baltimore, 22 miles east by north from Washington, and 40 miles by rail from the latter city by the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis Railroad, and 26 miles from Baltimore by the Maryland Electric Railway. Has water communication with Baltimore.
Annapolis is the seat of the United States Naval Academy, founded in 1845 by George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk. Previous to this, midshipmen prepared themselves at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the academy was removed to Newport, R. I., and was reestablished at Annapolis in 1865. Since 1898 the Government has spent $11,000,000 in rebuilding the Naval Academy, making it the finest in the world. John Paul Jones is buried here in the New Memorial Chapel.
Annapolis contains a State-house (in front of which stands the bronze statue of Chief Justice Taney), a governor's mansion, a courthouse, land offices, controller's and treasurer's buildings, and jail; gas works and water works. It is the seat of the Court of Appeals.
The harbor, called Annapolis Roads, has a depth of 60 feet in the channel up to Round Bay in the Severn River, 7 miles from the city. From Annapolis Roads a channel 31 feet deep has been dredged to the Naval Academy wharf.
Ann Arbor, c. h., Washtenaw Co., Mich., 14,817.
On the Huron River and on the Michigan Central and the Ann Arbor Railroads, 38 miles west from Detroit and 246 miles east by north from Chicago. The seat of the University of Michigan, a State institution founded in 1837. Chief manufactures are agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, paper, woolen goods, sash, blinds, boots and shoes, engines and boilers, pianos, organs, and machinery.
Annecy, Dept. of Haute-Savoie, France, (1906) 11,703.
Annen, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,186.
Anniston, c. h., Calhoun Co., Ala., 12,794.
On Louisville & Nashville; Southern R. R.
Annonay, Dept. of Ardèche, France, (1906) 17,042.
Anoka, c. h., Anoka Co., Minn., 3,972.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific R. R.
Ansbach (or Anspach), Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 18,478.
Anson, Somerset Co., Maine, 2,209.
On Somerset R. R.
—c. h., Jones Co., Texas, 1,842.
On Abilene & Southern; Wichita Valley R. R.
Ansonia, New Haven Co., Conn., (1910) 15,152.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.
—Darke Co., Ohio, 656.
On Cincinnati North.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. R. R.
Ansted, Fayette Co., W. Va., 1,030.
On Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.
Antananarivo (or Tananarivo), capital of Madagascar, estimated (1904) 70,000.
Antequera, Prov. of Malaga, Spain, (1900) 31,609.
—Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 7,578.
Anthon, Woodbury Co., Iowa, 935.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Anthony, c. h., Harper Co., Kans., 2,669.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Kans. City, Mex. & Orient; Kansas Southwest.; Missouri Pacific R. R.
Antigo, c. h., Langlade Co., Wis., 7,196.
On Northwestern Line R. R.
Antioch, Contra Costa Co., Cal., 1,076.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Line; Southern Pacific R. R.
—Lake Co., Ill., 682.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.
—Asia Minor, about 28,000.
One of the chief centres of early Christianity; ancient population estimated 400,000.
Antique, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 5,481.
Antlers, c. h., Pushmataha Co., Okla., 1,273.
On Frisco Lines R. R.
Antofagasta, capital of Dept. of Antofagasta, Chile, (1908) 69,972.
Antrim, Hillstone Co., N. H., 1,235.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
Antwerp, capital of Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 304,032.
Chief commercial city of Belgium, situated on the right bank of the river Scheldt, in the centre of a fertile and well-improved country. The larger part of the city is within walls, which have been extended to the length of 8 miles. The city is a fortress of Belgium, and has among its defenses a citadel built in 1567. Numbers of magnificent public buildings and monuments, antique houses and churches, give the city great architectural beauty. The most noteworthy edifice is the famous Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame, begun in 1352 and continued through various periods until its completion in 1592. It has a length of nearly 400 feet. The roof is supported by 125 pillars; the north tower is 402 feet in height and remarkably beautiful. The interior contains three of Rubens's masterpieces, the "Descent from the Cross," the "Elevation of the Cross," and the "Assumption." The Church of St. Jacques (1492-1656) has many splendid decorations and monuments. St. Andrew's and St. Paul's are also churches of note. Other interesting structures are the Renaissance Hôtel de Ville, the Bourse, the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, which contains many paintings of famous Flemish artists, and the Musée Plantin. There is a royal conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, and botanical and zoological gardens. The harbor admits the largest vessels; there are numerous steamer lines to the other ports. The volume of commerce is very great; Antwerp is the centre of import trade in grain and hides. The principal manufactures are silks and velvets, soap, cigars, serges, and leather. Diamond-cutting and shipbuilding are important industries. In the thirteenth century Antwerp had a population of 200,000 people and immense wealth. In the sixteenth century the famous capture and siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards caused the city's decline, and its commerce was ruined by the treaty of Westphalia. The French obtained possession of the city in 1794, and prosperity revived.
Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 974.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.
—Paulding Co., Ohio, 1,187.
On Wabash R. R.
Aosta, Prov. of Turin, Italy, (1901) 6,200.
Vicinity celebrated for its forests of pine, its mines, and mineral springs.
Apalachicola, c. h., Franklin Co., Fla., 3,065.
On Apalachicola North. R. R.
Apalit, Prov. of Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,206.
Aparri, Prov. of Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 18,252.
Apeldoorn, Gelderland, Netherlands, (1900) 25,834; (1908) 33,828.
Apolda, Saxe-Weimar, Germany (1905) 21,229.
Appalachia, Wise Co., Va., 1,090.
On Interst.; Louisville & Nashville; Virginia & S. W. (R.R.)
Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa., 3,006.
On Pennsylvania R. R.
Apple River, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 581.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Appleton, Knox Co., Maine, 842.
—Swift Co., Minn., 1,221.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great North. R. R.
—c. h., Outagamie Co., Wis., 16,773.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Northwest. Line.
Appleton City, c. h., St. Clair Co., Mo., 1,018.
On Missouri, Kans. & Texas R. R.
Aquila (degli Abruzzi), capital of Prov. of Aquila, Italy, (1901) 21,188.
Arabi, Crisp Co., Ga., 433.
On Ga. South. & Fla. R. R.
Arad, capital of Comitat of Arad, Hungary, (1901) 56,260; estimated (1906) 63,401.
Aransas Pass, San Patricio Co., Tex., 1,197.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.)
Arapaho, c. h., Custer Co., Okla., 713.
On Frisco System; K. C., Mex. & Orient R. R.
Arapahoe, Furnas Co., Neb., 901.
On Burl. Route R. R.
Arauco, Prov. of Arauco, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,613.
Arayat, Luzon, P. I., 12,904.
Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland (1901) 22,372.
Manufactures jute, flax, linen, canvas, boots.
Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1,294.
On Buffalo & Susque.; Buf. Attica & Arc.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Arcadia, c. h., De Soto Co., Fla., 1,736.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Charlotte Har. & No.
—Hamilton Co., Ind., 990.
On Lake Erie & Western R. R.
—Crawford Co., Kans., 694.
On Frisco Lines R. R.
—c. h., Bienville Parish, La., 1,079.
On Vicksburg, Shrev. & Pac. R. R.
—Manistee Co., Mich., 994.
On Arcadia & Betsey River R. R.
—Trempealeau Co., Wis., 1,212.
On Green Bay & Western R. R.
Arcanum, Darke Co., Ohio, 1,361.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Dayton & Union; Ohio Electric R. R.
Arcata, Humboldt Co., Cal., 1,121.
On Arcata & Mad River; Northwestern Pac.; Oregon & Eureka R. R.
Archangel, capital of Govt. of Archangel, Russia, (1897) 20,025.
The largest and most important city so far north, and the most northerly railway terminus in Europe.
Archangel has some interesting churches, the cathedral and two Anglican churches; also a bazaar, a school of navigation, and shipyards. The harbor is blocked by ice all but three months (from July to September) of the year, when many foreign vessels visit the port. Flax, tallow, furs, linseed, tar, and iron are exported. The city was founded in 1584 by the Czar Feodor.
Archbald, Lackawanna Co., Pa., 7,194.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y., Ontario & West. R. R.
Archbold, Fulton Co., Ohio, 1,082.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
Archer, Co., Archer Co., Texas, 825.
On Southwestern; Wichita Falls & Southern (R.R.)
Arcola, Douglas Co., Ill., 2,100.
On Illinois Central; Vandalia R. R.
Arcos de la Frontera, Prov. of Cadiz, Spain (1900) 13,926.
Arcot, Madras, India, about 11,000.
Ardebil, Azerbaijan, Persia, about 16,000.
Ardmore, c. h., Carter Co., Okla., 8,618.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe R. R.
Arecibo, Dept. of Arecibo, Porto Rico, (1899) 8,008.
Arenac, Arenac Co., Mich., 697.
Arendal, Amt of Redenes, Norway (1900) 11,130.
Arequipa, capital of Dept. of Arequipa, Peru, (1896) 35,000.
The second city of Peru and one of the most attractive towns of South America, situated at the foot of the volcano Misti. Has been nearly destroyed by earthquakes several times, in 1868 particularly. Since then the residences and public buildings have been constructed with thick stone walls several stories high. For some years there has been a meteorological observatory established by Harvard University on the summit of Mount Misti. The city has a cathedral, a university, and several convents. Arequipa is the centre of trade of interior Peru, and possesses manufactures of jewelry and gold and silver tissue. Gold and silver are mined in the vicinity. Arequipa was founded by Pizarro in 1540.
Arezzo, capital of Prov. of Arezzo, Italy, (1901), 13,308; commune, 44,027.
A very beautiful town, situated on the slope of a hill, on the Chiana River. It has broad streets and handsome buildings. A cathedral begun in the thirteenth century has notable interior decorations, and the Church of San Francisco contains some fine frescos. There are also many remains of ancient Etruscan and Roman art. In the principal square stands the famous house built and decorated by the painter Vasari in 1547.
Many eminent men were born in Arezzo, among them Petrarch, Vasari, Aretino, Mæcenas, Pope Julius II, and Guido, called D'Arezzo, one of the earliest students of music. Arezzo was founded several years before Christ, and became one of the richest cities in Etruria, being especially famous for its manufacture of terra-cotta pottery. It has been the scene of fierce contests; was sacked by Sulla, also by the Goths, and later took part in the struggles between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.
Argao, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I. (1903) 35,448.
Argenta, Pulas..i Co., Ark., 11,138.
On Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L. Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.)
—Macon Co., Ill., 519.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Argenteuil, France, (1901) 15,708.
Argentine, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 6,239.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R.
Argos, Nome of Argolis, Greece (1908) 11,778.
The most ancient Greek city, formerly famous.
—Marshall Co., Ind., 1,088.
On Lake Erie & W.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.
Argyle, Marshall Co., Minn., 744.
On Great Northern R. R.
—c. h., Washington Co., N. Y., 231.
Ariano, capital of Avellino Prov., Italy (1901) 17,650.
Arica, Dept. of Arica, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,855.
Principal port through which business is carried on with Bolivia.
Arkadelphia, c. h., Clark Co., Ark., 2,745.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R.
Ouachita Baptist College and Arkadelphia Methodist College.
Arkansas (City, c. h., Desha Co., Ark., 1,485.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R.
—c. h., Cowley Co., Kan., 7,508.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines; Kansas Southwest.; Midland Valley; Missouri Pacific.
Arles, Dept. of Bouches-du-Rhône, France (1906) 15,317.
Notre Dame Cathedral and Hôtel de Ville; libraries and schools; shipbuilding is an important industry; carshops and manufactures.
Arlington, Calhoun Co., Ga., 1,308.
On Central of Georgia; Ga., Fla. & Ala. R. R.
—Fayette Co., Iowa, 678.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. R. R.
—Carlisle Co., Ky., 555.
On Illinois Central R. R.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 11,187.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
—Sibley Co., Minn., 733.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.
—Hancock Co., Ohio, 598.
On Northern Ohio; Ohio Central Lines R. R.
—Kingsbury Co., S. Dak., 791.
On Northwest. Line; So. Dakota Cent. R. R.
—Tarrant Co., Texas, 1,794.
On Texas & Pac. R. R.
—Bennington Co., Vt., 1,307.
On Rutland R. R.
—Snohomish Co., Wash., 1,476.
On Northern Pacific R. R.
Arlington Heights, Cook Co., Ill., 1,943.
On Northwestern Line R. R.
Arlon, Luxembourg, Belgium, (1906) 11,165.
Armada, Macomb Co., Mich., 748.
On Grand Trunk R. R.
Armentieres, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 26,761.
Armour, c. h., Douglas Co., S. D., 968.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. R. R.
Armstrong, Emmet Co., Iowa, 586.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.
Arnhem, Gelderland, Netherlands (1900) 57,240; (1908) 63,113.
Manufactures include cabinet-ware, mirrors, carriages, and mathematical instruments.
Arnold, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,818.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Arnprior, Renfrew Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,152.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk R. R.
Arnstadt, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, Germany, (1905) 16,267.
Aroisen, capital of Principality of Waldeck, Germany, (1905) 2,811
Arrah, Bengal, India, 47,000.
Arras, Dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, (1906) 21,002.
Manufactures beet-sugar and lace; is the birthplace of Robespierre.
Arroyo, Dept. of Guayama, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,137.
Arta, capital of Nomarchy of Arta, Greece, (1908) 9,087.
Artemisa, Prov. of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, (1899) 2,312.
Artesia, Eddy Co., N. M., 1,883.
On Eastern of New Mex. (R.R.)
Arthur, Douglas Co., Ill., 1,080.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Vandalia R. R.
—Wellington Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,285
On Can. Pacific R. R.
Asbury Park, Monmouth Co., N. J., 10,150.
On Central of N. J.; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania R. R.
Seaside summer resort.
Asch, Bohemia, Austria (1900) 18,675.
Manufactures silks, woolen and cotton goods, hosiery, and wire.
Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 25,275.
Aschersleben, Germany (1905) 27,876.
School of forestry and many manufactures.
Ascoli, Prov. of Ascoli, Italy, (1901) 28,608.
Ashboro, c. h., Randolph Co., N. C., 1,865.
Ashburn, Turner Co., Ga., 2,214.
On Georgia South. & Fla.; Gulf Line (R.R.)
Ashburnham, Peterborough Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,647.
—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,107.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
Ashby, Middlesex Co., Mass., 885.
Asheio, China, 40,000.
Asheville, c. h., Buncombe Co., N. C., (1900) 14,649; (1910) 18,762.
Situated among the Blue Ridge Mountains at an elevation of nearly 2,500 feet; is well known as a health and pleasure resort during both summer and winter seasons. The climate is considered especially beneficial for those suffering from pulmonary diseases. Adjoining the town is the Biltmore Park and château, the most extensive estate in America.
Asheville is the seat of many educational institutions, among them Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute, Bingham Military Institute, Asheville School for Boys, and Asheville College for Young Women. It is reached by the Southern R. R.
Much valuable timber and some minerals are found in this region. Tobacco is an important product, also flour and cotton goods.
The city was settled in 1792 and incorporated as a town in 1835.
Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., 959.
Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., 668.
Ash Grove, Greene Co., Mo., 1,075.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Sp. R. R.
Ashland, c. h., Clay Co., Ala., 1,062.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl. R. R.
—Cass Co., Ill., 1,096.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Chicago & Alton R. R.
—c. h., Clark Co., Kans., 910.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R.
—Boyd Co., Ky., 8,688.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & West. R. R.; to the latter by ferry from Coal Grove, O.
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 2,173.
On Bangor & Aroostook R. R.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,682.
On B. & A.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—c. h., Benton Co., Miss., 146.
—Saunders Co., Neb., 1,379.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,412.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
—c. h., Ashland Co., Ohio, 6,795.
On Ashland & Western; Erie R. R.
Ashland University; manufactures of poultry food, medicines, and agricultural implements.
—Jackson Co., Ore., 5,020.
On Southern Pacific R. R.
State Normal School.
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 6,855.
On Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading R. R.
—Hanover Co., Va., 1,324.
On Rich., Fred. & Potomac R. R.

Ashland, c. h., Ashland Co., Wis., 11,594.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northern Pacific; Northwest. Line R. R.
Ashland City, c. h., Cheatham Co., Tenn., 641.
On Tennessee Central R. R.
Ashley, Washington Co., Ill., 913.
On Illinois Central; Louisv. & Nashville R. R.
—Dekalb Co., Ind., 639.
On Wabash R. R.
—Gratoit Co., Mich., 513.
On Ann Arbor; Grand Trunk R. R.
—c. h., McIntosh Co., N. Dak., 682.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.
—Delaware Co., Ohio, 706.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R. R.
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 5,601.
On Central of N. J. R. R.
Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 18,266.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis; Pennsylvania Co. R. R.
Ashton, Lee Co., Ill., 779.
On Northwestern Line R. R.
—Osceola Co., Iowa, 518.
On Northwestern Line R. R.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England (1901) 43,890.
Ashville, c. h., St. Clair Co., Ala., 278.
—Pickaway Co., Ohio, 900.
On Norfolk & West. R. R.
Asmara, capital of Italian Colony of Erythrea, East Central Africa.
Asnieres, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 36,482.
Asola, Prov. of Mantua, Italy, (1901) 6,635.
Asotin, c. h., Asotin Co., Wash., 820.
Aspen, c. h., Pitkin Co., Colo., 1,834.
On Colorado & Midland; Denv. & Rio Grande.
Aspermont, c. h., Stonewall Co., Texas, 600.
On Wichita Valley R. R.
Aspinwall, Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,592.
On Penna. (R.R.)
Assen, Drenthe, Netherlands, (1900) 11,329.
Assisi, Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 3,801.
Assumption, Christian Co., Ill., 1,918.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Assyria, Barry Co., Mich., 1,053.
Asti, Prov. of Alessandria, Italy, (1901) 18,372.
Astoria, Fulton Co., Ill., 1,357.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—c. h., Clatsop Co., Ore., 9,599.
On Astoria & Col. River R. R.
Astrakhan, Russia in Europe, (1900) 121,580.
Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, South America, (1905) 60,259.
Atchison, c. h., Atchison Co., Kans., 16,429.
Railroad and shipping centre on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific railroads.
Ath, Prov. of Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 11,212.
Athena, Umatilla Co., Ore., 586.
On Northern Pacific; Ore. & Nav. Co. R. R.
Athens, capital of Nomarchy of Attica and of Greece, (1908) 175,430.
Situated on an extensive and well-watered plain, surrounded on all sides by hills, very near the Gulf of Ægina. The highest of the limestone ridges which break the plain forms the Acropolis or Citadel. The clusters of houses at the foot of the Acropolis compose the inner city, and occupy the ancient Athens. Outside of this extends the Neapolis or New City, laid out in six districts. This modern city consists of 4,300 houses; the main business thoroughfares are Hermes and Eolus Streets, which intersect at Constitution Square, the site of the royal palace and gardens. Among the public buildings of note the most important is the National University, which has over 3,000 students, and a national library of 125,000 volumes. There is also an academy of science, a polytechnic institute, and a national museum.
The chief interest in Athens, however, attaches to her antiquities. Foremost among them is the Parthenon, now in ruins, which crowns the Acropolis. It is Doric, built of white marble, 228 feet in length, and is considered the most perfect model of Grecian architecture. Other buildings of note are the temple of the Wingless Victory, the theatre of Dionysius, the ruins of the Odeon or theatre of Herodes Atticus, and the Erechtheum. Other places of interest are Mars Hill, the Pnyx, the Prison of Socrates, the Grotto of Apollo, and the Roman baths. The Arch of Hadrian, the temple of Jupiter, and the Stadium are just outside the city.
Athens was named for her tutelary deity, Pallas Athena. The beginning of the history of the city is involved in obscurity, but its first appearance was as the head of a territory called Attica. In the sixth century B. C. Solon drew up the famous Athenian code of laws, and in the fifth Athens reached her zenith of glory under Pericles. This was the golden age, and made Athens the centre of the intellectual and artistic world. This position the city sustained for centuries, until it passed under Roman rule, 146 B. C., and formed part of the Byzantine Empire. In 1456 it was captured by the Turks, and in 1822, at the achievement of Greek independence, fell into the hands of the Greeks. The Turkish garrison was not withdrawn until 1833. Immediately after that period Athens became the head of the Greek Government, and the history of the modern city began.
—c. h., Limestone Co., Ala., 1,715.
On Louisville & Nashville R. R.
Athens Female College and North Alabama Agricultural School.
—c. h., Clarke Co., Ga., 14,913.
On Cent. of Ga.; Gainesville Midland; Georgia; Seaboard Air Line; Southern R. R.
—Menard Co., Ill., 1,240.
On Chic., Peoria & St. L. R. R.
—Calhoun Co., Mich., 631.
On Mich. Central R. R.
—Greene Co., N. Y., 1,956.
—c. h., Athens Co., Ohio, 5,463.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Hocking Valley; Toledo & Ohio Central R. R.
—Bradford Co., Pa., 3,796.
On Lehigh Valley R. R.
—c. h., McMinn Co., Tenn., 2,264.
On Athens & Tellico; Southern R. R.
—c. h., Henderson Co., Texas, 2,261.
On St. L. S. W.; Texas & New Orleans R. R.
—Marathon Co., Wis., 904.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. R. R.
Atherton, Lancashire, England (1901) 16,211.
Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 8,536.
On Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine R. R.
Atimonan, Luzon, P. I., 10,000.
Atkins, Pope Co., Ark., 1,258.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R.
Atkinson, Henry Co., Ill., 805.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R.
Atlanta, c. h., Fulton Co., Ga., State capital, (1900) 89,872; (1910) 154,839.
Situated at the base of the Blue Ridge, near the Chattahoochee River; has an elevation of over 1,000 feet, and a remarkably healthful climate.
Several railroads—the Atlanta and West Point; the Seaboard Air Line; the Southern; the Central of Georgia; the Georgia; the Louisville and Nashville; the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Western and Atlantic, the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, and the Atlanta Northern, converging at Atlanta, greatly facilitate the city's extensive and rapidly increasing trade. Atlanta is the trade centre of the State.
The city covers an area of 26 square miles, with the Union Depot as its centre. It possesses a fine public library, a State library, and numerous educational institutions: notably three schools of law, two of medicine, two of dentistry, four of business, the Georgia School of Technology, and three colored colleges.
Atlanta has a large export trade in tobacco, cotton, horses; its mule market is second only to St. Louis in the United States. Manufactures include implements, fertilizers, cotton goods, and general foundry and machine products.
Atlanta was first settled in 1830, and called Terminus from its being the intended terminus of the Georgia Railroad. In 1842 it was incorporated as a town, and called Marthasville. In 1847 it changed its name to Atlanta, and two years later secured a city charter. It was an important city in the Confederacy and the objective point of General Sherman's campaign. There were three engagements around the city in 1864 before the final evacuation by the Confederates. These consisted of the battle of Peachtree Creek (July 20), battle of Atlanta (July 22), and battle of Ezra Church (July 28). In September the city was made a military camp by Sherman, who in November left the city in flames, and started on his march to the sea. The city was almost entirely destroyed, but recovered rapidly after the war, and in 1878 became the capital of Georgia.
Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill., 1,367.
On Chicago & Alton; Vandalia R. R.
—Hamilton Co., Ind., 876.
On Lake Erie & Western R. R.
—Cowley Co., Kans., 330.
On Frisco Lines.
—Cass Co., Texas, 1,604.
On Texas & Pacific; Texas, Ark. & La. R. R.
Atlantic, c. h., Cass Co., Iowa, 4,560.
On Atlantic, Northern & Southern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
Atlantic City, Atlantic Co., N. J., (1910) 46,150.
Most popular pleasure and health resort in America, situated 60 miles east of Philadelphia on a narrow sandy island. This island is 10 miles long and 3-4 of a mile wide, and about 5 miles from the mainland. The beach is one of the finest in the country, and is known as the Absecom Beach. The Absecom lighthouse stands at its northern extremity, and is 160 feet high. The streets of the city are wide and named after the States of the Union. The famous boardwalk is 5 miles in length and extends along the ocean front. Boating, fishing, and hunting provide popular forms of recreation, and many thousands of people enjoy open-sea bathing daily.
The town was incorporated in 1854. The transient population during the summer is estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000. It is reached by the Pennsylvania and Atlantic City railroads.
Atlantic Highlands, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,645.
On Central of New Jersey R. R.
Atlantic Mine, Houghton Co., Mich., 1,500.
Atlixco, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 21,000.
On Interoceanic of Mexico R. R.
Atmore, Escambia Co., Ala., 1,060.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
Atoka, c. h., Atoka Co., Okla., 1,968.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R.
Attalla, Etowah Co., Ala., 2,513.
On Alabama Gt. South.; Louisville & Nashv.; Nash., Chat. & St. L.; Southern R. R.
Attica, Fountain Co., Ind., 3,335.
On Chicago & East. Ill.; Wabash R. R.
—Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1,869.
On Buffalo, At. & Arc.; Erie; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R.
—Seneca Co., Ohio, 719.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania Co. R. R.
Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass., (1910) 16,215
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.
Atwater, Kandiyohi Co., Minn., 600.
On Great North. R. R.
Atwood, Douglas Co., Ill., 659.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R.
—c. h., Rawlins Co., Kans., 680.
On Burl. Route R. R.
Aubervilliers, Dept. of Seine, France (1901) 31,215.
Auburn, c. h., Cayuga Co., N. Y., (1905) 31,423; (1910) 34,668.
It is 25 miles southwest of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads. Auburn has many fine public buildings, handsome residences, and in Seward Park stands a bronze statue of William H. Seward, the statesman, who lived here.
One of the two State prisons is located here, and within the same inclosure a State insane asylum. The city is also the seat of Auburn Theological Seminary (founded by the Presbyterians in 1820), and has a State armory.
Auburn was founded in 1792, and called Hardenburg's Corners after its founder. In 1805 it received its present name from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." It was incorporated as a village in 1815 and as a city in 1848.
—Lee Co., Ala., 1,408.
On Western of Alabama R. R.
—c. h., Placer Co., Cal., 2,376.
On Southern Pacific R. R.
—Sangamon Co., Ill., 1,814.
On Chicago & Alton; Chic. & Ill. Midland R. R.
—c. h., Dekalb Co., Ind., 3,919.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Vandalia R. R.
—Logan Co., Ky., 631.
On Louisville & Nashville R. R.
—c. h., Androscoggin Co., Maine, 15,064.
On Grand Trunk; Maine Central R. R.
—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,420.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
—c. h., Nemaha Co., Neb., 2,729.
On Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific R. R.
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 637.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 921.
On Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading R. R.
—King Co., Wash., 957.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Great Northern; North. Pacific; Oregon & Washington; Puget Sound Electric R. R.
Aucun, Dept. of Gers, France, (1906) 10,859.
Auckland, New Zealand, 35,000.
Audubon, c. h., Audubon Co., Iowa, 1,928.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
—Camden Co., N. J., 1,343.
On Atlantic City (R.R.)
Aue, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 17,149.
Augsburg, capital of Dist. of Swabia and Neuburg, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 93,882; (1910) 102,293.
Situated at an angle formed by the confluence of the Wertach and Lech Rivers. Consists of an outer and inner city, which formerly possessed extensive fortifications, now removed and replaced by new buildings and streets. Several of these streets retain the old sixteenth and seventeenth century edifices, among them the Rathhaus (1615), still used as the town hall, with its "Golden Hall," famous as one of the finest in Germany. The former palace of the bishops, in which the Augsburg Confession was presented to the Emperor Charles V. and the Fugger Palace, are interesting buildings. There is also the Maximilian Museum, a gallery of paintings, and a library. For a long time Augsburg was, with Nüremberg, the important trade mart between northern and southern Europe, and the seat of the house of Fugger, a banking-house similar to that of the Rothschilds to-day.
Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, founded in 15 B. C., and laid waste successively by the Huns, Charlemagne, and the Bavarians. In the thirteenth century it became a free imperial city, and at the end of the fourteenth century a republic and centre of art represented by the Holbeins, Burgkmair, and others. Many important conferences were held here, and the city played an active part in the Reformation. The Augsburg Confession was here presented to the Emperor Charles V in 1530. In 1806 the city lost its freedom, and was made a part of Bavaria.
Augusta, c. h., Woodruff Co., Ark., 1,520.
—c. h., Richmond Co., Ga., (1900) 39,441; (1910) 41,040.
The third city of the State, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Savannah River, and on the Atlantic Coast Line; Central Georgia, the Augusta Southern, Charleston and West Carolina; the Georgia; the Georgia and Florida, and the Southern railroads. The Augusta Canal, 9 miles long, furnishes a water supply which has largely contributed to the prosperity of Augusta by affording 14,000 horse-power for manufactures.
The city is finely laid out, and has two streets (Broad and Green) 164 feet wide. The climate being mild, Augusta and some of its suburbs are becoming popular winter resorts. The city is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia (founded in 1832), the Richmond Academy, Paine's Institute (colored).
Augusta is one of the largest cotton markets in the South, and produces more unbleached cotton goods than any other town of the United States. Numerous railroad shops, iron foundries, and wood-working industries are located here, and there is an extensive lumber and fruit trade.
The city was founded by Oglethorpe in 1736, and for some years was an important trading and military post. During the Revolution it was captured and occupied for some time by the British. In 1778 it served as the State capital, and was incorporated as a town in 1798 and as a city in 1817.
—c. h., Kennebec Co., Maine, State capital, (1900) 11,683; 13,211.
On the Kennebec River at the head of tidal navigation, 43 miles from its mouth and 63 miles by railroad north-northeast from Portland. The city is traversed by the Maine Central Railroad. The chief part of the city is on the west bank of and in places high above the river. It has a State-house, rebuilt and enlarged in 1890, a hospital for the insane, a United States Arsenal, St. Catharine's School for Young Ladies, a free library, and the Maine State Library. A national building for post-office, pension-office, United States Court, etc., was erected in 1889. Outside the city is the National Military Asylum. The abundant water-power of Augusta is employed in manufactures of cotton goods, paper, wood-pulp, and lumber. In 1895 nearly all the business part of Augusta was burned.
—Butler Co., Kans., 1,235.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines R. R.
—Bracken Co., Ky., 1,787.
On Chesa. & Ohio (R.R.)
—Hancock Co., Ill., 1,146.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 494.
On Michigan Central R. R.
—Eau Claire Co., Wis., 1,405.
On Northwestern Line R. R.
Aurelia, Cherokee Co., Iowa, 625.
On Illinois Central R. R.
Aurillac, Dept. of Cantal, France, (1906) 15,188.
Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., 29,807.
On Chic., Aurora & DeK.; Burlington Route; Chicago, Mil. & Gary; Elgin, Joliet & East.; Northwest. Line R. R.
—Dearborn Co., Ind., (1910) 4,410.
On Balt. & Ohio So. W.; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L. R. R.
—Cloud Co., Kans., 269.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R.
—St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,919.
On Duluth & Iron Range (R.R.)
—Lawrence Co., Mo., 4,148.
On Frisco Lines; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So.
—c. h., Hamilton Co., Neb., 2,030.
On Burl. Route R. R.
—York Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,590.
On Grand Trunk R. R.
Aurora Springs, Miller Co., Mo., 135.
On Missouri Pacific R. R.
Au Sable, Iosco Co., Mich., 648.
On Au Sable & N. W.; Detroit & Mackinac.
Aussig, Bohemia, Austria (1900) 37,265.
Austell, Cobb Co., Ga., 755.
On Bowden Lithia Springs; Southern R. R.
Austin, c. h., Travis Co., Texas, State capital, (1900) 22,258; (1910) 29,860.
An important railroad centre, on the Houston and Texas Central; International and Great Northern; and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads, and on the left bank of the Colorado River, which is not navigable here and is spanned by two fine bridges. The city became the capital of the Republic of Texas in 1839 and was made permanent capital of the State in 1872. It extends back from the river about 2 miles and along the river about 2 1-2 miles. There are two central avenues, 120 feet wide, extending from the Capitol grounds, east, west, north, and south, and bounded east and west by avenues 200 feet wide. The principal streets are shaded. The Capitol grounds, about 4 acres, are on Capitol Hill, near the centre of the city. The old Capitol was destroyed by fire. The present fine stone edifice was erected on the proceeds derived from the sale of 3,000,000 acres of State land. Besides the Capitol are the Governor's house, a post-office, general land office, graded school building, an asylum for lunatics, mutes, and blind. The State University is on College Hill. The great Austin dam, 1,200 feet long, 60 feet high, built across the Colorado River 2 miles above the city, was carried away by a flood April 7, 1900.
Austin, c. h., Mower Co., Minn., 6,960.
On Chicago Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R.
—Potter Co., Pa., 2,941.
On Buffalo & Susqu. R. R.
Austrius, Cebu, P. I., 12,153.
Autaugaville, Autauga Co., Ala., 313.
On Alabama Central R. R.
Autlan, State of Jalisco, Mexico, about 8,700.
Autun, Dept. of Saône-et-Loire, France, (1906) 13,403.
Auxerre, Dept. of Yonne, France, (1906) 16,971.
Ava, Jackson Co., Ill., 780.
On Mobile & Ohio R. R.
Avalon, Allegheny Co., Pa., 4,317.
On Penna. (R.R.)
Avellino, Prov. of Avellino, Italy, (1901) 23,700, (commune).
Aversa, Prov. of Caserta, Italy, (1901) 22,839.
Avervville, Peoria Co., Ill., 2,668.
Avigliano, Potenza, Italy, (1901) 12,467.
Avignon, capital of Dept. of Vaucluse, France, (1906) 48,312.
Situated on the Rhone River, and about 30 miles from the Mediterranean. It has high ramparts, surmounted by the cathedral. This is a very massive structure, dating from the Middle Ages, and contains a richly decorated chapel, in which Popes Innocent VI, Urban V, and Gregory XI were consecrated. Another ancient building, the Pope's palace, is now the barracks, and is a huge Gothic structure that seems to have grown from the solid rock on which it is built. The former archbishop's palace is used as a seminary. The chamber of the Inquisition is still standing; the tomb of the Laura of Petrarch and the church of the Cordeliers were destroyed during the Revolution.
The Musée Calvet contains Roman and other antiquities, and a gallery of paintings. The library contains 125,000 volumes. There are two theological seminaries, and the Académie Vaucluse.
The industries of Avignon include cotton-spinning, paper-making, manufacture of agricultural implements and hardware, silk, and other textiles. The city is the centre wheat market of the province, and has an extensive trade in brandy and wines.
Avignon was a Roman city, then a part of the Burgundinn kingdom, and later became a republic. In 1309 it was made the seat of the Popes, and until 1791 belonged to Rome, when it was seized by the French.
Avilla, Noble Co., Ind., 579.
On Balt. & Ohio; Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R.
Avis, Summers Co., W. Va., 1,432.
Avoca, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, 1,520.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. R. R.
—Steuben Co., N. Y., 1,0
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie R. R.
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 4,634.
On Cent. of N. J.; Delaware & Hudson; Erie; Lack. & Wyo. Val.; Lehigh Val. (R.R.)
Avon, Norfolk Co., Mass., 1,901
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.
—Livingston Co., N. Y., 2,053.
On Erie (R.R.)
Avondale, Jefferson Co., Ala., 3,060
On Alabama Great So.; Southern R. R.
—Chester Co., Pa., 668.
On Pennsylvania R. R.
Avonmore, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,262.
On Pennsylvania R. R.
Awomori, Ken of Awomori, Japan, (1903) 34,857.
Axtell, Marshall Co., Kans., 748.
On Missouri Pacific; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl.
Ayden, Pitt Co., N. C., 990.
On Atl. Coast Line R. R.
Ayer, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,797.
On Boston & Maine R. R.
Aylmer, Elgin Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,204.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central; Wabash.
—Wright Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,291.
On Canadian Pacific R. R.
Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, (1901) 28,624.
Azof, Prov. of Don Cossacks, Russia, (1900) 25,124.
Aztec, c. h., San Juan Co., N. Mex., 509.
On Denver & Rio Grande R. R.
Azusa, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,477.
On A., T. & S. Fe, C. L.; Pac. Elec. R. R.
Babylon, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 2,600.
On Long Island (R.R.)
Bacacay, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 14,214.
Bacarra, Luzon, P. I., 14,618.
Baccarat, Dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, (1901) 6,609.
Bachmut, Govt. of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, (1900) 30,585.
Baclayon, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 8,055.
Bacolor, Luzon, P. I., 13,493.
Bacolot, Negros, P. I., 11,960.
Bacoor, Luzon, P. I., 10,925.
Bacup, Lancashire, England (1901) 22,505.
Badajoz, Spain (1901) 30,899.
Badalona, Barcelona, Spain (1900) 19,000.
Bad Axe, c. h., Huron Co., Mich. 1,559.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Baden, Austria (1900) 12,447.
Baden-Baden, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, (1905) 16,237.
A famous watering-place, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Schwarzwald. Its warm sulphur-saline springs have made of the town a fashionable resort only equaled in popularity by Wiesbaden. There are twenty of these springs, varying in temperature and yielding 100,000 gallons a day. They contain also iron and carbonic acid.
The town is most frequented in the summer months, and possesses bath establishments, restaurants, a park, kursaal, concert halls, ballroom, etc. An old castle, probably of the eleventh or twelfth century, overlooks the town. There are several Evangelical churches, a Russian chapel, and an Anglican church, numerous hotels, an art gallery, and a library. In the time of Marcus Aurelius, Baden was known as Thermæ Pannonicæ. Pannonian springs and many Roman antiquities have been unearthed.
Badian, Cebu, P. I., 10,935.
Badoc, Luzon, P. I., 12,564.
Baeza, Jaen, Spain, (1900) 14,379.
Bagamoyo, German East Africa, (1900) 15,000.
Starting point of caravans for the interior; centre of telegraph system of colony.
Bagdad, capital of Vilayet of Bagdad, Turkey in Asia, 150,000 to 200,000.
Formerly a magnificent Mohammedan city, is situated on both banks of the Tigris, surrounded by a partly ruined wall and dry moat. On approach it presents a very striking appearance, but on closer inspection proves to be very dirty and with few attractions. The streets are crooked, and the low houses are built without front windows. There are, however, some public buildings worthy of notice —the governor-general's palace, the citadel, and numerous famous bazaars. In the vicinity are the tomb of Zobeida, wife of Haruni-Raschid, and other tombs to which annual pilgrimages are made by the faithful. In ancient times Bagdad was the centre of Arabic learning and one of the greatest cities of the world. Now its educational advantages are few, but it is still a place of some trade importance in the Orient. The most noted industry is the manufacture of red and yellow leather and a rich plush material used in upholstery. The principal exports are wool, fruit, skins, gum, feathers, and dates. Most of the present inhabitants are Arabians, with Arabic language and customs; there are about 10,000 Christians and some Jews.
Bagdad was built from the ruins of Ctesiphon and Seleucia (762 A. D.), enlarged and attained great magnificence under the Calif Haroun-al-Raschid of "Arabian Nights" fame. In 1258, the calif ate was destroyed. Turks and Persians strove for possession of the town. In 1638 it was annexed to the Ottoman Empire, by which it is still retained.
—Santa Rosa Co., Fla., 1,200.
Bagheria, Palermo, Sicily (1901) 18,218.
Bahawalpur, Punjab, India, 19,000.
Bahia, capital of State of Bahia, Brazil, (1905) 230,000.
The second city of the country, divided into the upper and lower town; the former elevated about 300 feet above the lower, and very clean and cool. Here are fine dwellings and the important public edifices. The lower town comprises the business portion and has close and filthy streets.
Bahia is the seat of the Primate of Brazil, and excels all other cities of the republic in the number of its ecclesiastical buildings. There is a library of several thousand volumes.



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MAP OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Bahia has a fine harbor and excellent shipping trade. The exports consist chiefly of cotton goods, rosewood, sugar, hides, dyewood, jute, tobacco, cacao, rum, and an enormous amount of coffee.

Bahia is the oldest city in Brazil. Bahia Bay was entered by Amerigo Vespucci in 1503, and the city was founded in 1510 by a Portuguese navigator, Correa.

BAHIA BLANCA, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, (1908) 37,755.

BAIE ST. PAUL, Charlevoix Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,408.

BAINBRIDGE, c. h., Decatur Co., Ga., 4,217.
On Atlantic Coast L.; Ga., Fla. & Ala. (R.R.)

—Chenango Co., N. Y., 1,159.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).

—Ross Co., Ohio, 883.
On Detroit, Tol. & Ironton (R.R.).

BAIRD, Callahan Co., Tex., 1,710.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.)

BAKER CITY, c. h., Baker Co., Ore., 6,742.
On Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co.; Sumpter Valley.

BAKERSFIELD, c. h., Kern Co., Cal., 1,577.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Line; So. Pac. (R.R.)

—Franklin Co., Vt., 1,079.

BAKERSVILLE, c. h., Mitchell Co., N. C., 416.

BAKON, Luzon, P. I., 14,536.

BAKU, capital of Transcaucasia, Russia, (1900) 179,133.
Situated on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, on the peninsula of Apsheron. It is a naval station, an important commercial point, and has several shipbuilding yards. There is a new and modern quarter and an old or "white" town, with the ruins of the palace of the Khans and the Mosque of the Shah (1078) in the Mussulman style of architecture, and many mosques and churches. North of the harbor is the so-called "Black Town," to which the crude oil is piped from 1,500 wells and refined for the market. These petroleum wells are the largest in the world. They have an

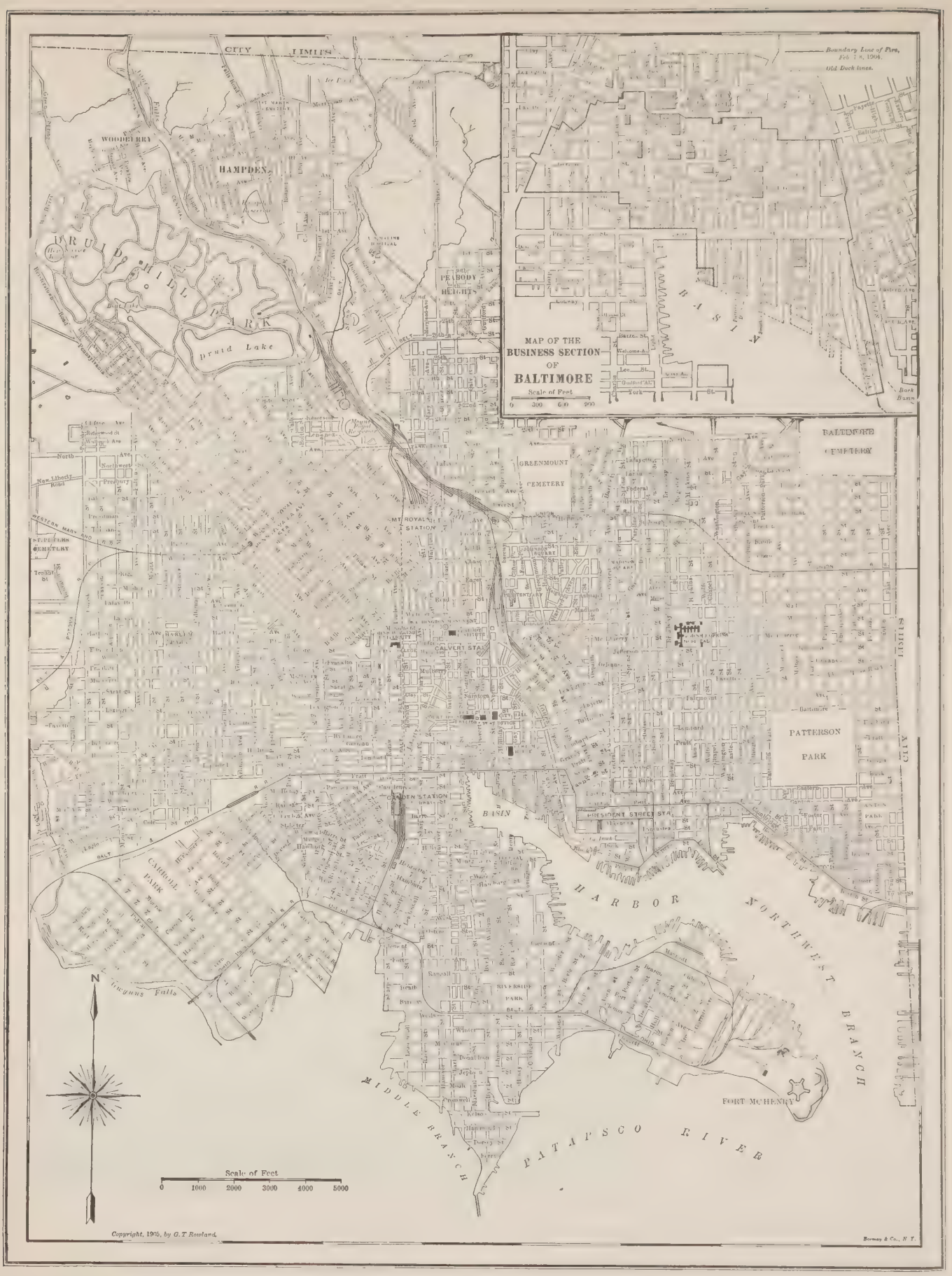
average depth of 1,000 feet; the output for the year 1901 was about 50,000,000 barrels. Cotton, rice, silk, wine, saffron, salt, and opium are also exported.
Baku has been known since the seventh century, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Parsees, or fire-worshipers, on account of the gases arising from the petroleum-saturated ground. The city was held by the Arabs, and then by the Persians until 1806, when the Russians obtained possession of it.

BALAMBAN, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., 10,603.
BALANGA, Prov. of Bataan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 7,347.
BALAOAN, Luzon, P. I., 12,000.
BALASHOV, Saratov, Russia, 12,000.
BALASORE, Bengal, India, (1891) 20,775.
BALAYAN, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,493.
BALD KNOB, White Co., Ark., 617.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
BALDWIN, Douglas Co., Kans., 1,386.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Site of Baker University (Methodist).
—St. Croix Co., Wis., 584.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
BALDWINSVILLE, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 3,099.
On Delaware, Lack. & West. (R.R.).
BALDWYN, Lee Co., Miss., 787.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
BALFOUR, McHenry Co., N. Dak., 390.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
BALIKESR, Brusa, Turkey in Asia, 13,000.
BALILIJAN, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 6,590.
BALIUAG, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 15,936.
BALLARAT, Victoria, Australia, (1901) 49,414; estimated (1905) 49,648.
An important commercial centre of the State of Victoria, divided into two municipalities, Ballarat East and Ballarat West. Situated in one of the richest gold fields of the world; the largest gold nuggets ever unearthed, including the famous "Welcome Nugget," weighing 2,217 ounces, have been discovered here.
Ballarat is an advanced city and has many handsome churches, two colleges, two town halls, hospitals, libraries, etc. Incorporated as a city in 1891.
BALLARD, King Co., Wash., 12,000.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
BALLINGER, c. h., Runnels Co., Texas, 3,536.
On Abilene & Southern; Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
BALLSTON SPA, c. h., Saratoga Co., N. Y., 4,138.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
Summer watering-place.
BALSAM LAKE, c. h., Polk Co., Wis., 279.
BALTA, Podolia, Russia, 25,000.
Railway centre; soap and candle works; large trade.
BALTIMORE, Baltimore City Co., Md., police census (1906) 543,034; (1910) 558,485.
Seventh city in population in the United States, situated on an estuary of the Patapsco River, at the head of navigation, about 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Pennsylvania, the Western Maryland, the Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and other railroads.
A good harbor and fine geographical situation give Baltimore unusual trade advantages, so that the city has become one of the great export centres of the United States.
Baltimore is roughly divided into two nearly equal parts by a small stream, Jones Falls, which flows entirely through the city. The portion of the city northeast of the stream is called "Old Town." Baltimore Street is the chief longitudinal thoroughfare. Many notable public buildings may be mentioned; among these the Peabody Institute, endowed by George Peabody, which contains a library of 143,000 volumes, an art gallery, and a conservatory of music; the cathedral, remarkable for its fine architecture; the Enoch Pratt free library, the city hall, and Masonic temple.
Baltimore ranks as one of the foremost educational centres of the country. The leading institutions are Johns Hopkins University (1876), endowed by Mr. Johns Hopkins, and famous for its graduate courses; the University of Maryland, Woman's College, Bryn Mawr School, McDonough School, Baltimore City College, Calvert Hall College, Morgan College (colored), St. Mary's Seminary, Loyola College, Notre Dame Institute, St. Joseph's Seminary (colored), and others.
There are many charitable institutions, headed by the Johns Hopkins Hospital, ranking in equipment as one of the finest in the world.
A Pasteur Institute is also in operation here.
Many monuments, including the famous Washington Monument on Mt. Vernon Hill, and Druid Hill Park, covering 700 acres, add much to the beauty of the city. The principal industries are the manufacturing of ready-made clothing, shoes, cotton goods, flour, bricks, fertilizers; fruit canning and oyster canning. Shipbuilding has become important, and there is a large Bessemer steel plant at Sparrow's Point. Baltimore is one of the largest centres of straw-hat manufacturing in the world.
Steamship lines connect Baltimore with foreign countries, and the export trade, especially that in grain, is very great.
Baltimore was founded in 1729. During the Revolution, when foreign commerce was cut off, local merchants equipped their own vessels, and the "Baltimore clippers" became famous the world over. The construction of the first important line of railway in the United States was commenced at Baltimore in 1828 and carried on by private enterprise. The first telegraph line was constructed to, and the first message received in, Baltimore. In 1904 Baltimore was visited by a fire which consumed $50,000,000 worth of property. This part of the city is being reconstructed on very generous lines.
BAMBERG, Dist. of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 45,308.
One of the finest towns in Bavaria, with a number of beautiful squares and noteworthy buildings. The most interesting of these is the cathedral, a medieval structure, founded by Henry II in 1004, containing the tomb of Henry and his empress. Attached to the cathedral is a library of valuable missals and manuscripts. The Gothic church of St. Mary; the church of St. James, founded in 1073; the church of St. Martin, and a Benedictine monastery are all fine ecclesiastical edifices of an early date. The ruins of the castle of Altenburg overlook the town.
Bamberg possesses a library of 300,000 volumes, a hospital, an insane asylum, and an observatory. The manufactures include cotton goods, tobacco, shoes, gloves, starch, etc.
Bamberg beer is famous throughout Germany.
The town became a municipality in 973.
BAMBERG, c. h., Bamberg Co., S. C., 1,937.
On Southern (R.R.).
BANBURY, Oxfordshire, England (1901) 12,986.
BANCROFT, Kossuth Co., Iowa, 830.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Shiawassee Co., Mich., 543.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Cuming Co., Neb., 742.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
BANDA, Allahabad, India, 25,000.
BANDERA, c. h., Bandera Co., Texas.
BANDON, Coos Co., Ore., 1,803.
BANGALORE, capital of Mysore, British India, (1901) 159,046.
A fortified city and the most important English military station in this territory. The town has an elevation of 3,000 feet and a remarkably mild and even climate. The public buildings are handsome; there are fine botanical gardens, with Central College, or the high school of the province.
The manufactures consist of carpets, silk, and cotton fabrics.
BANGKOK, capital of Siam, about 400,000.
Chief commercial city of Siam, situated on the Menam River; one of the most picturesque cities of the East. It is divided into numerous islands by canals; many of the inhabitants live in floating houses. With few exceptions the buildings are built of wood and erected on poles. The high wall enclosing the royal palace encloses also the royal library, temples, theatre, and harem. The Buddhist temples, roofed with gorgeously colored tiles supported by gold pillars, are extremely beautiful. The most magnificent temples are at Sckkat, Wat Nun, and Wat Sutat. In contrast with this Oriental splendor are the electric lines of railway and electric lights introduced by the Europeans. There are many Christian missions and schools. The commerce of Bangkok is chiefly carried on by Europeans and Chinese. The principal exports are rice, and teak and other valuable woods. Fish and cattle are shipped.
Bangkok was an insignificant village in 1776, when it became the capital.
BANGOR, Carnarvonshire, Wales (1901) 11,269.
Trade in slate; seat of University College of South Wales.
—Van Buren Co., Mich., 1,158.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Northampton Co., Pa., 5,369.
On Bangor & Portland; Lehigh & New Eng. (R.R.).
—La Crosse Co., Wis., 692.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
BANGOR, c. h., Penobscot Co., Maine, (1900) 21,850; (1910) 24,803
Third city of the State, situated on the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Kenduskeag; on the Maine Central, and Bangor and Aroostook Railways. A bridge 1,300 feet long connects Bangor with Brewer.
Bangor is the seat of the Bangor Theological Seminary, founded by the Congregationalists in 1816. There is a granite custom-house and a library of 47,000 volumes. The Eastern Maine Insane Asylum and the Eastern Maine General Hospital are located here.
The city is an important manufacturing and commercial centre; as a lumber market it is second only to Chicago. There are foundries, machine shops, boot and shoe factories, paper and pulp mills, mainly run by waterpower.
Bangor was settled in 1769, and known as Kenduskeag Plantation until 1787, and as Sunbury until 1791, when it was incorporated under its present name. Its city charter was obtained in 1834.
BANGUED, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,956
BANJALUKA, Bosnia, Turkey in Europe, 14,812
BANJARMASSIN, capital of North and East Borneo, and chief town of Dutch Borneo, about 40,000
Spices, precious stones, gold-dust, rattan, drugs
BARBISON, Dept. of Seine-et-Marne, France.
Home of Barbison School of Painters.
BARBOURSVILLE, c. h., Knox Co., Ky., 1,633.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—Cabell Co., W. Va., 907.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
BARCELONA, capital of Prov. of Barcelona, Spain, (1900) 533,000.
This seaport and second city of the kingdom was an old walled city, and still contains many relics of its antiquity, but recently modern improvements and facilities have been introduced, and a new and handsomely built town has developed.
The centre of the city is the Ramble or promenade, containing the principal shops, theatres, and cafés. On the north side is a large park, containing the Museo de Reproducciónes (plaster casts) and other museums, and on the highest part of the town stands the cathedral. This is a magnificent building of the Spanish Gothic style, erected in the thirteenth century, and has twenty-six chapels and a richly decorated nave.
The Casa de la Disputación, formerly the Chamber of Deputies; the Casa Lonja, or Exchange; the Casa Consistorial, containing the municipal archives, are the most prominent secular buildings.
The University of Barcelona was founded in 1450, is attended by 2,500 students, and has a library of 150,000 volumes. Other educational institutions include a theological seminary, the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences.
The Gran Teatro de Liceo is one of the largest theatres in Europe. There is also a bull-ring with a seating capacity of 14,500.
Barcelona is an important cotton manufacturing centre, and also produces silk and woolen goods, metal articles, glass, chemicals, paper, and leather. The chief exports are iron, copper, firearms, cork, fruit, salt, wines, and brandies. The harbor is commodious, and has been much improved by means of massive moles and lighthouses.
Barcelona was founded by the Phenicians, and was named for Hamilcar Barca, who made of it a flourishing city. Possessed in turn by the Romans, Goths, and Saracens, it became an independent sovereignty, and in 1151 was annexed to Aragon.
—Bermudez State, Venezuela, 13,000.
BARCELONETA, Dept. of Arecibo, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,459.
On Manati River, 10 miles east by south of Arecibo.
BARDSTOWN, c. h., Nelson Co., Ky., 2,126.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
BARDWELL, c. h., Carlisle Co., Ky., 1,087.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
BAREGES, Dept. of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.
Resort.
BAREILLY, Northwestern Provinces, India (1901) 131,208
BARFURUSH, Persia, 60,000.
BAR HARBOR, Hancock Co., Maine, 2,000.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
BARI, capital of Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 78,341 (commune).
BARILI, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I. (1903) 31,617.
BARKHAMSTED, Litchfield Co., Conn., 865.
BARKING, Essex, England (1901) 21,547.
BARK RIVER, Delta Co., Mich., 1,269.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
BARNESBORO, Cambria Co., Pa., 3,535.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
BARNESVILLE, Pike Co., Ga., 3,068.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—Clay Co., Minn., 1,353.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
—Belmont Co., Ohio, 4,233.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
BARNET, Caledonia Co., Vt., 1,707.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
BARNHILL, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 506.
BARNSLEY, Yorkshire, England (1901) 41,086.
BARNSTABLE, c. h., Barnstable Co., Mass., 4,676.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
BARNSTEAD, Belknap Co., N. H., 1,081.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
BARNWELL, c. h., Barnwell Co., S. C., 1,324.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).
BARODA, India (1901) 103,790.
BARQUISIMETO, capital of Lara, Venezuela, 31,476.
BARRACKPUR, Bengal, India, 36,000.
BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, (1905) 41,807.
Important commercial city.
BARRE, Worcester Co., Mass., 2,957.
On Bost. & Alb.; Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 10,734.
On Central Vermont; Mont. & Wells River (R.R.).
BARRIE AND ALLENDALE, Simcoe Co., North and South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 5,949.
Several collegiate institutions, planing mills, tannery, and manufactures of wool.
BARRINGTON, Cook Co., Ill., 1,444.
On Elgin, Joliet & East.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Strafford Co., N. H., 900.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Bristol Co., R. I., 2,452.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
BARRON, c. h., Barron Co., Wis., 1,449.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire, England, (1901) 57,586; estimated (1909) 62,996.
Has been a manufacturing centre of great importance since 1840, when rich ore was discovered and mines and smelters put in.
It has fine docks and some of the largest iron and steel works in England. There are extesive foundries, shipyards, and railroad car works. The chief exports are pig-iron and steel rails. There is a large cattle trade.
The ruins of Furness Abbey, erected in the twelfth century by the Cistercian monks, are near the town, and other remains of an antique period are found in the vicinity.
BARRY, Pike Co., Ill., 1,647.
On Wabash (R.R.).
BARTLESVILLE, c. h., Washington Co., Okla., 6,181.
Centre of oil region of the State.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Mo., Kansas & Tex. (R.R.).
BARTLETT, c. h., Wheeler Co. Neb., 342.
—Carroll Co., N. H., 1,197.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 6,381.
On N. Y., Ontario & West. (R.R.).
—Bell Co., Texas, 1,815.
On Bartlett-Florence; Missouri, Kans. & Texas (R.R.).
BARTON, Orleans Co., Vt., 1,330.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.)
BARTON HEIGHTS, Henrico Co., Va., 1,388.
BARTOW, c. h., Polk Co., Fla., 2,662.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
BARUGO, Prov. of Leyte, P. I., 12,360.



VIEW IN BALTIMORE SHOWING NEW BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE AREA OF 1904

BANKA, Banka Island, 24,000.
BANKURA, Bengal, India, 20,000
BANNOCKBURN, Stirling, Scotland (1901) 2,444.
Scene of Bruce's victory.
BANT, Oldenburg, Germany (1905) 22,316.
BANTAYAN, Cebu, P. I., 13,324.
BANYUWANGY, Java, 16,000.
BAR, Podolia, Russia, 10,614.
BARABOO, c. h., Sauk Co., Wis., 6,324.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
BARACOA, Prov. of Santiago, Cuba, (1899) 4,937.
One of the oldest settlements in the New World was founded by Diego Columbus in 1514.
BARAGA, Baraga Co., Mich., 1,071.
On Duluth, So. Shore & Atl. (R.R.).
BARAS, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 2,777.
BARASOAIN, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,047.
BARBERTON, Summit Co., Ohio, 9,410.
On Baltimore & Ohio; C., A. & C. (Penn., L.); Erie; Northern Ohio; No. O. Tr. & L. Co. (El.) (R.R.).
—Transvaal Colony, 4,000.
BAR-LE-DUC, Meuse, France (1906) 14,747.
BARLETTA, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 40,388.
BARMEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 156,148; (1910) 169,019.
A continuation of the town of Elberfeld, divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Barmen.
The location is picturesque and there are many noteworthy buildings, among them the old and the new Rathaus and the Municipal Theatre. Its educational institutions include a gymnasium, an industrial school, a library, and an art gallery.
Barmen has a swinging electric railway built over the Wupper from which the cars hang suspended, an unusual method of local traffic.
The city is the most important centre of ribbon manufacture in Europe; famous for its Turkey-red calico. There are also manufactures of metal wares, soap, candles, buttons, machinery, organs, and pianos. Bleaching has been an important industry since 1450.
The history of Barmen began in the eleventh century. It was annexed to Prussia in 1815.
BARNARD, Windsor Co., Vt., 737.
BARNAUL, Tomsk, Russia in Asia (1900) 29,850.
BASEL, capital of Canton of Basel, Switzerland (1901) 111,009; (1908) 129,000.
Important manufacturing and commercial town. Divided by the Rhine River into Grossbasel and Kleinbasel, connected by three bridges, on of which, the Alte Brücke, dates from the thirteenth century. It was formerly a walled city, but its ramparts have been replaced by promenades, and only a few of the handsome medieval gates remain. The Cathedral, erected in the eleventh century, and the Barfüsser Kirche, in the fourteenth century, are among the finest churches in Switzerland. Other buildings worthy of note are the Rathaus, a historical museum, the Art Museum, and the Kunst Halle.
The University of Basel is renowned; founded in 1459 by Pope Pius II. There is also a world-famous Bible Institute and mission-house.
Of its manufactures, that of ribbon is the most extensive; linen, paper, gloves, silks, leather, jewelry, and the "Basceler Leckerli," or honey cakes, are also produced here.
Basel was the Roman town Basilia, and early



MAP OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

became German. The Council of Basel, which convened here from 1431 to 1449, was held for the purpose of conciliating Pope Eugenius IV and the followers of Huss.
Two important treaties were also concluded at Basel in 1795—the first between France and Prussia and the second between France and Spain.

BASEY, Samar, P. I., 13,504.

BASFORD, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, England (1901), 39,947.

BASIC CITY, Augusta Co., Va., 1,632.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & Western (R.R.)

BASIN, c. h., Bighorn Co., Wyo., 763.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

BASRA, Basra Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 18,000.

BASSANO, Vicenza, Italy (1901) 15,443.

BASSEIN, Lower Burma, 28,000.

BASSET, c. h., Rock Co., Neb., 383.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

BASTIA, Corsica, France (1906) 25,398.
Fortified seaport town in Corsica; wealthiest and most populous on island.

BASTROP, c. h., Morehouse Parish, La., 854.
On Ark., La. & Gulf; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).

—c. h., Bastrop Co., Texas, 1,707.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.)

BATAC, Prov. of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 19,524.

BATAN, Prov. of Capiz, Panay, P. I., (1903) 14,315.

BATANGAS, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 33,131.

BATANOUN, Menufieh, Egypt (1897) 11,282.

BATAVIA, Java, capital and chief city of the Dutch East Indies, (1900) 115,887.
Situated on the Bay of Batavia, in a marshy plain, and mainly devoted to the cultivation of rice.
There is an old city, chiefly occupied by Chinese and natives, and a new or modern city, built after the Dutch style. The Government buildings are handsome, also the Governor-General's palace and the Museum of the Batavian School of Sciences and Arts. The military buildings are elaborate and the educational advantages excellent.
Batavia is the most important commercial city in the East Indies. The exports consist mainly of coffee, rice, hides, sugar, pepper, indigo, and spices. The European history of Batavia dates from 1610, when the Governor-General Pieter Both, founded a factory which grew into an important town known as Jaccatra. In 1619 the city took its present name.

BATAVIA, Kane Co., Ill., 4,436.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Jefferson Co., Iowa, 560.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

—c. h., Genesee Co., N. Y., (1910) 11,613.
On Erie; Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & H. River (R.R.).

—c. h., Clermont Co., Ohio, 1,034.
On Cin., Ga. & Ports.; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

BATESBURG, Lexington Co., S. C., 1,995.
On Southern (R.R.).

Batesville, c. h., Independence Co., Ark., 3,399.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Site of Arkansas College (Presbyterian).
—Ripley Co., Ind., 2,151.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—Panola Co., Miss., 774.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Zavalla Co., Texas.

Bath, Somerset, England, (1901) 52,773.
A noted health resort. The hot springs which make Bath the most fashionable health resort of Europe were known to the Romans, who built baths on the spot in the first century. These baths were called Aquæ Solis, and remains of them still exist. There are four springs, varying from 116° to 120° F. Their properties are saline and chalybeate, and are especially curative in cases of rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.
Bath possesses many handsome public buildings and residences built from white freestone.
The most prominent edifices are the Abbey Church, built in the sixteenth century, the Guild Hall, and the Pump Room, enclosing some of the springs.
Among the school facilities are Bath College, Wesleyan College, the Officers' Daughters' College, and a grammar school founded by Edward VI.

—c. h., Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 9,396.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Important shipbuilding industry; foundries; has a soldiers and sailors' orphans' home.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 978.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Steuben Co., N. Y., 3,884.
On Bath & Hammonds.; Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).
—Northampton Co., Pa., 1,057.
On Bangor & Portland; Lehigh & New England; Northampton & Bath (R.R.).

Bathgate, Pembina Co., N. Dak., 328.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

Batley, Yorkshire, England (1901) 30,321.

Batna, Prov. of Constantine, Algeria, (1901) 6,914.

Bato, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,438.
—Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,111.

Baton Rouge, c. h., East Baton Rouge Parish, La., State capital, (1900) 11,269; (1910) 14,897.
Situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 120 miles above New Orleans by river, 89 miles by rail, on the line of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company; the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, and the Texas and Pacific Railroads. The city stands on a bluff 25 feet above the highest inundations; below the city the river is bordered by plantations of sugar-cane and handsome villas.
Site of State prison and State institutions for deaf, dumb, and blind, and State university; manufactures lumber, cottonseed products.
The chief buildings are the capitol, burned by the Federal troops during the Civil War and rebuilt in 1882, and the State University, the city hall, court-house, post-office, and high school building.
It was here on January 26, 1861, that the State ordinance of secession was adopted. On the 7th of May, 1862, the city was taken by the United States forces, and on the 5th of August of the same year the garrison, under General Thomas Williams, was unsuccessfully attacked by a Confederate force under General John C. Breckenridge, and General Williams was killed. Shortly after the place was evacuated for a time and again occupied by Federal troops to the end of the war.
Baton Rouge was the State capital from 1849 to 1864, and again from 1880 to the present time. New Orleans was the capital during the intervening 16 years (1864-80).

Battle Creek, Ida Co., Iowa, 527.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Calhoun Co., Mich., (1910) 25,267.
Situated at confluence of the Kalamazoo River with Battle Creek, on the Michigan Central, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Cincinnati and Northern, and other railroads.
The city is the headquarters of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which maintains a sanitarium, hospital, and dormitory, a large tabernacle, and the Battle Creek College.
Battle Creek has a world-wide reputation for health foods and cereals, and possesses important manufactures of flour, iron products, steam pumps, thrashing machines, agricultural implements, and hose fixtures. Battle Creek was settled in 1835, incorporated as a village in 1850, and as a city in 1859.
—Madison Co., Nebr., 507.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Batum, Govt. of Kutais, Russia (1897) 28,508.
Exports hides, wax, timber, and lumber.

Bauan, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 39,094.
Market town, cloth embroidery.

Bauang, Prov. of La Union, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 10,032.

Bautzen, Saxony, Germany (1905) 29,412.
Manufactures of textiles, leather, etc.; scene of great battle, 1813.

Baxley, c. h., Appling Co., Ga., 831.
On Southern (R.R.).

Baxter, Jasper Co., Iowa, 527.
On Chicago Great West. (R.R.).

Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., Kans., 1,598.

Bayambang, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,098.

Bayamo, Prov. of Santiago, Cuba, (1899) 3,022.

Bayamon, Dept. of Bayamon, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,218.
Iron foundry, petroleum refinery, sugar cane.

Bayard, Grant Co., W. Va., 417.
On W. Maryland (R.R.).

Bayban, Prov. of Leyte, Leyte, P. I. (1903) 22,990.

Bayboro, c. h., Pamlico Co., N. C., 370.
On Norfolk South. (R.R.).

Bay City, c. h., Bay Co., Mich., (1904) 27,644; (1910) 45,166.
Situated on Saginaw River at point where river flows into Saginaw Bay, about 100 miles north of Detroit, and on the Detroit and Mackinac, the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central, and the Pere Marquette Railroads. Shipbuilding, both steel and wood, important industry. Has largest plant in United States for making wooden pipes. Saw mills, bicycle factories, and beet-sugar factory. The fishing on Saginaw Bay gives employment to many, from 75 to 100 boats being employed to bring the catch to the city. Close to city limits large deposits of coal are to be found, 13 mines now being operated.
—c. h., Matagorda Co., Texas, 3,156.
On Galv. Har. & San Ant.; Gulf, Colo. & S. F.; St. L., Browns. & M. (R.R.).

Bayfield, Bayfield Co., Wis., 2,692.
On Bayfield Transfer; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Bayonne, Dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, France, (1906) 24,401.
A fortified city, well situated, with harbor safe and commodious. The prominent buildings are a cathedral dating from the eleventh century, a public library, a theological seminary, and a naval school. Its citadel was constructed by Vauban.
The important industries include leather, linen, brandy, and sugar manufactures. There are also glass factories, anchor foundries, and shipyards. The hams of Bayonne are well known. There is no historical mention of Bayonne until the tenth century. The city was the birthplace of Jacques Lafitte, the financier; of Pelletier, the chemist, and of the painter Bonnat.

Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., (1910) 55,545.
On Cent. of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Important manufacturing city on the Newark and New York Bays, south of Jersey City and opposite Staten Island, from which it is separated by the Kill von Kull. Bayonne has color-paint, chemical, and boiler works, petroleum refineries, manufactures of borax, electric launches, insulating wire, and silk. In addition to these, the largest plant of the Standard Oil Company is located here. Near by, on the Kill von Kull, are large coal-shipping docks.

Bayou Sara, West Feliciana Parish, La., 630.
On La. Ry. & Nav. Co.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).

Bayreuth, Bavaria, Germany (1905) 31,861.
Home of Richard Wagner, the composer; famous for Wagner musical festivals.

Bay St. Louis, c. h., Hancock Co., Miss., 3,388.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
Port of entry.

Beach, Billings Co., N. D., 1,003.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.)

Beacon, Mahaska Co., Iowa, 623.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Central (R.R.).

Beacon Falls, New Haven Co., Conn., 1,160.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

Beaconsfield, Cape Colony, (1904) 9,378.

Beallsville, Monroe Co., Ohio, 564.
On Ohio River & Western (R.R.).

Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill., 6,107.
On B. & O. Southwest.; Burl. Route (R.R.)

Beatrice, c. h., Gage Co., Neb., 9,350.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Union Pacific (R.R.).

Beattie, Marshall Co., Kans., 497.
On St. Joseph & Grand Island (R.R.)

Beattyville, c. h., Lee Co., Ky., 1,360.
On Louisville & Atlantic (R.R.).

Beaufort, c. h., Carteret Co., N. C., 2,483.
On Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
Port of entry.
—c. h., Beaufort Co., S. C., 2,486.
On Charleston & West. Car. (R.R.).
Good harbor; cotton, lime, phosphates, and lumber exported; summer resort.
—Cape Colony, (1904) 5,478.

Beauharnois, Beauharnois Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,976.
On Grand Trunk; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)

Beaumont, c. h., Jefferson Co., Texas, 20,640.
On Beaum., Sour Lk. & W.; Galv., Beaum. & No. E.; Gulf & Inter. of Tex.; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Port Arthur Route; Tex. & New Orleans (R.R.).
Large oil deposits.

Beaune, Dept. of Côte d'Or, France, (1906) 12,420.

Beauvais, capital of Dept. of Oise, France, (1906) 17,353.
Has a medieval Gothic cathedral, St. Pierre, still unfinished save the choir and transept. It was designed to be the largest in France, to rival that of Amiens.
Gobelin tapestry, shawls, and carpets are manufactured. There is also an extensive trade in grain and wine.
Beauvais was a part of Gaul, and known by the Romans. The chief historical event of the city was the siege of 1472, when Charles the Bold besieged the town with an army of 80,000 men, and Jeanne La Hatchette led the women in its defense.

Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa., 3,456.
On Pennsylvania Co.; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
c. h., Beaver Co., Utah, 1,899.

Beaver City, c. h., Furnas Co., Neb., 975.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
c. h., Beaver Co., Okla., 326.

Beaverdam, Ohio Co., Ky., 762.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.
Dodge Co., Wis., 6,758
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).

Beaver Falls, c. h., Beaver Co., Pa., 12,191.
On Pennsylvania; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Geneva College (Presbyterian).

Beaver Meadows, Carbon Co., Pa., 1,530.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

Beaverton, Gladwin Co., Mich., 418.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., 959.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).

Beckley, Raleigh Co., W. Va., 2,161.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.)

Bedford, c. h., Bedfordshire, England (1901) 35,144.
Manufactures of farm implements, straw-plait and lace.

Bedford, c. h., Lawrence Co., Ind., 8,716.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Bedford & Wallner; Chic., Ind. & Louis.; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
—c. h., Taylor Co., Iowa, 1,883.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,231.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,110.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,783.
On No. O. Trac. & L. Co. (El.); Penna. Co.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Bedford Co., Pa., 2,235.
On Hunt. & Bd. Top Mt.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Missisquoi Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,364.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

Bedford City, c. h., Bedford Co., Va., 2,508.
On Norfolk and Western (R.R.).

Befre, Behr Dist. of Düsseldorf, Prussia, Germany, united with Duisburg (1905).

Beeville, c. h., Bee Co., Texas, 3,269.
On Galv. Har. & San Ant.; San Ant. & A. Pass (R.R.).

Beirut, Vilayet of Beirut, Syria, Turkey, about 120,000.
Consists of an old town with walls 3 miles in circumference, ill-built and unattractive, and a number of suburbs with fine streets and modern appearance. As the chief seaport of Damascus and Syria, it is commercially important.
The town is well supplied with springs; has large bazaars, a college, schools (chiefly mission), 23 mosques, and 28 Christian churches, supported mainly by the French. It is the centre of the Oriental book trade, and has important manufactures of silk, and gold and silver thread. Raw silk, made by the silkworm, is an important commodity. The growth of the city has been very rapid.
Beirut is very ancient, was mentioned by the Egyptians as early as 1500 B. C.; was the Berothai of the Old Testament. Under the Romans it was Berytus, the seat of a school of law.

Bejucal, Prov. of Habana, Cuba, (1899) 4,828.

Bekes, Comitat of Békés, Hungary (1901) 25,483.

Belair, c. h., Harford Co., Md., 1,005.
On Maryland & Penna. (R.R.).

Belbeis, Prov. of Scharkieh, Egypt, 11,267.

Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass., 2,054.
On Boston & Maine; Central Vermont (R.R.).

Belding, Ionia Co., Mich., 4,119.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Belen, Valencia Co., N. Mex., 1,733.
On At., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).

Belfast, capital of County Antrim, Ireland, (1901) 348,905; estimated (1905) 349,180.
Situated on the river Lagan at its debouche into a bay of the Irish Sea. Is the second city of Ireland in population and first in trade.
Belfast is a comparatively modern city and well built. Its public buildings include the Corn Exchange, the Linen Hall, the Government buildings and museums. The chief educational institutions are Queen's College, established in 1849; the Royal Academic Institute, founded in 1810; the General Assembly's College, Wesleyan and Catholic Colleges, and Belfast Academy. The botanical gardens of the Natural History Society cover seventeen acres.
Belfast is the centre of a linen trade dating from 1867. There are extensive shipyards, foundries, and machine shops, manufactures of rope and sail-cloth, breweries, distilleries, and dyehouses. The chief exports are cattle, agricultural products, provisions, and whisky. The total value of the exports and imports of Belfast increased in value $15,000,000 in four years.
In the fourteenth century Belfast was destroyed by Edward Bruce, was rebuilt, and became an important town in 1604. It was granted a city charter in 1888.
—c. h., Waldo Co., Maine, 4,618.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

Belfort, capital of Dept. of Haut-Rhin, France, (1906) 27,858.

Belgam (or Belgaum), capital of Dist. of Belgam, India, 32,000.

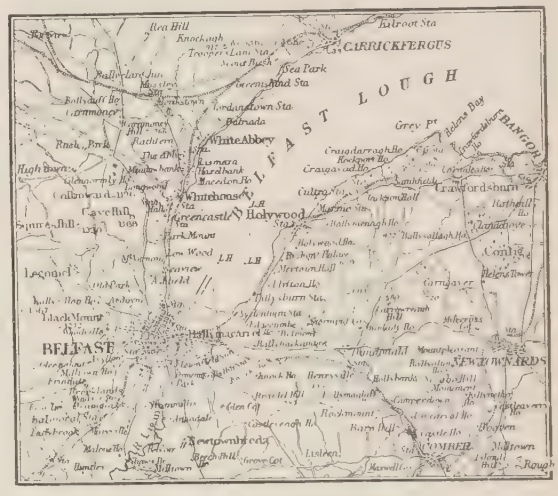
Belgrade, capital of Servia, (1905) 80,747.
Largest and best built city of Servia, and strongly fortified; has excellent port and good trade.

Belgrade, Kennebec Co., Maine, 1,037.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

Belhaven, Beaufort Co., N. C., 2,863.
On Norf. & So. (R.R.)

Belington, Barbour Co., W. Va., 1,481.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Belington Northern; Coal & Coke; Western Maryland (R.R.).

Belize, capital of Belize (formerly called British Honduras), 6,000.



BELFAST, IRELAND, AND VICINITY

Bellaire, c. h., Antrim Co., Mich., 1,050.
On East Jordan & Southern; Pere Marquette (R.R.)
—Belmont Co., Ohio, 12,946.
On Balt. & Ohio; Ohio River & West.; Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).

Bellary, Madras Presidency, India (1901) 57,700.

Bellbuckle, Bedford Co., Tenn., 466.
On Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).

Belle Center, Logan Co., Ohio, 889.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Bellefontaine, c. h., Logan Co., Ohio, 8,238.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ohio Central Lines; Ohio Electric (R.R.).

Bellefonte, c. h., Centre Co., Pa., 4,145.
On Bellefonte Central; Central of Penna.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Belle Fourche, c. h., Butte Co., S. Dak., 1,352.
On Northwest Line; Wyoming & Mo. River (R.R.).

Belle Plaine, Benton Co., Iowa, 3,121.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Sumner Co., Kans., 849.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Scott Co., Minn., 1,204.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Belle Vernon, Fayette Co., Pa., 2,372.
On Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Belleville, Yell Co., Ark., 335.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—c. h., St. Clair Co., Ill., (1910) 21,122.
On Ill. Central; Louisville & Nashville; Southern (R.R.).
c. h., Republic Co., Kans., 2,224.
On Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Union Pac. (R.R.)
—capital of Hastings Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 9,117.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa, 1,776.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Campbell Co., Ky., 6,683.
On Chesa. & Ohio (R.R.).
—Eaton Co., Mich., 934.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Sarpy Co., Neb., 506.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Huron Co., Ohio, 5,209.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Lake Shore Elec.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania Co.; Wh. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 6,323.
On Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).

Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., 1,686.
—c. h., Whatcom Co., Wash., 24,298.
Is situated on Bellingham Bay and on the Northern Pacific; Bellingham Bay and British Columbia; and the Great Northern Railroads, 48 miles southeast of Vancouver.
Shipping of Bellingham harbor amounted to more than $5,000,000 in 1904. Has two of the largest exporting saw mills of the Pacific Coast, the largest cedar shingle mill, and the largest salmon cannery in the world. It is the nearest American city to Alaska and the nearest important Puget Sound seaport to the Pacific Ocean.
This youngest of the four first-class cities of the State was formed in 1903, by the consolidation of Whatcom and Fairhaven.

Bellmont, Wabash Co., Ill., 550.

Bellows Falls, Windham Co., Vt., 4,883.
On Boston & Maine; Rutland (R.R.).

Bells, Crockett Co., Tenn., 753.

Belluno, Venetia, Italy (1901) 18,649.

Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio, 1,056.
—c. h., Austin Co., Texas, 1,500.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

Bellwood, Blair Co., Pa., 2,277.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Belmar, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,433.
On Cent. of N. J.; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Belmond, Wright Co., Iowa, 1,224.
On Chicago Great Western; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Central (R.R.).

Belmont, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 5,542.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Nye Co., Nev., 117.
—Belknap Co., N. H., 1,390.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,094.
On Buf. & S.; Erie (R.R.).

Belmont, Gaston Co., N. C., 1,176.
On Southern (R.R.)
—Lafayette Co., Wis., 532.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).

Belpre, c. h., Mitchell Co., Kans., 3,082.
On Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Rock Co., Wis., 15,125.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line.

Belper, Derbyshire, England (1901) 10,934.

Belt, Cascade Co., Mont., 1,158.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

Belton, Cass Co., Mo., 922.
On Fris. Sys.; Kans. City, Clin. & Sp. (R.R.)
—Anderson Co., S. C., 1,652.
On Blue Ridge; Southern (R.R.).
—Bell Co., Texas, 4,164.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Missouri, Kans. & T.

Belvedere, Marin Co., Cal., 481.
On Los Ang. & Redondo (El.) (R.R.).
—c. h., Boone Co., Ill., 7,253.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Warren Co., N. J., 1,764.
On Lehigh & Hudson River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Belzoni, Washington Co., Miss., 1,059.
On Southern in Miss.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.)

Bement, Piatt Co., Ill., 1,530.
On Wabash (R.R.).

Bemidji, c. h., Beltrami Co., Minn., 5,009.
On Great Northern; Minn. & Intern. (N. P.); Minn., Red Lake & Man. (R.R.).

Benares, capital of Dist. of Benares, Prov. of Agra and Oudh, British India, (1901) 209,331.
Situated on the north bank of the Ganges and one of the most ancient cities in the Orient. It is the centre of the Hindu religion and learning, and a holy place for both Brahmanical and Buddhistic pilgrims, sometimes as many as 100,000 attending a festival. There are many temples approached by stairs from the river, 300 Mohammedan mosques, and 1,000 pagodas. The city is the seat of Queen's College, of the Government Sanskrit College, and of two other Sanskrit colleges. The gold embroidered stuffs, silks, gems, shawls, brass and lacquered wares of Benares are famous, and it has a large trade with the neighboring countries. Benares shows no signs of antiquity earlier than the sixteenth century. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1775.

Ben Avon, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,828.
On Penna. (R.R.)

Bendery, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, (1900) 33,941.

Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, (1901) 41,898.

Bendin, Govt. of Piotrkov, Russian Poland, (1900) 25,498.

Benevento, Campania, Italy, (1901) 24,647.

Benha-el-Asl, Kaliubieh, Egypt, 12,472.

Benicia, Solano Co., Cal., 2,360.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).

Beni Suef, Prov. of Beni Suef, Egypt, 18,229.

Benin, Macoupin Co., Ill., 1,012.
On Macoupin County (R.R.).

Bennettsville, c. h., Marlboro Co., S. C., 2,646.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Bennetts. & Cheraw (R.R.).

Bennington, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 690.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Bennington Co., Vt., 6,211.
On Rutland (R.R.).

Bensberg, Prussia, Germany (1905) 11,217.

Benson, c. h., Swift Co., Minn., 1,677.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
—Douglas Co., Neb., (1910) 3,170.
—Rutland Co., Vt., 813.

Bentley, Gladwin Co., Mich., 527.

Bentlyville, Washington Co., Pa., 1,0[illegible]
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Benton, c. h., Saline Co., Ark., 1,708.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Ill., 2,675.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Illinois Central; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Marshall Co., Ky., 823.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Bossier Parish, La., 318.
On St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., Pa., 719.
On Bloomsburg & Sullivan (R.R.).

Benton Harbor, Berrien Co., Mich., 9,185.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Bentonville, c. h., Benton Co., Ark., 1,956.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Benwood, Marshall Co., W. Va., 4,976.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
Benzonia, Benzie Co., Mich., 563.
Berat, Janina Vilayet, Turkey 12,000.
Berber, Nubia, Egypt, estimated 20,000.
Berdiansk, Govt. of Taurida, Russia, 27,279.
Berditchev, Govt. of Kiev, Russia, (1897) 53,351.
Berea, Madison Co., Ky., 1,510.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 2,009.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Beresford, Union Co., S. Dak., 1,117.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Bergamo, Lombardy, Italy (1901) 47,772.
Notable institution, Academy of Arts; manufactures of silk, wool, linen, and iron goods.
Bergedorf, Hamburg, Germany, (1905) 12,384.
Bergen, capital of Dist. of South Bergenhus, Norway, (1905) 80,000.
A fortified city and walled seaport, located at the head of Vaagen Bay and almost surrounded by water.
Bergen lies in a semicircle around the harbor and is a well-built and picturesque town. Its public buildings include a cathedral, a naval academy, a museum, and a library with 80,000 volumes. The chief industry is shipbuilding; a large proportion of the trade of Norway passes through Bergen. The city is chiefly important as the greatest fish market in Norway. Codfish, fish-roe, blubber, skins, herrings, and codliver oil are the chief exports. A fisherman's fair is held annually, and there is a fishery museum. The imports are wine, corn, cotton, woolens, sugar, coffee, etc.
Notwithstanding its extreme northern latitude, the climate is very mild.
Bergen was founded in 1609 by Olaf Kyrre, who made of it a city of first rank. Later it became one of the most important trading stations of the Hanseatic League.
Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y., 637.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
Bergen Field, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,991.
On N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
Bergen-op-Zoom, North Brabant, Netherlands (1900) 13,668.
Bergerac, Dept. of Dordogne, France (1906) 13,631.
Celebrated for wines and liquors.
Bergholz, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1,011.
On Lk. E. Alliance & Wheel. (R.R.)
Bergisch-Gladbach, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 13,411.
Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal., (1910) 40,434.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Line; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
State institution for deaf, dumb, and blind; seat of University of California, State Agricultural and Mechanical College.
—Bristol Co., Mass., 999.
Berkeley Springs, c. h., Morgan Co., W. Va., 864.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,286.
Berlad, Tutova, Rumania (1908) 25,000.
Berlin, capital of Prussia and Empire of Germany, (1910) 2,064,153.
Situated on both sides of the Spree River. It is built on a flat, sandy plain, with an average height above the level of the Baltic of only 100 feet. Its geographical position has made it the railway centre of northern Germany. Berlin occupies an area of 25 square miles, and includes a number of former suburban towns and villages. The principal streets are the famous Unter den Linden, with its four rows of lime trees and the stately Brandenburg gate; the Wilhelmstrasse, the Königsstrasse, and the Leipzigerstrasse. Scattered about the city are a number of notable statues, including the one of Frederick the Great at the head of Unter den Linden, and those of Schwerin, Winterfeld, Seidlitz, Keith, Zieten, Von Bülow, Leopold of Dessau, and the Great Elector. The Brandenburg gate presents on each face six lofty Doric columns, surmounted by an attic upon which is a bronze "Victory." In the Belle Alliance Platz is a "Column of Peace," commemorating the peace of 1815. The triumphs of German arms are further typified in the great "Monument of Victory," dedicated in 1875. In the centre of the city is the old Royal Palace, containing nearly 700 apartments. Near by are the palaces of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, the royal library, which contains 1,000,000 volumes, the old and new museums, the National Art Gallery, the arsenal, the Royal Theatre, the opera-house, and the guardhouse. Other notable structures are the new building of the Imperial Reichstag, the palace of the Imperial Chancellor, the Old Museum (Hohenzollern), and the New Museum. The principal squares and parks are the Lustgarten, the Gensdarmenplatz, the Wilhelmplatz, the Belle Alliance Platz, the Leipzigerplatz, the Pariserplatz, and the Thiergarten, the great pleasure-ground of the Berlinese.
Berlin is the greatest centre of intellectual development in Germany. The university, founded in 1800, has over 7,000 students and nearly as many "hearers." Other academic institutions are the Academy of Science, Military Academy, Naval Academy, Academy of Architecture, School of Mining, and the Artillery, Technical, and Engineering Colleges.
Berlin is the first city in Germany in respect to the variety and importance of its manufactured products. The chief articles are cloths, linen, silks, ribbons, cottons, iron wares, bronze ware, drapery goods, scientific instruments, chronometers, pianos, German silver ware, toys, chemicals, furniture, carpets, porcelain, artificial flowers, and beer. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal porcelain factory and royal iron foundry. Those of iron and machinery and book publishing are on a great scale. Two centuries ago Berlin was of little importance. The first improvement was made by the Great Elector Frederick William; the city was adorned and enlarged by Frederick the Great. In 1871 it became the capital of the German Empire. It ranked fifth among the cities of the world at the last census.
Berlin, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,728.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Md., 1,317.
On Balt. Ches. & Atl.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
—Worcester Co., Mass., 906.
On Boston & Maine; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—Coos Co., N. H., 11,780.
On Boston & Maine; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Pa., 1,336.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 1,070.
—Green Lake Co., Wis., 4,636.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—capital of Waterloo Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 9,747; estimated (1908) 13,080.
On Galt, Preston & Hesp.; Gd. Trunk (R.R.).
Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio, 534.
On Lake Shore Electric; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Bern (or Berne), capital of Canton of Bern and of Switzerland, (1901) 64,864; (1908) 78,500.
Situated on a promontory 1,800 feet above sea-level. The river Aar surrounds it on three sides and is crossed by several bridges; one of these, the Kornhaus Bridge, is 157 feet above the water and 900 feet long. Bern is the finest city in Switzerland and famous for its Alpine scenery. The houses are built of freestone and form arcades, or covered walks, on both sides of the streets. There are numerous fountains, promenades, and monuments. The cathedral, the theatre, the natural history and art museums, the library, and the new federal council halls are all imposing buildings. The University of Bern was founded in 1834 and has 1,200 students.
The peninsula and town were first fortified by Berchtoid, Duke of Zähringen. At his death, in 1218, it became a free imperial city, and in 1353 a part of the Swiss Confederacy. Bern received its name from the city of Verona, called Bern by the Germans, over which the Dukes of Zahringen held sovereignty.
Bern, Adams Co., Ind., 1,316.
Bernardston, Franklin Co., Mass., 741.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Bernay, Dept. of Eure, Normandy, France (1901) 6,789.
Bernburg, Anhalt, Germany (1905) 34,029.
Bethel, Fairfield Co., Conn., 3,041.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 834.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Clermont Co., Ohio, 1,201.
On Cincin., George. & Ports. (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 1,943.
On Cent. Vermont; White River (R.R.).
Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn., 550.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,261.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Palestine, 8,000.
Birthplace of the Saviour; Church of the Nativity and several large convents.
—Northampton Co., Pa., 12,837.
On Central of New Jersey; Lehigh & New Eng.; Lehigh Valley; Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.).
Beuthen, Prussia, Germany (1905) 60,078.
Beverley, Yorkshire, England (1901) 13,183.
Beverly, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 18,650.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Burlington Co., N. J., 2,140.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Ohio, 720.
—c. h., Randolph Co., W. Va., 438.
On Western Maryland (R.R.).
Bilbao, capital of Prov. of Vizcaya, Spain, (1900) 83,306.
Picturesquely situated on both banks of the river Nervion, within encircling hills, the houses well built, and the streets attractive. The city owes its importance to its commerce and to the vast deposits of iron and copper ore in the vicinity. It has extensive manufactures of rope, hardware, leather, hats, tobacco, sail-cloth, etc. There are also shipbuilding docks, smelting works, and foundries. There are two ports at the mouth of the Nervion which are connected by a suspension bridge. The river has recently been deepened for vessels of considerable draft.
Bilbao was founded in 1300 under the name of Belvo ("the fine fort"), and soon gained great prosperity. In the fifteenth century it was the seat of the consulado, the highest commercial tribunal in Spain. It suffered severely in the wars with France.
Billerica, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,789.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Billings, Christian Co., Mo., 760.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Yellowstone Co., Mont., 10,031.
On Burlington Route; Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).



PART OF THE INNER CITY OF BERLIN, GERMANY

1. British Embassy.
2. Admiralty.
3. Industrial Museum.
4. Palace.
5. Ministry of the Interior.
6. Aquarium.
7. Russian Embassy.
8. Royal Academy.
9. University.
10. Palace of the Emperor.
11. Royal Library.
12. Opera.
13. Königswache.
14. Arsenal.
15. Palace of the Crown Prince.
16. Palace of the Commandant of Berlin.
17. Bauakademie (Architecture).
18. Mint.
19. Royal Theatre.
20. Circus.
21. Palace of the General Staff.
22. Kammergericht (Chamber).
23. Raczynski Picture Gallery.
24. Catholic Hospital.
25. Infirmary.
A. Schloss Brücke (Castle Bridge).
B. Lange or Kurfürsten Brücke.
C. Monument to Frederick the Great.
D. Monument to Frederick William III.

Berrien Springs, Berrien Co., Mich., 880.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Berryville, c. h., Carroll Co., Ark., 785.
On Missouri & North Ark. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clarke Co., Va., 876.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
Berthier, Berthier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,364.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
Berwick, St. Mary Parish, La., 2,183.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).
—York Co., Maine, 2,098.
——Columbia Co., Pa., 5,357.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Pennsylvania; Susq., Bloomsburg & Ber. (R.R.).
Berwyn, Cook Co., Ill., 5,841.
On Burl. Route; Illinois Central (R.R.)
Besançon, capital of Dept. of Doubs, France, (1906) 56,168.
Situated on the river Doubs, on a promontory 1,200 feet above sea-level. This promontory is topped by a citadel constructed by Vauban; on the neighboring heights many forts furnish complete protection to the town.
Among the numerous interesting Roman remains is the Gate of Mars built by Marcus Aurelius, 167 A. D. The cathedral dates from the eleventh century; the palace of Cardinal Granvella (1617) is half Roman and half Gothic in architecture. The city possesses a university, an artillery school, an observatory, and a library of 136,000 volumes.
Besançon is an important industrial centre, especially noted for its watch-making. The manufactures include textiles, agricultural implements, steel and copper wires, and machinery. Besançon was the ancient Vesontium, capital of the Sequani. Cæsar conquered it and made of it a Roman stronghold. In modern times it came into the possession of Spain (1648), from which Power it was wrested by Louis XIV.
Bessemer, Jefferson Co., Ala., 10,864.
On Alabama Great South.; Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Birmingham South.; Frisco Lines; Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashv.; Southern (R.R.).
—Gogebic Co., Mich., 4,583.
On Dul., So. Sh. & Atl.; Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Lawrence Co., Pa., 107.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania; Pitts. & Lake Erie; Union (R.R.).
Bessemer City, Gaston Co., N. C., 1,529.
On Southern (R.R.).
Bethany, New Haven Co., Conn., 495.
—Moultrie Co., Ill., 859.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Harrison Co., Mo., 1,931
On Burlington Route (R.R.)
Bevier, Macon Co., Mo., 1,900.
On Burl. Route; Missouri & La. (R.R.).
Beziers, Dept. of Hérault, France, (1906) 52,268 (commune).
Bhagalpur, Behar, India (1901) 75,760.
Bhopal, Prov. of Bhopal, India (1901) 77,023.
Biala, Egypt, 10,005.
—Govt. of Siedlce, Russian Poland, (1897) 13,123.
Bialystok, Govt. of Grodno, Russia, (1900) 63,927.
Biarritz, Dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, France (1906) 15,093.
Bicknell, Knox Co., Ind., 2,794.
On Vandalia (R.R.)
Biddeford, York Co., Maine, 17,079.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Bideford, Devonshire, England (1901) 8,754.
Bielazerkov, Govt. of Kiev, Russia, (1897) 35,378.
Bielefeld, Prussia, Germany (1905) 71,796.
Bielgorod, Govt. of Kursk, Russia, (1897) 26,564.
Bielitz, Silesia, Austria (1900) 16,597.
Biella, Prov. of Novara, Italy, (1901) 15,000.
Bielopol, Govt. of Kharkov, Russia, 15,233.
Bienne, Canton of Bern Switzerland, (1908) 26,096.
Situated on the northern extremity of the Lake of Bienne, noted for the remains of a Lake Dwellers' Village, and for containing the island of St. Pierre, residence of Rousseau in 1765.
Chief industries cotton-spinning, dyeing, tanning; manufactures watches, cigars; contains the Schwab Museum with relics of lake-dwellers, etc., and the West Swiss Technical Institute.
Bigaa, Prov. of Balucan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,000.
Big Ada, Gold Coast, Africa, 13,240.
Big Rapids, c. h., Mecosta Co., Mich., 4,519.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Important lumber market.
Big Run, Jefferson Co., Pa., 1,032.
On Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. (R.R.)
Big Spring, c. h., Howard Co., Texas, 4,102.
On Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
Bigstone, Grant Co., S. Dak., 551.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Big Stone Gap, Wise Co., Va., 2,590.
On Louisville & Nash.; Virginia & Southwest. (R.R.).
Big Timber, c. h., Sweet Grass Co., Mont., 1,022.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
Bikaner, Rajputana, India (1901) 53,078.
Bilar, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 8,103.
Biloxi, Harrison Co., Miss., 8,049.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Bilston, Staffordshire, England (1901) 24,034.
Binalonan, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., 14,603.
Binche, Hainaut, Belgium (1900) 11,350.
Bingen, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany (1905) 9,953.
Bingerville (formerly called Adjame), capital of Ivory Coast, French West Africa.
Bingham, Somerset Co., Maine, 841.
On Somerset (R.R.).
—Salt Lake Co., Utah, 2,881.
On Den. & Rio Grande (R.R.)
Binghamton, c. h., Broome Co., N. Y., (1910) 48,443.
On Del. & Hud.; Del., L. & W.; Erie (R.R.). Several colleges and New York State Hospital for the Insane and the Susquehanna Valley and St. Mary's Home for Orphan Children.
—Shelby Co., Tenn., 1,673.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
Binmaley, Luzon, P. I., 16,439.
Bird Island, Renville Co., Minn., 931.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)
Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., 2,930.
On Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, (1901) 110,915; estimated (1909) 121,123.
A seaport town opposite Liverpool that has had a remarkable growth since the opening of its shipbuilding yards, in 1824. In 1847 magnificent docks were begun which now cover an area of 165 acres. There is a handsome town hall, a theological college (St. Aidan's), a school of science and art, and a public library. Many of the finest iron vessels have been built here. There are also works for the construction of steel bridges, iron castings, etc.
The town was incorporated in 1877.
Birmingham, c. h., Jefferson Co., Ala., (1900) 38,415; (1910) 132,685.
On the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern, the "Frisco" System, Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent, Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, Mobile and Ohio, Birmingham Southern, and the Seaboard Air Line railroads. The city contains 126 miles of street railways.
Birmingham has developed very rapidly since the discoveries of iron, coal, and hematite in the vicinity; the industries of the town are associated closely with coal and iron mining. The various forms of these include pig iron furnaces, foundries, machine shops, car wheel works, etc. There are also cotton factories, packing houses, cottonseed-oil mills, and extensive lumber interests. Birmingham has many fine parks and handsome buildings. St.

Vincent's Hospital was completed in 1900 at a cost of $250,000. Howard College (Baptist) is located about five miles from the city. Owenton College (Methodist) has just been completed. There are three female colleges. There are 96 churches.
Birmingham was laid out in 1871 and in a few months chartered as a city.

BIRMINGHAM, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 522,204; estimated (1909) 563,629.
In the centre of England, on the river Rea, it fulfils the triple functions of a city, a civic county, and a parliamentary and municipal borough.
The centre of the city, once an overcrowded district, has been rebuilt and improved and now contains many fine buildings, among them Queen's College, connected with the London University, the grammar school of Edward VI, Birmingham and Midland Institute, free library, and theatre. The chief ecclesiastical edifices are St. Martin's Church, dating from the thirteenth century, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saint Chad, and the Baptist Wyclif Chapel (Fourteenth Century Gothic). There are nine public parks, numerous recreation grounds, and a botanical garden. Birmingham is at the head of English cities in modern municipal administration, most of these municipal undertakings dating back to 1874-75 when Joseph Chamberlain was mayor. Everything possible is done to improve the physical and material condition of its artisans; great pains have been taken to provide technical schools. A municipal technical school (1896) is attended by 3,000 pupils, and the Birmingham Institute and Midland Institute provide similar advantages. There are many free libraries, art galleries, and museums maintained by the municipality, besides sanitariums, hospitals, asylums, and almshouses. The immense coal and iron beds of Birmingham are the principal source of its importance and have made the city the chief seat of the British metallic manufactures and the most important hardware centre of the world. The manufacture of guns and rifles and the steel pen works of Gillott & Sons are located here. Besides steel and iron, the city manufactures gold and silver wares, toys, jewelry, glass, buttons, chemicals, and beer. The prosperity of the city has been greatly increased by numerous canal communications with important rivers of England.
Birmingham was originally the Anglo-Saxon town Beormings Ham, and in the Middle Ages it was a thrifty place. Its great industrial and commercial importance began in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with its manufactures of metal ornaments, swords, and guns. Its prosperity was greatly increased by the opening of the Lancashire coal and iron fields, and by the middle of the eighteenth century its manufactures were celebrated throughout the world.

BIRMINGHAM, Van Buren Co., Iowa, 572.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Oakland Co., Mich., 1,607.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

BISBEE, Cochise Co., Ariz., 9,019.
On El Paso & S. W. System (R.R.).

BISCEGLIE, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 28,607.

BISHNUPUR, Bengal, India, 18,000.

BISHOP, Inyo Co., Cal., 1,190.

BISHOPVILLE, c. h., Lee Co., S. C., 1,659.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

BISKRA, Prov. of Constantine, Algeria (1901) 7,554.

BISMARCK (formerly Brabauerschaft), Prussia, Germany, united with Gelsenkirchen (1903).

—St. Francois Co., Mo., 848.
On Illinois Southern; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).

—c. h., Burleigh Co., N. Dak., State capital, (1900) 3,319; 5,443.
On the east bank of the Missouri River, on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railroads. The river is navigable for boats 250 to 700 tons for 1,200 miles above Bismarck. The town contains an immense river warehouse. The bridge across the Missouri River is computed to have cost about one and a half million dollars. Chief public buildings are the Capitol, the penitentiary, court-house, high school building, etc. There are also water-works, an electric-light plant, brewery, flour mill, etc.

BITLIS, Bitlis Vilayet, Armenia, 38,800.

BITONTO, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 30,617, (commune).

BITTERFELD, Prussia, Germany (1905) 13,291.

BIWABIK, St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,690.
On Dul. & Iron Range; Dul., Missabe & No. (R.R.).

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, England, (1901) 127,626; estimated (1909) 136,959.
Has some handsome public buildings, among them a town hall, Gothic exchange, and the new draper's hall. The educational institutions include a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, a municipal technical school, a public library, a museum, and an art gallery. Blackburn is an advanced municipality and one of the greatest cotton manufacturing centres of the world. The town is celebrated as the home of James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny (1767).
Blackburn was incorporated in 1851.

BLACK DIAMOND, Contra Costa Co., Cal., 2,372.

—King Co., Wash., 2,051.
On Col. & Puget Sound (R.R.).

BLACKFOOT, c. h., Bingham Co., Idaho, 2,202.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).

BLACK HAWK, Gilpin Co., Colo., 668.
On Colorado & Southern (R.R.).

BLACKPOOL, Lancashire, England, (1901) 47,346.

BLACK RIVER, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 916.
On New York Central & Hudson River (R.R.).

BLACK RIVER FALLS, c. h., Jackson Co., Wis., 1,917.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

BLACKROCK, Lawrence Co., Ark., 1,078.
On Frisco System (R.R.).

BLACKSBURG, Cherokee Co., S. C., 1,119.
On Southern (R.R.).

—Montgomery Co., Va., 875.

BLACKSHEAR, c. h., Pierce Co., Ga., 1,235.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

BLACKSTONE, Worcester Co., Mass., 5,648.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—Nottoway Co., Va., 1,486.
On Norf. & West. (R.R.).

BLACKVILLE, Barnwell Co., S. C., 1,278.
On Southern (R.R.).

BLACKWELL, Kay Co., Okla., 3,266.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).

BLAGOVESCHENSK, Govt. of Amur, Russia in Asia (1900) 37,368.

BLAINE, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,013.
On Bang. & Aroost. (R.R.).

—St. Clair Co., Mich., 591.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

—Whatcom Co., Wash., 2,289.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

BLAIR, c. h., Washington Co., Neb., 2,584.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

BLAIRSTOWN, Benton Co., Iowa, 532.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

BLAIRSVILLE, Indiana Co., Pa., 3,572.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

BLAKELY, c. h., Early Co., Ga., 1,838.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).

—Lackawanna Co., Pa., 5,345.

BLANCHARD, Page Co., Iowa, 408.
On Wabash (R.R.).

BLANCHARDVILLE, Lafayette Co., Wis., 643.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).

BLANCHESTER, Clinton Co., Ohio, 1,813.

BLANDINSVILLE, McDonough Co., Ill., 987.
On B. & O. S. W. (R.R.).

BLANDFORD, Hampden Co., Mass., 746.
On T. P. & West. (R.R.).

BLANKENBURG, Brunswick, Germany (1905) 11,347.

BLARNEY, County Cork, Ireland.
Village famous for Blarney Castle and traditional stone.

BLENHEIM, Bavaria, Germany (1900) 674.

—Marlborough County, New Zealand (1901) 3,351.

—Kent Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,653.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).

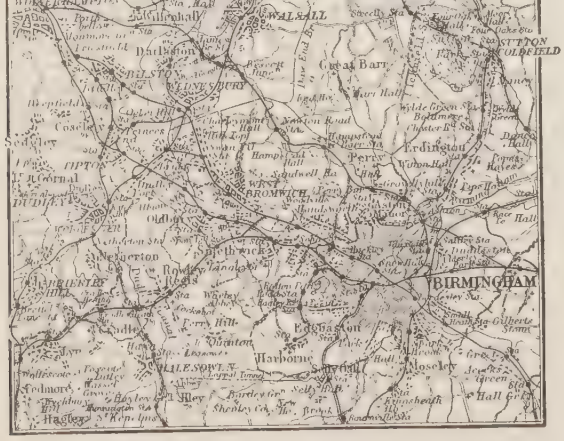
BLIDAH, Algiers, (1906) 16,866.

BLISSFIELD, Lenawee Co., Mich., 1,474.
On L. S. & M. S.; Toledo & West. (El.) (R.R.).

BLOCKTON, Taylor Co., Iowa, 648.
On Chic. Great West. (R.R.).

BLOCTON, Bibb Co., Ala., 2,500.
On Alabama Great Southern; Louisville & Nashville; Mobile & Ohio; Southern (R.R.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange River Colony, Africa, (1904) 33,883.
Situated on a plain at an altitude of 4,500 feet and noted for its fine climate. The town is well built and has some good public edifices, among them the old Raad Zaals or court room, the town hall, the President's house, and the museum. Bloemfontein also contains several colleges and a theological school. The principal trade is in wool. During the war between England and the Dutch Republic, Bloemfontein was the chief centre of the Boer forces; Bloemfontein was occupied by Lord Roberts in 1900, and annexed to Great Britain in 1903.



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

BLOIS, capital of Dept. of Loir-et-Cher, France, (1906) 21,086.
Situated on the right bank of the Loire, is a city of great historical interest. The older portion of the town is mean and ill built and lies on a steep slope, on the summit of which stands the famous castle of Blois. In this structure may be traced the evolution of French architecture. The most ancient part was constructed in the thirteenth century by the Counts of Chatillon, and in the fifteenth century by the Dukes of Orleans. Louis XII rebuilt a great part of it, and Francis I added a wing in which is the admirable winding staircase.
Many important events in French history are connected with this castle. There Louis XII was born and the Duke of Guise was murdered. Isabella of Spain found in it a retreat and Catherine de Medici died within its walls. Many French kings held their courts here.
Next in interest to the castle are the cathedral, erected by Louis XIV, the Episcopal palace, and the ancient abbey of St. Nicolas, built in 1138-1210.
The educational establishments of Blois comprise a seminary, a teachers' school, a college, a museum, and a library.
Blois is a very ancient town, and probably existed under Roman rule. It is mentioned, for the first time, as the hereditary seat of a count in 584; then as belonging to the Counts of Blois in the ninth century. It was in the church of St. Saviour of Blois that the standard of Joan of Arc was blessed.

BLOOMDALE, Wood Co., Ohio, 602.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).

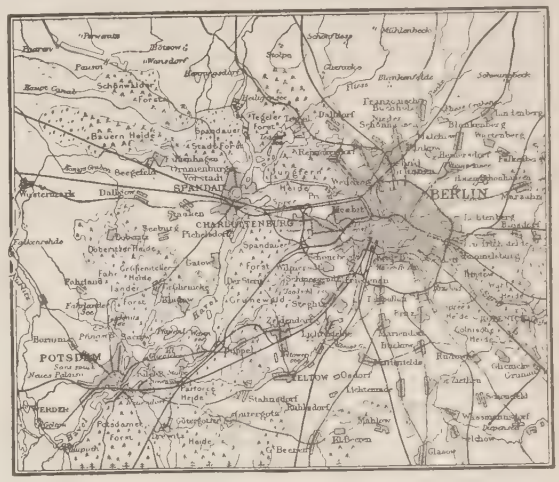
BLOOMER, Chippewa Co., Wis., 1,204.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

BLOOMFIELD, Hartford Co., Conn., 1,821.
On Central New England (R.R.).

—c. h., Greene Co., Ind., 2,069.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Indianapolis South. (R.R.).

—c. h., Davis Co., Iowa, 2,028.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).

—c. h., Stoddard Co., Mo., 1,147.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).



BERLIN, GERMANY, AND ENVIRONS

—Knox Co., Neb., 1,264.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—Essex Co., N. J., 15,070.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).

—Essex Co., Vt., 496.

BLOOMINGBURG, Fayette Co., Ohio, 610.
On B. & O. S. W. (R.R.).

BLOOMINGDALE, Parke Co., Ind., 528.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).

BLOOMING GROVE, Navarro Co., Texas, 903.
On St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).

BLOOMING PRAIRIE, Steele Co., Minn., 854.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

BLOOMINGTON, c. h., McLean Co., Ill., 25,768.
On Chicago & Alton; Cleve., C., C. & St. L.; Illinois Central; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).

—c. h., Monroe Co., Ind., (1910) 8,838.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Indianapolis South. (R.R.).

—c. h., Franklin Co., Neb., 507.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

BLOOMSBURG, c. h., Columbia Co., Pa., 7,413.
On Blooms. & Sull.; Del., Lack. & West.; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Seat of Bloomsburg State Normal School.

BLOOMVILLE, Seneca Co., Ohio, 754.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., 2,303.
On Erie (R.R.).

BLOSSOM, Lamar Co., Texas, 871.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).

BLOUNTS TOWN, c. h., Calhoun Co., Fla., 546.

BLUE EARTH, c. h., Faribault Co., Minn., 2,319.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

BLUEFIELD, Mercer Co., W. Va., 11,188.
On Norf. & West. (R.R.).

BLUE HILL, Hancock Co., Maine, 1,462.

—Webster Co., Neb., 761.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

BLUE ISLAND, Cook Co., Ill., 8,043.
On B. & O. Chicago Term.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Grand Trunk; Illinois Central; Indiana Harbor Belt (R.R.).

BLUE MOUND, Macon Co., Ill., 900.
On Wabash (R.R.).

—Linn Co., Kans., 596.
On Mo. Pac. (R.R.).

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Tippah Co., Miss., 650.
On New Orl., Mobile & Chic. (R.R.).

BLUE RAPIDS, Marshall Co., Kans., 1,756.
On Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).

BLUE RIDGE, c. h., Fannin Co., Ga., 898.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

BLUESPRINGS, Gage Co., Neb., 712.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).

BLUFF CITY, Sullivan Co., Tenn., 540.
On Southern; Virginia & Southwest. (R.R.).

BLUFFS, Scott Co., Ill., 766.
On Wabash (R.R.).

BLUFFTON, c. h., Wells Co., Ind., 4,987.
On Cin., Bluffton & Chic.; Ft. W., Cin. & Lv.; Tol., St. Louis & West. (R.R.).

—Allen Co., Ohio, 1,953.
On Dayton & Troy Elec.; Lake Erie & West.; Northern Ohio; Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.).

BLUMENAU, Brazil, 30,000.
German colony in the State of Santa Catharina, Brazil.

BLYTHEVILLE, Mississippi Co., Ark., 3,849.
On Blythe. Leach. & Ark. So.; Frisco System; Jonesb. Lk. City & Eric.; Paragould S. E. (R.R.)

BOAC, Prov. of Marinduque, Luzon, P. I. (1903) 15,823.

BOARDMAN, Columbus Co., N. C., 796.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

BOAZ, Marshall Co., Ala., 1,010.
On Nash. Chat. & St. L. (R.R.)

BOBRUISK, Govt. of Minsk, Russia (1897) 34,336.

BOCAUE, Prov. of Baluean, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,438.

BOCHNIA, Galicia, Austria (1900) 10,071.

BOCHOLT, Prussia, Germany (1905) 23,918, (commune).

BOCHUM, Westphalia, Germany (1910) 136,829.

BODENBACH, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary (1900) 10,782.

BOERNE, c. h., Kendall Co., Texas, 886.
On San A. & Ar. Pass (R.R.).

BOGO, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I. (1903) 16,350.

BOGOTA, capital of Colombia and principal city of State of Cundinamarca, about 100,000.
Situated on a level plain, 8,500 feet above sea-level, at the base of the Suma-Paz Mountains. The city is divided into four parts by the San Francisco and San Augustin Rivers; the streets intersect at right angles. The principal street (Calle de Republica) terminates in a square (La Plaza de la Constitución), around which are grouped the Government buildings and the cathedral.
Bogotá possesses a university, the Colegio Nacionale de San Bartolomé, a military academy a national library of 50,000 volumes, a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory. There are many churches and convents. Bogotá is the inland trade emporium of this district, the imports amounting to $25,000,000 a year. The manufactures are not numerous. Near the city are coal, iron, and salt mines.
Bogotá was settled in 1538 by the Spaniards under Quesada, and then called Santa Fé. It was for a long time the capital of New Granada. In 1819 it became the capital of Colombia.

BOGOTA, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,125.
On N. Y. Ont. & West.; N. Y. Susq. & W.; West Shore (R.R.)

BOGUE CHITTO, Lincoln Co., Miss., 841.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).

BOGUTSCHUTZ, Prussia, Germany (1905) 19,936.

BOHMISCH LEIPA, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary (1900) 10,674.

BOISE, Ada Co., Idaho, State capital, (1900) 5,957; (1910) 17,358.
Situated in a rich mining district, on the Boise River and on the Oregon Short Line Railway. It is also in the centre of a productive agricultural district, and is one of the chief wool markets of the United States.
Boise is a military post, and contains a prison, a penitentiary, United States assay office, United States court, United States land office, and soldiers' home.
The industrial establishments include mills, a foundry; makes various lumber products.
Boise was settled in 1863, and in 1864, with a population of only 300, became a city and State capital.

BOIS-LE-DUC (or S' HERTOGENBOSCH), capital of Prov. of North Brabant, Netherlands, (1905) 34,093; (1908) 34,663.

BOKHARA, capital of Khanate of Bokhara, Central Asia, about 75,000.
In an oasis, eight miles in circumference, surrounded by ramparts of mud. The streets, which are very irregular, are intersected by canals. On an artificial elevation in the centre of the city is the citadel, containing the palaces of the Ameer and residences of the state officers. Bokhara has long been regarded as the centre of culture of Central Asia, and contains sixty higher colleges and many less important institutions.

BOLBEC, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France (1906) 11,453.

BOLEY, Okfuskee Co., Okla., 1,334.
On Fort Smith & Western (R.R.).

BOLIVAR, c. h., Polk Co., Mo., 1,975.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

—Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,318.
On Pitts., Shawmut & North. (R.R.).

—c. h., Hardeman Co., Tenn., 1,070.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).

—Jefferson Co., W. Va., 687.

BOLKHOV, Govt. of Orel, Russia, 26,800.

BOLOGNA, capital of Prov. of Bologna, Italy, (1901) 152,009.
Situated in a plain of the Apennines, in the shape of an oval, and enclosed by a brick wall, entered by twelve gates.
The architecture of Bologna, for the most part medieval, renders it one of the notable cities of Europe. The streets are overhung by the upper stories of the buildings, thus forming miles of shop-lined arcades, and dating from the thirteenth century. The finest of these are the portico of Servi (1312) and the porticoes of the Banci and of the Scali.
Bologna has 130 churches, among them that of San Stefano, dating from the eleventh century; the Church of San Sepolcro, a twelfth-century imitation of the Holy Sepulchre; San Petronio, magnificent, but never completed; San Domenico (Gothic), and San Bartolommeo. There are also many fine palaces of the Renaissance.
The University of Bologna is very ancient, and possesses a library of 250,000 volumes. The city has, besides, an academy of fine arts, painting and sculpture galleries, a great school of music, an observatory, a noted botanical garden, and a museum of antiquities. It is of great industrial importance, famous for its productions of macaroni, Bologna sausages, liquors, and canned fruits. Commerce is extensive, and railway communications excellent.
Bologna, prominent in medieval history, was originally an Etruscan town, founded in the eighth century B. C. It was then called Felsina. In 189 B. C. it was made a part of the Roman Empire, and in 1112 was granted an imperial charter. In the sixteenth century it became a papal possession, and remained as such until 1860, when it was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

BOLONDRON, Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 2,604.

BOLTON, Lancashire, England, (1901) 168,215; estimated (1909) 187,824.
On the Croal River, and one of the chief seats of the cotton manufactures of England.

There are also paper mills, chemical works, foundries, and dye works.
The city maintains numerous public baths, recreation grounds, technical and art schools, libraries and museums.
From early times Bolton has been an industrial centre, and in the reign of Henry VIII possessed flourishing woolen factories.

Bolton, Worcester Co., Mass., 764.
—Hinds Co., Miss., 632.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).

Boma, capital of Kongo Independent State, Africa, 2,500.

Bombay, capital of Bombay Presidency, British India, (1901) 776,006.
A seaport on the island of Bombay. Since the increase of its railway and industrial facilities it has developed rapidly. It is well built and has many modern improvements introduced by Europeans, who reside for the most part on Malabar Hill. At the head of Back Bay is the Castle, the quarter of the city containing the principal buildings. These include the town hall, the university, the library, and the Government buildings. Back of the Castle is the native quarter, with its picturesque bazaars and temples. North of this are the Victoria Gardens, which contain a museum and botanical and zoological gardens.
Bombay now surpasses all other cities of India as a centre of distribution, and since the opening of the Suez Canal has steadily increased in wealth and importance. The chief export articles are cotton, grain, opium, coffee, pepper, and ivory. The manufactures include yarn, cotton cloth, lacquer work, and leather. The larger part of the population is composed of Hindus and Parsees, among whom are many merchant princes; the rest are Christians, Mussulmans, and Jews.
The harbor of Bombay, one of the best on the coast, has an area of 195 acres. Bombay is a centre of railroads running to all parts of India. The new Victoria railroad station is one of the finest in the world.
Bombay was founded by the Portuguese in 1509, and in 1661 was ceded to Charles II of England, who granted it to the East India Company in 1685.

Bona (or Bone), Dept. of Constantine, Algeria, (1906) 36,004.
A naval station, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. The town is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Bona, and is surrounded by walls flanked by square towers. A fortress, erected by Charles V in 1535, overlooks the town. The French, since their occupation in 1832, have done much to beautify the place.
There is a Catholic cathedral and some remarkable convents; also many bazaars, markets, shops, and cafés; manufactures of tapestry and saddlery, and trade in cattle, sheep, wool, hides, corn, olive oil, tobacco, and wax.
Near Bona are the remains of a once famous Numidian city, Hippo Regius, the Episcopal see of Saint Augustine, who died there in 430.

Bonair, White Co., Tenn., 517.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).

Bonaparte, Van Buren Co., Iowa, 597.
On Ch., R. I. & P. (R.R.).

Bonham, c. h., Fannin Co., Texas, (1910) 4,844.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

Bonn, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 81,997.
On the left bank of the Rhine, with unusually attractive and picturesque surroundings. The town is very ancient, and contains a venerable cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, and other fine medieval churches. Among the secular buildings may be mentioned the Rathhaus, completed in 1782, and the house in which Beethoven was born, now containing the Beethoven Museum.
Bonn is celebrated as the seat of Bonn University, founded in 1818. Connected with the university are a library of 300,000 volumes, a museum of Rhenish antiquities, a botanical garden, and a school of agriculture.
Bonn was a Roman fortress, and is frequently mentioned by Tacitus as Bonna or Castra Bonensia. It was destroyed by the Normans in the ninth century, and rebuilt in the Middle Ages by the Germans. In 1794 it was captured by the French, who closed the university, when the city steadily declined until it was recovered by Prussia in 1814.

Bonners Ferry, Bonner Co., Idaho, 1,071.
On Great Northern; Kootenai Valley; Spokane Internat. (R.R.)

Bonner Springs, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 1,462.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Union Pacific (R.R.).

Boom, Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 16,739.

Boone, c. h., Boone Co., Iowa, (1910) 10,347.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Ft. D., Des M. & So.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Watauga Co., N. C., 179.

Booneville, Logan Co., Ark., 1,631.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Owsley Co., Ky., 236.
—c. h., Prentiss Co., Miss., 1,337.
On Mobile & O. (R.R.).

Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md., 759.

Boonton, Morris Co., N. J., 4,930.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.).

Boonville, c. h., Warrick Co., Ind., 3,534.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Cooper Co., 2no., 4,252.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 1,794.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Boothbay, Lincoln Co., Maine, 1,700.

Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln Co., Maine, 2,021.

Bootle, Lancashire, England, (1901) 58,556; estimated (1909) 69,393.

Boras, Elfsborg, Sweden, (1906) 19,500.

Borbeck, Prussia, Germany (1905) 59,545.

Bordeaux, capital of Dept. of Gironde, France, (1906) 251,947.
In a plain, on the Garonne, about 60 miles from the river's mouth in the Atlantic.
Bordeaux is one of the most important cities of France, industrially and commercially, and in the cultivation of the arts and sciences.
Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Cathedral of St. André, consecrated in 1096; the Church of St. Croix of the tenth century; the Church of St. Michel; the Hôtel de Ville; the Palais de Justice, and the great theatre built by Louis XVI. The University of Bordeaux has 2,000 students. There is a public library of 200,000 volumes, a gallery of painting, and schools of navigation and agriculture.
The harbor of Bordeaux is crescent-shaped, very large, and has a floating dock. Next to Havre and Marseilles, the city is the chief port for transatlantic trade. Was a prosperous town in the time of the Romans, was made by Hadrian the capital of Aquitania Secunda, and was the principal city of southwestern Gaul. Charles Martel captured it in 735. It was for some time the court of Edward the Black Prince. During the revolution, Bordeaux was the chief seat of the Girondists, but was the first city to declare for the Bourbons in 1814. The first sittings of the National Assembly were held at Bordeaux in 1871. Rosa Bonheur was born here.

Bordentown, Burlington Co., N. J., 4,250.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 45,597.

Borisoglebsk, Govt. of Tambov, Russia, 22,370.

Borongon, Prov. of Samar, Samar, P. I. (1903) 13,667.

Borovitchi, Govt. of Novgorod, Russia (1897) 9,421.

Borovsk, Govt. of Kaluga, Russia (1897) 8,407.

Borrissov, Govt. of Minsk, Russia, 18,103.

Borysław, Galicia, Austria (1900) 11,631.

Boscobel, Grant Co., Wis., 1,525.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).

Boston, Lincolnshire, England (1901) 15 667.
—Thomas Co., Ga., 1,130.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Georgia Northern (R.R.).
—c. h., Suffolk Co., Mass., State capital and commercial metropolis of New England, (1900) 560,892; (1910) 670,585.
Situated at the west end of Massachusetts Bay. Terminus of the Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. The city includes Boston proper, East Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, Brighton, West Roxbury, and adjoining territory. Area, 40 square miles. Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, and South Boston contain the piers of the ocean steamers. Extending about 2 miles along the harbor, and separated from Boston proper by an arm of it, is South Boston, containing large railroad docks and warehouses. Several bridges across Charles River connect the city with Charlestown and Cambridge. The harbor is an indentation of Massachusetts Bay, embracing about 75 square miles.
At the census of 1900 Boston ranked fifth in population among the cities of the United States. In 1790 it was third with a population of 18,320; in 1800 fourth with 24,937; in 1810 fourth with 33,787; in 1820 fourth with 43,298; in 1830 fourth with 61,392; in 1840 fourth with 93,383; in 1850 third with 136,881; in 1860 fourth with 177,840; in 1870 sixth with 250,526; in 1880 fourth with 362,839; in 1890, fourth with 448,477; in 1900, fifth with 560,892, in 1910, still fifth, with 670,585.
The Back Bay region has become the most aristocratic part of the city, Commonwealth Avenue, 240 feet wide, being one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the country. The financial centre of the city is State Street; the most noteworthy general retail stores are on Washington, Tremont, and Winter Streets; the largest boot and shoe markets in the world are on High Street and adjacent streets; the wholesale drygoods establishments are on Franklin, Chauncey, Summer, and neighboring streets; many of the most popular stores are on Summer and Boylston Streets.
Among the attractive parks are the Common, a park of eighty-four acres in the heart of the city; the Public Garden, the Back Bay Fens, the Jamaica Pond, Bussey Park, the Arnold Arboretum, Marine Park at City Point, and the Charles River Embankment.
The State-house, on Beacon Hill, is 490 feet long and 211 feet wide; the Boston Athenæum, on Beacon Street, contains the rooms and library of the American Society of Arts and Science. Other buildings are the Masonic Temple, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Society of Natural History, and the Museum of Fine Arts. The new building of the public library is, next to the library of Congress, the largest one in the country, and contains 800,000 volumes. In State Street is the United States Custom-house, which cost $1,076,000. The old State-house, erected in 1748, contains in its upper floors a historical museum. The city hall, one of the most striking buildings of the city, is built of white Concord granite in the Italian Renaissance style. The music hall and horticultural hall are interesting buildings. Old South Church, on Washington Street, is now used as a museum of historical relics. Occupying the site of the Old Redoubt on Breed's Hill is the famous Bunker Hill Monument. In the Charlestown district is located the United States Navy Yard.
The principal industries are the manufacture of food preparations, clothing, building, printing, publishing, and bookbinding, distilled liquors, machinery, metals and metallic goods, and furniture. Other important manufactures are musical instruments, woolen goods, boots and shoes, rubber goods, tobacco, and drugs and medicines. As a commercial port, Boston ranks next to New York, the value of foreign trade amounting to $200,000,000 annually. After London, the city is the leading wool market of the world.
Boston is widely noted for the number and high character of its educational institutions. The institutions for higher education are Boston College (Roman Catholic), Boston University (Methodist), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston Normal School, Massachusetts Normal Art School, Kindergarten Training School, and training schools for nurses at the almshouse and hospital.
Boston was settled in 1630 by a party of Puritans from Salem. It was named after a town in Lincolnshire, England, from which many of the colonists had come. A memorable massacre occurred here in 1770, and in 1773 several cargoes of English tea were thrown overboard in the harbor by patriotic citizens. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Breed's Hill, within the present city limits, June 17, 1775. The city charter was granted in 1822.

Boswell, Benton Co., Ind., 814.
On Lake Erie & W. (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Pa., 1,878.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)

Bottineau, c. h., Bottineau Co., N. Dak., 1,331.
On Great North. (R.R.).

Bottrop, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 34,285, (commune).

Botuchany (Botoshan), Moldavia (1899) 32,193.

Botzen, Austrian Tyrol (1900) 13,904.

Bougie, Prov. of Constantine, Algeria, (1906) 10,491.

Boulder, Boulder Co., Colo., 9,539.
On Colo. & Southern; Denver, Boulder & West.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
University of Colorado located here; gold and silver mines and oil.
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Mont., 1,125.
On Gt. North.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, (1906) 51,201.

Boulogne-sur-Seine, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 49,969.

Boundbrook, Somerset Co., N. J., 3,970.
On Cent. of N. J.; Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah, 1,677.
On Salt Lake & Ogden (R.R.).

Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind., 1,163.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Bourbonnaise, Kankakee Co., Ill., 611.

Bourg-en-Bresse, Dept. of Ain, France, (1906) 15,870.

Bourges, capital of Dept. of Cher, France, (1906) 44,133.
In the centre of France, on the Canal du Berry and at the junction of several rivers. The town is very ancient, and possesses many interesting medieval buildings. The Cathedral of St. Etienne is one of the finest of Europe. Other notable edifices are the archbishop's palace, the Palais de Justice, and the Hôtel de Ville.
Bourges has a number of important military establishments, among them an arsenal and canfion foundry. The manufactures include cloth and cutlery.
Bourges was the capital of the Gallic Bituriges, and, after its capture by Cæsar, 52 B. C., it became the Roman Avaricum. It was the birthplace of Louis XI and of Jacques Cœur.

Bourne, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,786.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

Bournemouth, Hampshire, England (1901) 47,003; estimated (1909) 72,368.

Boussu-lez-Mons, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 11,453.

Bovey, Itasca Co., Minn., 1,377.
On Duluth, Missabe & No.; Great Northern (R.R.)

Bowdle, Edmunds Co., S. Dak., 671.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Bowdoin, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 814.

Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 1,385.
On Me. Cent. (R.R.).

Bowen, Hancock Co., Ill., 606.
On Wabash (R.R.).

Bowerston, Harrison Co., Ohio, 514.
On Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Bowie, Montague Co., Texas, 2,874.
On Ch., Rock Isl. & Gulf; Ft. W. & Den. City (R.R.).

Bowling Green, c. h., Warren Co., Ky., 9,173.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—c. h., Pike Co., Mo., 1,585.
On Chic. & Alton; St. L. & Hannibal (R.R.).
—c. h., Wood Co., Ohio, 5,222.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Dayton & Troy Elec.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Caroline Co., Va., 433.

Bowmanville, Durham Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,731.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., 718.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

Boxhagen-Rummelsburg, Prussia, Germany (1905) 32,989.

Boyce, Rapides Parish, La., 865.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

Boyd, Chippewa Co., Wis., 527.
On Minn., St. P. & St. Ste. M. (R.R.).

Boydton, c. h., Mecklenburg Co., Va., 421.
On Southern (R.R.).

Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., 2,433.
On Phila. & R. (R.R.)

Boyle, Bolivar Co., Miss., 444.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).

Boylston, Worcester Co., Mass., 714.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

Boyne, Charlevoix Co., Mich., 5,218.
On Boyne City, Gay. & Alp. (R.R.).

Bozeman, c. h., Gallatin Co., Mont., 5,107.
On N. Pacific (R.R.).

Bracebridge, Ontario Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,479.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Braceville, Grundy Co., Ill., 971.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).

Brackenridge, Allegheny Co., Pa., 3,134.
On Penna. (R.R.)

Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 19,357.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Bradentown, c. h., Manatee Co., Fla., 1,886.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).

Bradford, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 279,767; estimated (1909) 293,083.
An important manufacturing city on a tributary of the Aire. The town is built entirely of stone, and has a number of parks and handsome buildings; among the latter the Church of St. Peter, dating from 1485; the exchange, the town hall, and St. George's Hall. Bradford has had a rapid growth, and has become the principal seat of the woolen and worsted manufactures in England. Cotton, silk, and plush are also extensively manufactured. Bradford was first heard of after the Conquest as the Manor of Bradford, held in turn by the De Laceys, the Lancasters, the Crown, and the Corporation of London.

Bradford, Stark Co., Ill., 770.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 930.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Merrimack Co., N. H., 695.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Darke Co., Ohio, 1,844.
On P., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—McKean Co., Pa., 14,544.
On Buf., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Penna. (R.R.)
—Orange Co., Vt., 631.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England (1901) 4,514.

Bradley, Kankakee Co., Ill., 1,942.
On Chic., Ind. & So.; Illinois Central (R.R.).

Bradley Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,807.
On Cent. of New Jersey; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Bradner, Wood Co., Ohio, 890.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).

Brady, c. h., McCulloch Co., Texas, 2,669.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Braga, Braga Prov., Portugal (1900) 24,309.

Braganza, Prov. of Traz-os-Montes, Portugal (1900) 5,476.
—Sao Paulo, Brazil, 16,000.

Braidwood, Will Co., Ill., 1,958.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).

Braila, Wallachia, Rumania, (1908) 60,000.

Brainerd, c. h., Crow Wing Co., Minn., 8,526.
On Minn. & Intern. (N. P.); Northern Pacific (R.R.).

Braintree, Essex, England (1901) 5,330.
—Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 8,066.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Orange Co., Vt., 760.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).

Brampton, Peel Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,748.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Bramwell, Mercer Co., W. Va., 1,458.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., 663.
On Del., Lack. & Western (R.R.).
—Orangeburg Co., S. C., 1,471.
On Southern (R.R.).

Brandenburg, Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany (1905) 51,231.

Brandon, Brandon Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 10,408.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pacific; Great Northern (R.R.).
—c. h., Rankin Co., Miss., 720.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).
—Rutland Co., Vt., 2,712.
On Rutland (R.R.).

Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., 6,047.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

Brantford, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 16,631; estimated (1908) 20,503.
On Grand Trunk; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo (R.R.)

Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vt., 6,517.
On Boston & Maine; Central Vermont (R.R.).

Braunsberg, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,999.

Braymer, Caldwell Co., Mo., 1,027.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Brazil, c. h., Clay Co., Ind., 9,340.
On Cent. Indiana; Chic. & East. Ill.; Evansv. & Indianapolis; Vandalia (R.R.).

Breaux Bridge, St. Martin Parish, La., 1,339.
On Morgan's La. & Tex. (R.R.).

Breckenridge, c. h., Summit Co., Colo., 834.
On Colorado & Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Wilkin Co., Minn., 1,840.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—Caldwell Co., Mo., 1,025.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Breda, North Brabant, Netherlands, (1905) 27,503; (1908) 27,634.

Breese, Clinton Co., Ill., 2,128.
On Balt. & Ohio. S. W. (R.R.).

Breisach, Baden, Germany, (1905) 3,507.

Bremen, capital of Republic of Bremen, Germany, (1910) 246,827.
The principal maritime emporium of Prussia, located on the river Weser and divided by it into the old and new town. There are extensive quays. The old ramparts and bastions have been leveled and now form attractive public promenades.
Among the principal public buildings are the Protestant cathedral (built in 1160 and originally Catholic), the church of St. Ansgarius, the Gothic town hall with its famous Rathskeller (said to contain wine 350 years old), the exchange, the Imperial Bank, the museum, and the observatory of Olbers.
The foreign trade of Bremen is very extensive, much of it conducted at Bremerhaven, 38 miles south of Bremen, where the harbor can admit the larger vessels. With the exception of Hamburg, Bremen is the greatest emigration port in Europe. Commerce has had a remarkable development since 1847. Besides great quantities of tobacco and petroleum, the chief imports are coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, skins, dyewoods, wines, timber, and hemp. The exports consist of woolen goods, glass, rags, wool, hides, toys, etc. The city has extensive breweries, shipyards, iron foundries, machine shops and petroleum refineries.
Bremen is first mentioned in 782 as a missionary town of some importance, and in 788 was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne. In 845 it was united with the see of Hamburg. It joined the Hanseatic League in 1276, and was one of its most prosperous members. The citizens became Protestants, and the diocese was ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1710 it was recognized as a free imperial town. In 1810 Bremen was incorporated with the French Empire, but in 1815 became a member of the German Confederation.

Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind., 2,008.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)

Bremerhaven, Bremen, Germany (1905) 23,987.
The port of Bremen; great docks, harbor protected by forts.

Bremerton, Kitsap Co., Wash., 2,993.

Brenham, c. h., Washington Co., Texas, 4,718.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Hous. & Tex. Cent. (R.R.).

Brentford, Middlesex, England (1901) 15,171.

Brentwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., 759.

Brescia, capital of Prov. of Brescia (in Lombardy), Italy, (1901) commune 70,614; city about 50,000.
Beautifully situated at the foot of the Alps, on the Mella and Garza, overlooked by a citadel known as the Falcone d'Italia. In the centre of the town is the Piazza Vecchia, with the magnificent city hall or loggia, begun in 1489 on the ruins of the temple of Vulcan, and the clock tower, Torre del Orologio. Other notable edifices are the old cathedral, La Rotunda, dating back to the ninth century; the new cathedral, begun in 1604, but only recently completed; sixty-five churches of the time of the Venetian Republic; and the Broletto, a twelfth-century building, once the city hall, now a court of justice. An edifice erected by Vespasian, A. D. 72, and excavated in 1822, is now a museum containing many valuable Roman antiquities. There is also a library containing 80,000 volumes, several academies and charitable institutions. The most important manufactures are of iron and firearms. There are also many spinning and weaving industries, oil and paper factories, and a very extensive trade in wine.
Brescia was the seat of a school of painting, and contains many of the works of Alessandro Bonvincino (Il Moretto), who was born there. It is an ancient Etruscan town, was conquered by the Romans, ravaged by Attila, and made a part of the Empire of Charlemagne. In the Middle Ages it became a city republic, was made subject to Milan in the fourteenth century, and in the fifteenth came under the domination of Venice.

Breslau, capital of Silesia, Germany, (1910) 510,929.
The second city in Germany, on the banks of the river Oder and at the junction of several railways. The town is divided by the river into the old town and the new town, and five suburbs. The ancient ramparts have been converted into promenades. Breslau is distinguished among other European cities for its fine squares. The principal one is the Ring, and on it stands the newly restored Rathaus, dating from the fourteenth century. The city has many churches, among them the Roman Catholic cathedral, begun in the twelfth century, containing many paintings and sculptures; the Protestant church dedicated to St. Elizabeth, which has the highest steeple in Prussia and a famous organ; the church of St. Mary Magdalen, also Protestant, and the new Jewish Synagogue, the Museum of Fine Arts and the New Savings Bank. The most important educational institution of Breslau is the Catholic University.
Breslau, next to Berlin in importance, is the centre of the linen trade in Silesia, and of the woolen trade in Germany, while its proximity to the Russian frontier makes it an important trading centre in raw products. It has extensive railway and machine shops and iron foundries, and manufactures linen and woolen goods, silks, lace, jewelry, soap, alum, and starch. There are also about one hundred distilleries and a large trade in leather, horses, cattle, corn, coal, hemp, and flax.
Breslau, of Polish origin, passed to Bohemia and Austria successively, and in 1741 surrendered to Frederick the Great.

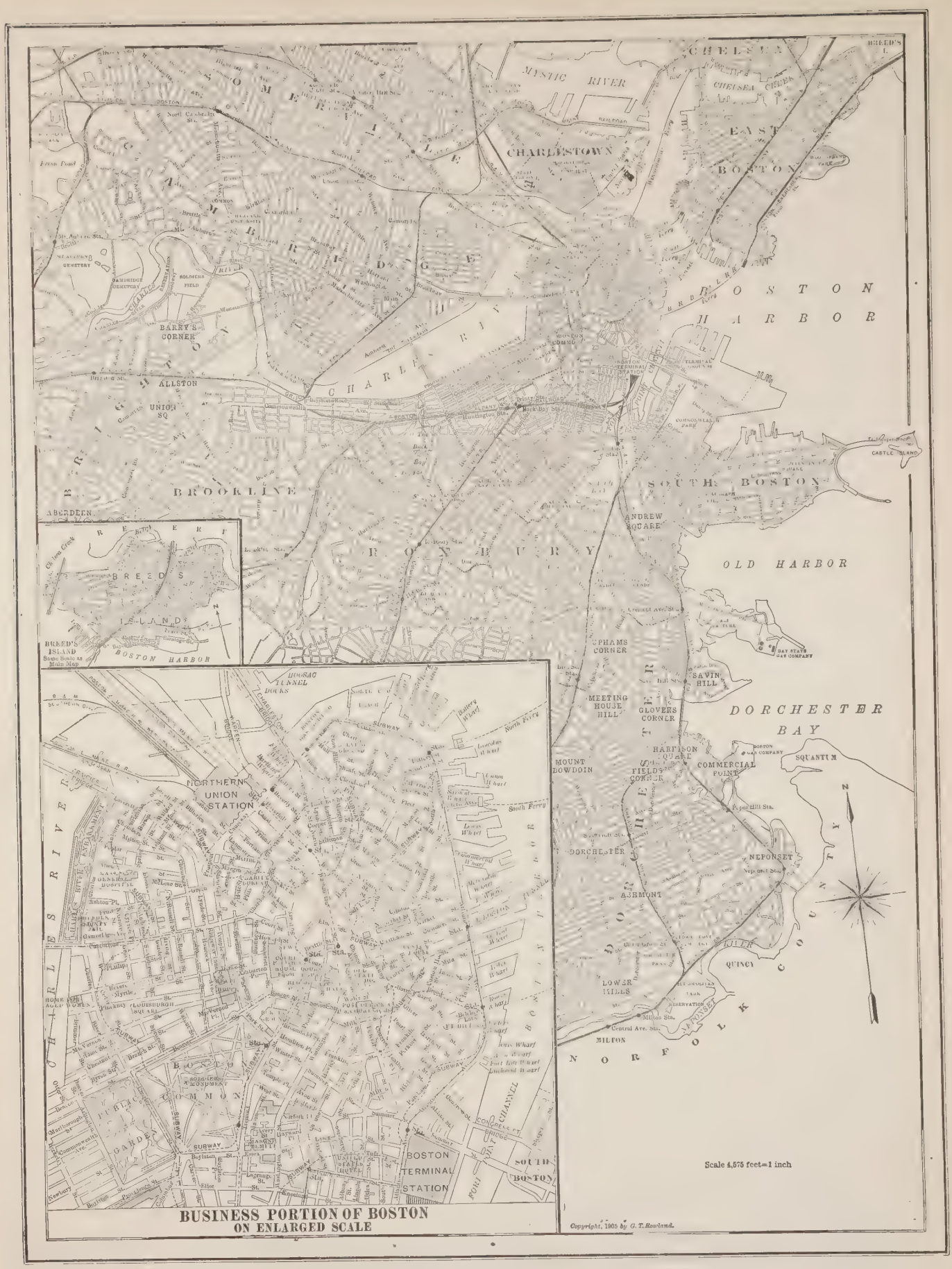
Brest, Dept. of Finistère, France, (1906) 85,294.
The strongest maritime fortress of France, one of the chief naval stations of Europe. The outer roadstead is very fine, admitting 400 war vessels abreast, and communicates with the sea by a single passage called the Goulet. Along the sides of the channel are numerous lighthouses, and in the centre of it rise the Mingau rocks, which compel the ships to pass directly under the batteries. At the entrance to the inner harbor are fortifications, and a citadel constructed by Vauban.
The city is divided by the military port into an upper and lower town, connected by steep stairs and streets. Brest has a large arsenal, magazines, barracks, a naval school, and a school of hydrography. There is also a botanical garden and an observatory. The only industry is that connected with the repair and supplies of naval ships.

Brest-Litovsk, Govt. of Grodno, Russia (1897) 47,757.

Brevard, c. h., Transylvania Co., N. C., 919.
On Southern (R.R.).

Brewer, Penobscot Co., Maine, 5,667.

Brewster, Barnstable Co., Mass., 631.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).



MAP OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

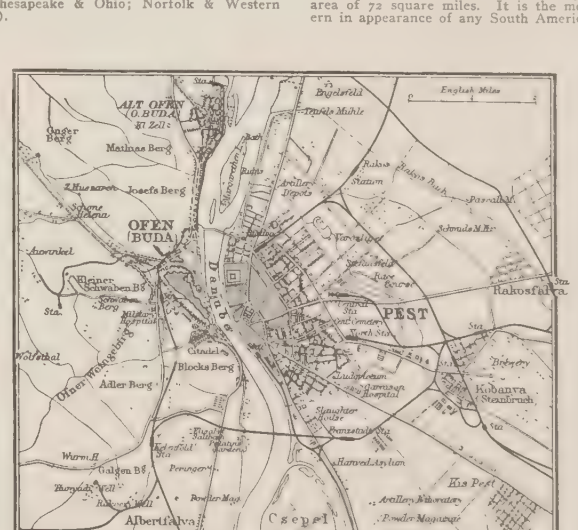
Brewster, Putnam Co., N. Y., 1,296.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; N. Y., New Hav. & H. (R.R.)
Brewton, c. h., Escambia Co., Ala., 2,185.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
Briançon, Dept. of Hautes-Alpes, France (1906) 4,883.
Bridgeburg, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,356.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central; Wabash (R.R.).
Bridgeport, Jackson Co., Ala., 2,125.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Fairfield Co., Conn., 102,054.
At the mouth of the Pequonnock River and on an inlet of Long Island Sound. Its harbor is accessible for fairly large vessels. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and daily steamboat lines effect easy communication with New York. Notable buildings are the custom-house and post-office, the court-house, the Barnum Memorial Institute, the Burroughs Public Library, and the Young Men's Christian Association building. The principal manufactured articles are sewing-machines, carriages, automobiles, hardware, machinery, hats, corsets, ammunition, firearms, brass, and bronze.
Bridgeport was first settled in 1665, and was known as Pequonnock, then as Fairfield Village, and Stratford, until incorporated as Bridgeport in 1800.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Ill., 2,703.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.)
—Belmont Co., Ohio, 3,974.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Pa., 3,860.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
—Wise Co., Texas, 2,000.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Gulf (R.R.).
Bridgeton, c. h., Cumberland Co., N. J., 14,209.
On Central of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, West Indies, 25,000.
Bridgeville, Sussex Co., Del., 939.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Bridgeville, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,983.
On Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Wabash, Pitts. Term. (R.R.)
Bridgewater, Litchfield Co., Conn., 649.
—Somerset, England, (1901) 15,209.
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,238.
—Plymouth Co., Mass., 7,688.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
Seat of Bridgewater State Normal School.
—Beaver Co., Pa., 1,562.
On Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.)
—McCook Co., S. Dak., 934.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 874.

Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Maine, 2,660.
On Bridgton & Saco River (R.R.).
Bridlington, Yorkshire, England (1901) 12,482.
Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., 848.
Brieg, Prussia, Germany (1907) 27,486.
Briel, Holland (1900) 4,107.
Brigham, c. h., Boxelder Co., Utah, 3,685.
On O. S. L.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England (1901) 21,735.
Brighton, Sussex, England, (1901) 123,478.
On the English Channel, 47 miles from London, the city extends for about 3 miles along the seacoast, fronted by a sea wall, 60 feet high, to guard against the floods from which it formerly suffered. On this wall is a fine promenade, called the Front.
Brighton is composed almost entirely of fine streets and squares, and possesses many handsome buildings and palatial hotels. In the centre of the town is the Royal Pavilion, constructed in the Oriental or Chinese style by George IV, and the Church of St. Peter. There is also a celebrated aquarium and many theatres and music halls. The residences are built along the Esplanade, a roadway extending the length of the sea front. Several recreation piers project into the sea. Brighton is the seat of Brighton College, founded in 1847 for the sons of noblemen.
Brighton was originally Brighthelmstone, named from an Anglo-Saxon bishop supposed to have founded the town in the tenth century. Until the time of George IV, who was extremely partial to the place, Brighton was an insignificant village, but rapidly developed into one of the most fashionable watering-places of England.
Brighton, Jefferson Co., Ala., 1,502;
—Northumberland Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,378.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Jersey Co., Ill., 505.
On Burl. Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Iowa, 776.
On Burl. Route; Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Central (R.R.).
Livingston Co., Mich., 767.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Brilliant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 742.
On Pennsylvania; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Brillion, Calumet Co., Wis., 998.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill., 576.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Hampden Co., Mass., 866.
Brindisi, Prov. of Lecce, Italy, (1901) 20,981.
Brinkley, Monroe Co., Ark., 1,740.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
Brisbane, capital of Queensland, Australia, (1901) 119,428; estimated (1905) 68,608; with suburbs, 129,736.
A seaport town, near the mouth of the Brisbane River. The wharfs admit large steamers, and several railways terminate here. The Victoria Bridge, which is about 1,100 feet in length, connects North and South Brisbane. The city has fine buildings including the Government buildings, the post-office, a technical college, and a school of art. There are two cathedrals, a museum, and botanical gardens.
Brisbane was settled as a penal colony by Sir Arthur Brisbane in 1825, abandoned in 1839, and resettled in 1842. It was incorporated as a city in 1859.
Brisbin, Clearfield Co., Pa., 459.
On N. Y. & Pitts. Air Line; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, England, (1901) 328,945; estimated (1909) 377,042.
An important railway centre at the junction of the rivers Avon and Frome.
Bristol has numerous fine public buildings, among them the cathedral erected in 1148 by St. Augustine, St. James Church (Norman), the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, notable for its handsome architecture, and the Churches of St. Philip and St. Stephen. There are also the remains of an ancient castle, built by Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and many interesting old houses. It has numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, of which the Müller Orphanage is the most famous. University College, Clifton College, a grammar school founded in 1532, a school of art, a municipal library, museums, and botanical and zoological gardens comprise its educational facilities.
Bristol is one of the most prominent commercial ports of Europe, and has extensive quays and a floating harbor. The "Great Western," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic from England, was built in Bristol.
At the time of the Norman Conquest Bristol was a walled city, by the name of Briegstow. It was an important commercial place during the Middle Ages. From the port of Bristol John Cabot started on his voyage of discovery in 1497.
Bristol, Hartford Co., Conn., 13,502.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Lincoln Co., Maine, 2,415.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,478.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Bucks Co., Pa., 9,256.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Bristol Co., R. I., 8,565.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Sullivan Co., Tenn., 7,148.
On Holston Valley; Norfolk & Western; Southern; Virginia & Southwest. (R.R.).
—Addison Co., Vt., 1,180.
On Bristol (R.R.).
Bristow, Creek Co., Okla., 1,667.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Britt, Hancock Co., Iowa, 1,303.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Minneapolis & St. L. (R.R.).
Britton, c. h., Marshall Co., S. Dak. 901.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Brive, Dept. of Corrèze, France, (1906) 18,165.
Broach (or Bharuch), Bombay Prov., India, 42,300.
Brock, Nemaha Co., Neb., 434.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., 3,579.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Brockton, Plymouth Co., Mass., (1905) 47,794; (1910) 56,878.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
Has important manufactures, especially of boots and shoes, for which it is one of the great centres of the United States.
Brockville, Brockville Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 8,940.
On Brock., W. & Northwest.; Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Brockwayville, Jefferson Co., Pa., 1,898.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Pennsylvania; Pitts., Shawmut & No. (R.R.).
Brocton, Edgar Co., Ill., 558.
—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 1,181.
Brodhead, Green Co., Wis., 1,517.
On Ch., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Brody, Galicia, Austria (1900) 17,360.
Broken Arrow, Tulsa Co., Okla., 1,576.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
Broken Bow, c. h., Custer Co., Neb., 2,260.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia (1900), 24,000.

Bromberg, Posen, Germany (1905) 54,229.
Bromley, Kent, England (1901) 27,354.
Kenton Co., Ky., 819.
Bronson, Branch Co., Mich., 1,020.
On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1,803.
On N. Y. Cent. & H. R. (R.R.).
Brook, Newton Co., Ind., 1,067.
On Chic. & East. Ill. (R.R.).
Brookfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., 1,101.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Cook Co., Ill., 2,186.
On Burl. Route (R.R.)
—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,204.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Linn Co., Mo., 5,749.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Orange Co., Vt., 1,008.
Brookhaven, Lincoln Co., Miss., 5,293.
On Brookhav. & Pearl R.; Illinois Central; Mississippi Central (R.R.).
Brookings, c. h., Brookings Co., S. Dak., 2,971.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Brooklin, Hancock Co., Maine, 936.
Brookline, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 27,792.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 501.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Brooklyn, Wyndham Co., Conn., 1,858.
—Poweshiek Co., Iowa, 1,233.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & P. (R.R.).
—St. Clair Co., Ill., 1,569.
On Wabash (R.R.)
—Jackson Co., Mich., 602.
On L. S. & M. S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Kings Co., N. Y. *See* New York
Brookport, Massac Co., Ill., 1,443.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Brooks, Waldo Co., Maine, 704.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Brookside, Jefferson Co., Ala., 623.
On Southern (R.R.).
Brookston, White Co., Ind., 907.
On Ch., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
Brooksville, c. h., Hernando Co., Fla., 979.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Tampa Northern (R.R.).
c. h., Bracken Co., Ky., 492.
Hancock Co., Maine, 1,170.
Brookville, c. h., Franklin Co., Ind., 2,169.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Noxubee Co., Miss., 850.
Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1,187.
On Dayton & Union; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
c. h., Jefferson Co., Pa., 3,093.
On Pennsylvania; Pitts., Shawmut & North. (R.R.).
Brookwood, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 3,427.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Brown City, Sanilac Co., Mich., 690.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Brownfield, Oxford Co., Maine, 933.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Browning, Linn Co., Mo., 629.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Brownsburg, Hendricks Co., Ind., 676.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.)
Brownstown, c. h., Jackson Co., Ind., 1,492.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
—Cambria Co., Pa., 1,300.
Brownsville, Linn Co., Ore., 919.
On So. Pac. (R.R.).
Fayette Co., Pa., 2,324.
On Monongahela; Pennsylvania; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Haywood Co., Tenn., 2,882.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Cameron Co., Texas, 10,517.
On Rio Grande; St. L., Brownsv. & Mex. (R.R.).
Brown Valley, Traverse Co., Minn., 1,058.
Brownsville, Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,808.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Nemaha Co., Neb., 457.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Jefferson Co., N. Y., 854.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Brownwood, Brown Co., Texas, 6,967.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Broxton, Coffee Co., Ga., 1,040.
On Fitzg. Ocilla & Brox.; Georgia & Florida (R.R.)
Bruchsal, Baden, Germany (1905) 14,931.
Bruges, capital of Prov. of West Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 53,690.
The most medieval in character of any city in Belgium, and possesses many remarkable edifices of the Middle Ages. Among the most interesting of these are the Hôtel de Ville, a fourteenth century Gothic structure; the building known as Les Halls (cloth and meat halls), with its famous belfry containing chimes reputed to be the finest in Europe; the Palais de Justice, containing many statues and portraits; the ancient Hospital of St. John (twelfth century), in which are preserved some of the best works of Memling; the Church of Notre Dame, and the Cathedral of St. Sauveur. The manufactures include lace, textiles, and tobacco, and the industries consist of distilleries, breweries, and shipbuilding yards.
Baldwin of the Iron Arm fortified the place in the ninth century; it was a commercial city with 200,000 inhabitants during the Middle Ages, and a leading emporium of the Hanseatic League from 1240 to 1426. In 1430 Philip the Good established here the Order of the Golden Fleece. After the rebellion of Bruges against Maximilian in the fifteenth century the city began to decline, and is now comparatively deserted.
Brundidge, Pike Co., Ala., 815.
Brunn, capital of Moravia, Austria, (1901) 109,346.
At the base of the Spielberg at the confluence of the Schwarzawa and the Zwittawa. It is overlooked by a citadel famous as the place where Count Silvio Pellico, the author, was imprisoned, and where Colonel Trenck died.
The old fortifications have been leveled into promenades. Among the interesting buildings are the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, built in the fifteenth century; St. James, a Gothic church; the Church of the Minorites, the Church of the Capuchins, the Rathhaus, the new Landhaus, the town hall, the Museum of Industrial Arts, the barracks, and a polytechnic institute.
Brünn dates back to the ninth century, and has stood some famous sieges.
Brunswick, capital of Duchy of Brunswick, Germany (1910) 143,319.
Is very medieval in aspect. Among its old churches may be mentioned the cathedral, which was begun in 1173 by Henry the Lion; the Church of St. Catherine, also begun by Henry, and the Church of St. Magnus. Among the secular buildings are the Altstadt Rathhaus (old town hall), begun in 1250; the famous Gewandhaus (trades hall); and the Ducal Palace, erected in 1831-36.
Brunswick is said to have been fortified by Henry the Lion. It was an important member of the Hanseatic League, but in the seventeenth century the Thirty Years' War caused its decline.
Brunswick, c. h., Glynn Co., Ga., 10,182.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Atlantic Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).

Brunswick, Cumberland Co., Maine, 6,621.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Site of Bowdoin College.
Frederick Co., Md., 3,721.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Chariton Co., Mo., 1,606.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Brusa (or Broussa), Khodavendikyar Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 76,303.
Brussels, capital of Prov. of Brabant, Belgium, (1900) 183,686, with suburbs, 547,362; (1905), with suburbs, 612,401.
The most important city of Belgium, and remarkable for the great number of its ancient buildings and for the beauty of its modern quarter. The municipality has provided Brussels with beautiful parks, squares, and boulevards which make it one of the finest cities in Europe. The ancient walls have been converted into avenues; and inner boulevards, recently constructed, intersect the town in various directions.
The city consists of an upper town, which is the fashionable quarter, and contains the Government buildings, and the lower town, devoted to commerce.
The most noteworthy squares are the Place Royale, with its statue of Godfrey of Bouillon; the Grande Place; the Place des Martyrs, with its monument to those who fell there in the revolution of 1830, and the Place du Congres. Among the ecclesiastical buildings the most prominent are the Gothic Cathedral of St. Gudule, begun in 1220; Notre Dame des Victoires, Notre Dame de Finestère, and St. Jacques sur Caudenberg. The Hôtel de Ville, the most important public building of Brussels, Gothic in style was begun in the fifteenth century and completed in the eighteenth. The royal palace, the Palais de la Nation, the Palais des Académies, the Académie Royale des Lettres, and the Académie Royale de Médecin are good specimens of architecture. The Palais d'Arenberg has a valuable gallery of paintings.
The educational institutions are an academy of medicine, a veterinary school, a military school, a conservatory of music, and an academy of art. The Royal Library has 375,000 volumes, and the Palais des Beaux Arts is devoted mainly to paintings and sculptures.
The lace made at Brussels is considered the finest in the world. Other manufactures are linen, woolen, and cotton goods, gold and silver embroidery, gloves, paper, jewelry, and mathematical and musical instruments. There are also industries of coach-building, cabinet-making, and chemical products.
The hamlet of Bruscelle was known in the seventh century and fortified in the eleventh. It was the scene of fierce struggles, but grew into a thriving and populous city, and became the court residence of the Netherlands and one of the centres of the revolution against Spain. It fell into the hands of the French (1792), was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1815, and remained so until 1830, when the Kingdom of Belgium was founded and Brussels made its capital.
Brussels, Huron Co., East Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,114.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Brux, Bohemia (1900) 21,576.
Bryan, c. h., Williams Co., Ohio, 3,641.
On Cin. North.; Lake Shore & Mich. South. (R.R.).
—Brazos Co., Texas, 4,132.
On Hous. & Texas Cent.; Internat. & Great North. (R.R.).
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical School.
Bryn Mawr, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,700.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Bryn Mawr College for Women.
Brzezany, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 11,443.
Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia, 25,000.
Bucay, Prov. of Abra, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 2,733.
Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich, 1,831.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Botetourt Co., Va., 792.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

Buckeburg, capital of the German Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, (1905) 5,683.
Buckfield, Oxford Co., Maine, 387.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Buckhannon, c. h., Upshur Co., W. Va., 2,225.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Seat of West Virginia Conference Seminary.
Buckingham, Labelle Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,936.
Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,272.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Buckley, Pierce Co., Wash., 1,272.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Bucklin, Linn Co., Mo., 790.
On At., Top. & Santa Fe; Burlington Route (R.R.).
Bucksport, Hancock Co., Maine, 2,216.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Bucyrus, c. h., Crawford Co., Ohio, 8,122.
On Pennsylvania Co.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
Buda, Bureau Co., Ill., 887.
On Burlington Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Budapest, Hungary, capital and second city of Austria-Hungary, (1901) 716,476.
Situated on the Danube River; consists of two cities, Pest (Pesth) on the left bank of the river, and Buda on the right, which were united in 1873 under the official name of Budapest. The two towns are connected by five bridges. Buda is the older town, and is built in a circle around an old fortress, enclosing the royal palace. Pest is a modern town, mostly developed in the nineteenth century, and is one of the finest cities of the Continent. The Franz-Joseph Quai is the fashionable promenade of the city. Under the Andrássy-Ut (street) extends a well-constructed subway.
The principal buildings are the National Art Gallery, formerly the Esterházy Gallery, the palace of the Prince of Coburg, the Redoubte Building, Palais de Justice, and a library of over 200,000 volumes. The Royal Opera House is one of the finest on the Continent.
The National University is one of the best equipped educational establishments in Europe, and has nearly 7,000 students. There is also the Joseph Polytechnic School and a national museum. Numerous chalybeate and sulphur springs are located in Buda. At the end of the Andrássy Boulevard, in Pest, is an artesian well over 3,000 feet deep, with a daily yield of 250,000 gallons.
The most important branch of industry is the production of flour and bran in the model mills which have made Budapest one of the chief milling centres in the world. A noted wine is produced here; there are also Government firearm factories, Government tobacco factories, and shipbuilding yards. The commercial importance of Budapest is very great on account of its railway connections and its advantageous location on the Danube.
Buda was known in the second century as a Roman camp, Aquincum. Pest was first heard of as a thriving German town in the thirteenth century. In the medieval period Buda endured many sieges, and Pest was almost entirely destroyed. Under the Hapsburgs, Buda was a free imperial city until 1848, when it was stormed by the Hungarians, and Pest was made the capital of the revolutionary government. In 1867 Pest became the capital of the Hungarian kingdom.
Budweis, Bohemia, Austria (1900) 39,328.
Buena Vista, c. h., Chaffee Co., Colo., 1,021.
On Colo. & Southern; Colorado Midland; Denv. & Rio Grande (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Ga., 1,016.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—Rockbridge Co., Va., 3,245.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
Buenos Aires, capital of Argentine Republic, South America, (1900) 836,381; estimated (1907) 1,102,155.
Largest and most important city of South America, situated in a plain on the south bank of the La Plata River. The city has an area of 72 square miles. It is the most modern in appearance of any South American city.



BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, AND ENVIRONS

Bucharest (or Bukharest), capital of Rumania, (1902) 281,717; estimated (1908) 300,000.
On both sides of the river Dimbovitza. The two parts of the town are connected by twelve bridges of iron and stone. The fortifications of Bucharest, which have only recently been completed, are very extensive, and include eighteen towers and revolving turrets.
The chief streets of the city are attractive and are lined with fine buildings. Among these are many Greek churches, a royal palace, a national theatre, a palace of justice, and a number of other Government buildings. A university with 2,000 students, the Veterinary Institute, the Rumanian Academy, and numerous museums comprise the educational institutions. Bucharest is of little industrial importance. Its trade, while considerable, is mostly carried on by Germans and Jews. The city is well named Bucuresti, or "city of enjoyment," and is styled by the Rumanians the "Paris of the East."
Buchtel, Athens Co., Ohio, 1,180.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.)

The principal square is the Plaza de la Victoria, surrounded by handsome buildings. Among them are the Government palace, the hall of justice, the cathedral (in the style of the Madeleine in Paris), and the archbishop's palace. There is also the Teatro de la Opera, and about twenty theatres. Palermo Park is a fashionable racecourse.
The National University was founded in 1821, and has 2,700 students. The national library, a museum of natural history, a zoological garden, and an observatory are numbered among the other educational establishments.
The commercial importance of Buenos Aires has not been great, but is improving with the establishment of new docks and harbor, and the use of the Riachuelo Channel. The manufactures of the city give employment to more than 100,000 persons, and include furniture, carriages, machinery, leather, shoes, hats, woven goods, tobacco, and liquors. The exports include cattle products, ostrich feathers, wool, and live stock. Buenos Aires was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, and was named Puerto de Santa Maria de Buenos Aires, after St.



MAP OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

(the Virgin) Mary of the Good Airs, or Winds.

BUER, Westphalia, Germany (1905) 40,291, (commune).

BUFFALO, c. h., Wright Co., Minn., 1,227. On Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.)

—c. h., Dallas Co., Mo., 820.

—c. h., Harper Co., Okla., 282.

—c. h., Johnson Co., Wyo., 1,368.

BUFFALO, c. h., Erie Co., N. Y., second city of the State, (1905) 376,618; (1910) 423,715.

One of the most important commercial ports of the Great Lakes, located at the eastern end of Lake Erie, at the head of the Niagara River. It is on the lines of the Lackawanna, the Erie, the Grand Trunk, the Lake Shore, the Lehigh Valley, the Michigan Central, the New York Central, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Pennsylvania, the Wabash, the West Shore, the Pere Marquette, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and other railroads.

The river is here crossed by the international bridge, completed in 1873 at a cost of $1,500,000; its wharf is 8 miles long. The principal business street is Main Street, and the fashionable residence districts are Delaware and North Streets.

Among the handsome buildings of the city are the United States Government building, the public library, the city and county hall, the State Armory and Arsenal, the Music Hall, the Merchants' Exchange, the Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Historical Society, and the Ellicott Square building which on completion was the largest office building in the world. Important churches are St. Paul's Church (Gothic), Trinity Church, and the synagogue. There is a public park of 442 acres, and a chain of parks and parkways almost encircling the city.

The educational institutions are a State normal school, the University of Buffalo, St. Joseph's and Canisius Colleges (Catholic), the German Martin Luther Seminary (Lutheran), and several academies and high schools. Buffalo is the home of the first charity organization in the United States, founded in 1877; other charitable institutions are numerous. A State insane asylum and the Erie County Penitentiary are also located here.

During many years Buffalo has made more rapid commercial development than any other American city. This is due to the increased facilities for steamship connection with the Great Lakes and with New York. Interstate transportation is effected by means of all of the great eastern railroads and by a belt-line railroad which encircles the city. In 1843 Joseph Dart built the first grain elevator in the world in Buffalo. The city is the great Eastern distributor of Western grain. The live-stock market ranks next to that of Chicago.

The city is also a distributing point for anthracite coal, and the lumber interests are very extensive. In iron and steel manufactures Buffalo is only second to Pittsburg. Other industries are shipbuilding, car-building, oil-refining, distilling, and manufactures of clothing, starch, soap, leather, furniture and tobacco. In 1812 Buffalo was a military post, and was incorporated as a city in 1832.

BUFFALO CENTER, Winnebago Co., Iowa, 753.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

BUFORD, Gwinnett Co., Ga., 1,683.
On Southern (R.R.).

BUGASON, Antique Prov., Panay, P. I. (1903) 11,101.

BUHL, St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,005.
On Great Northern (R.R.)

BULACAN, Bulacan Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 11,589.

BULAN, Sorsogón Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 13,431.

BULMKE, Prussia, Germany, united with Gelsenkirchen (1903).

BULNES, Prov. of Nuble, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,492.

BUNCETON, Cooper Co., Mo., 788.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).

BUNKERHILL, Macoupin Co., Ill., 1,046.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

—Miami Co., Ind., 668.
On Lake Erie & West.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

BUNKIE, Avoyelles Parish, La., 1,765.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

BUNZLAU, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 15,048.

BURAUEN, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., 18,197.

BUREAU, Bureau Co., Ill., 534.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

BURG-AM-IREL, Saxony, Germany (1905) 23,527

BURGDORF (Fr. BERTHUD), Bern Canton, Switzerland (1900) 8,395.

BURGETTSTOWN, Washington Co., Pa., 1,268.
On Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.)

BURGIN, Mercer Co., Ky., 679.
On Cin., N. Orl. & Tex. Pac.; Southern (R.R.)

BURGOS, Burgos Prov., Spain, (1900) 31,413.

BURKE, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 918.
On North. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).

—Caledonia Co., Vt., 1,183.

BURKESVILLE, c. h., Cumberland Co., Ky., 817.

BURKEVILLE, Nottoway Co., Va., 653.
On Norf. & West.; Southern (R.R.).

BURLINGAME, San Mateo Co., Cal., 1,565.
On South. Pac. (R.R.)

—Osage Co., Kans., 1,422.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

BURLINGTON, Hartford Co., Conn., 1,319.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—c. h., Des Moines Co., Iowa, 24,324.
On the Mississippi River, and on the Burlington; the Rock Island; and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroads.
The most prominent buildings are the Young Men's Christian Association building, the court-house, city hall, and opera house. There is also a public library containing 17,000 volumes. The Burlington Institute is one of the most important educational institutions.
The commerce of Burlington is extensive by reason of its railroad and steamboat connections. Its industries are the manufacture of wagons, wheels, furniture, machinery, agricultural implements, etc.

—c. h., Coffey Co., Kans., 2,180.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Mo., K. & Tex. (R.R.)

—c. h., Boone Co., Ky., 172.

Middlesex Co., Mass., 591.

Burlington Co., N. J., 8,336.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—Alamance Co., N. C., 4,808.
On Southern (R.R.).

c. h., Chittenden Co., Vt., (1900) 18,640; (1910) 20,468.
Beautifully located on the east shore of Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Central Vermont Railroads.

Burlington was settled in 1764, organized as a town in 1797, and granted a city charter in 1865.

BURLINGTON, Halton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,119.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

—Skagit Co., Wash., 1,302.
On Great Northern (R.R.)

—Racine Co., Wis., 3,212.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. (R.R.).

BURLINGTON JUNCTION, Nodaway Co., Mo., 942.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).

BURNET, c. h., Burnet Co., Texas, 981.
On Houston & Texas Cent. (R.R.).

BURNHAM, Waldo Co., Maine, 733.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).

BURNLEY, Lancashire, England (1901) 97,043; estimated (1909) 106,267.

BURNS, c. h., Harney Co., Ore., 904.

BURNSIDE, Pulaski Co., Ky., 1,117.
On Cin. New Orl. & Tex. Pac. (R.R.)

—Clearfield Co., Pa., 493.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

BURNSVILLE, c. h., Yancey Co., N. C., 422.

BURRILLVILLE, Providence Co., R. I., 7,878.

BURROAK, Jewell Co., Kans., 1,132.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).

—St. Joseph Co., Mich., 752.
On L. S. & M. S. (R.R.).

BURTON, Harvey Co., Kans., 689.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).

BURSLEM, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 38,766.
On the Trent and Mersey Canal, and since the seventeenth century noted for its manufactures of pottery. The principal buildings are the Wedgwood Memorial Institute, opened in 1870 in honor of Josiah Wedgwood, who was a native of this city; an art school, a library, a museum, and a town hall, erected in 1865.

BURT, Kossuth Co., Iowa, 495.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

BURTON, Geauga Co., Ohio, 650.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Staffordshire, England (1901) 50,386.

BURTSCHEID, Prussia, Germany, united with Aachen (1907)

BURWELL, c. h., Garfield Co., Neb., 915.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

BURY, Lancashire, England (1901) 58,029.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk, England, (1901) 16,255.

BUSHIRE, Farsistan, Persia, 15,000.

BUSHNELL, McDonough Co., Ill., 2,619.
On Burlington Route; Tol., Peoria & West. (R.R.).

BUSSEY, Marion Co., Iowa, 669.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).

BUTLER, c. h., Taylor Co., Ga., 705.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).

—Dekalb Co., Ind., 1,818.
On L. S. & M. So.; Vandalia; Wabash (R.R.)

—c. h., Bates Co., Mo., 2,894.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).

—Morris Co., N. J., 2,265.
On N. Y. S. & West (R.R.)

—Richland Co., Ohio, 730.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

—c. h., Butler Co., Pa., 20,728.
On Balt. & Ohio; Bessemer & Lake Erie; Buf., Roch. & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

BUTTE, c. h., Silverbow Co., Mont., (1900) 30,470; (1910) 39,165.
On a slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the Oregon Short Line, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railroads.
Home of several of the largest gold, silver, and copper mining companies in the United States. The famous Anaconda copper and silver mines are located here. All the industries of the town are connected with the mines, the annual output amounting to $40,000,000.

CADEREYTA MENDEZ, State of Queretaro, Mexico, about 13,304.

CADILLAC, c. h., Wexford Co., Mich., 8,375.
On Ann Arbor; Grand Rapids & Ind. (R.R.).

CADIZ, capital of Prov. of Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 69,382.
On a narrow neck of land on the isle of Leon, and almost surrounded by water. The city is enclosed by high walls, strongly fortified. The harbor is capacious and is divided into two parts, an outer large roadstead and a smaller inner harbor.
Cadiz has some fine squares and promenades. In the centre of the town is a watch-tower, Torre de Vigia, 100 feet high, used as a signal station. There is also an old cathedral, a new cathedral, and the Church of Santa Catalina, containing the last work of Murillo.
The educational institutions include a theological seminary, schools of art and commerce, a number of libraries, a museum, and a fine gallery of Italian and Spanish paintings.
The commercial importance of Cadiz is no longer considerable. Its chief articles of export are sherry wine, olive oil, salt, lead ore, and fruit.
Cadiz is said to be the most ancient town in Europe and to have been founded by the Phenicians about the year 1000 B. C.

CADIZ, c. h., Trigg Co., Ky., 1,005.
On Cadiz (R.R.).

—c. h., Harrison Co., Ohio, 1,971.
On Pitts., C., C., & St. L. (R.R.).

—Prov. of Negros Occidentales, Negros, P. I., (1903) 16,429.

CADOTT, Chippewa Co., Wis., 765.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).

CAEN, capital of Dept. of Calvados, France, (1906) 44,444.
Is noted for its fine specimens of Norman architecture. Among them may be mentioned the Cathedral of St. Etienne, founded by William the Conqueror in 1066; the Church of the Trinity, founded by his wife Matilda, and the Churches of St. Nicholas and St. Pierre. The Prefecture, the Palais de Justice, and the Hôtel de Ville are all handsome buildings, and parts of the castle erected by the Conqueror are still preserved.
The University of Caen was founded by Henry VI of England, and the town contains a public library of 100,000 volumes, a museum, an art gallery, and other educational facilities.
The chief industries are the raising of flowers and manufactures of Angora gloves, lace, cutlery, linen and cotton goods, hosiery, etc. Brewing and shipbuilding are also carried on. Under William the Conqueror, Caen was important as the capital of Normandy. It was taken by the English under Edward III, and again in 1417. The French obtained possession of the city in 1450.

CAGLIARI, Cagliari Prov., Sardinia, Italy, (1901) 53,000.
Seat of university; many convents, remains of Roman amphitheatre and aqueduct; exports grain, cheese, flax, and wine.

CAGUAS, Guayama Dept., Porto Rico, (1910) 10,354.

CAHORS, Dept. of Lot, France, (1909) 11,347.

CAIBARIEN, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, 7,013.

CAINESVILLE, Harrison Co., Mo., 887.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

CAIRO, capital and largest city of Egypt, (1897) 570,062.
Is situated on the right bank of the Nile, and is surrounded by a wall and is separated into different quarters according to the nationality of the inhabitants. The modern portion of Cairo is built in the European style, and has wide streets, electric cars, and fine hotels. The Ezbekieh Garden separates new Cairo from the old.
Cairo is noted for its hundreds of beautiful mosques and magnificent old palaces. The Gami-ibn-Tulum (879) and the Gami Sultan Hassan (1356) are the finest specimens of Arabian architecture, and other noted mosques are that of Mehemet Ali and that of Kait Bey. Southeast of the city is the citadel which encloses the arsenal, mint, public offices, and palace of the Khedive.
Cairo is the chief centre of Mohammedan learning. The most important educational institution is the Mohammedan University. El Hazar, founded in 975 and attended by 9,000 students. It is said to be the oldest university in the world. The Museum of Egyptian Antiquities; the viceregal library, containing 45,000 volumes, and the Arabian Museum are all famous institutions.
Cairo is the great emporium of central African trade, and is connected with other important towns by the Nile and several railways. Among the bridges crossing at this point is the great Nile Bridge, 1,260 feet in length. Old Cairo was founded in 640 by Amru, and was known as El-Fustat. In 973 the Fatimite califs conquered Egypt and built a new city north of El-Fustat, El-Kahirah, the corruption of which is Cairo. The city was enlarged and the citadel built by Saladin in 1176. During the Middle Ages Cairo was the seat of the Sultans and the centre of Mohammedan culture. It was held by the French from 1798 to 1801, and then passed to Mehemet Ali.
Many interesting monuments of former greatness still survive, such as the Pyramids of Ghizeh, the tombs of the Mamelukes, and the obelisk of the Heliopolis.

CAIRO, c. h., Grady Co., Ga., 1,505.
On Atl. Coast Line; Pelham & Havana (R.R.).

—c. h., Alexander Co., Ill., 14,548.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central; Mobile & Ohio; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis S. W. (R.R.).

—Ritchie Co., W. Va., 668.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cairo & Kanawha (R.R.).

CAJAMARCA, Dept. of Cajamarca, Peru, 12,000.

CALABANGA, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 6,340.

CALAIS, Dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, (1906) 66,227.
Historic town, fortified, and possesses an important embarkation port; manufactures tulles and bobinet.

—Washington Co., Maine, 6,116.
On Wash. County (R.R.).
Head of navigation; shipbuilding and lumber traffic are the chief resources; the Calais Academy is located here.

—Washington Co., Vt., 1,042.

CALAPE, Bohol Prov., Bohol, P. I. (1903) 13,354.

CALASIAO, Luzon, P. I., 16,539.

CALATAYUD, Saragossa, Spain (1900) 11,526

CALBAYOG, Prov. of Samar, Samar, P. I., (1903) 15,895.

CALBUCO, Prov. of Llanquihue, Chile, estimated (1904) 1,310.

CALCUTTA, capital of Prov. of Bengal, British India, (1901) 847,796; with suburbs, 1,026,987
The largest city of India. Calcutta is the headquarters of the Governor-General of India, and the seat of the Indian Government and of the courts of justice. It is [illegible] an arm of the Ganges, and is the seat of immense river trade, and, until surpassed by Bombay in very recent times, was the chief commercial centre of India. The port is deep enough to admit large steamers. A system of underground drainage and excellent water supply have done much for the sanitary condition of the city.
The European quarter is called the "City of Palaces," from the number of fine edifices adorning the Strand. The most interesting of these are the Government offices, the mint and the custom-house. The Bishop's College, schools of mining and engineering, an Indian museum, and a botanical garden may be noted as the leading educational establishments. Calcutta is also the seat of the Bengal branch of the Asiatic Society and other learned societies. Near the river lies Fort William, the largest fortress in India. The native portion of the town is mostly built of mud or bamboo, and is called "Black Town."
One-third of the whole trade of India passes through Calcutta, and the exports are greater than the imports. The former consist of opium, rice, indigo, cotton, tea, coffee, hides, linseed, castor oil, etc. The chief imports are linen, silks, hardware and salt. There are many native manufactures.
Calcutta was founded in 1688, by the location of factories on the site, by the East India Company, and fortified in 1700 by King William, receiving his name. Later it was called Calcutta from one of the villages comprising it. In 1756, 146 men were cast into the famous "Black Hole" of Calcutta, only 23 surviving.

CALDWELL, c. h., Canyon Co., Idaho, 3,543.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).

—Sumner Co., Kans., 2,205.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., R. I. & Pac.; Kansas Southwest. (R.R.).

—Essex Co., N. J., 2,236.
On Erie (R.R.).

—c. h., Noble Co., Ohio, 1,430.
On Ohio River & West.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—c. h., Burleson Co., Texas, 1,476.
On G. C. & S. Fe (R.R.).



CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN, CAPE COLONY, SOUTH AFRICA

The city is built around a central square, near which are the United States custom-house and post-office, the court-house, the Young Men's Christian Association building, and the city hall. Other notable edifices are the Masonic Temple, the Fletcher Free Library, the Howard Opera House, the Catholic Cathedral, and St. Paul's Church. The University of Vermont, founded in 1791, is located here, and has in connection with it the Billings Library, containing 70,000 volumes. Other schools are St. Patrick's Academy and St. Mary's Academy.
The harbor is rendered safe by means of an artificial breakwater; the city has good lake connections with the leading ports.

Butte was incorporated in 1879 and made a county seat in 1888.

BUXTON, York Co., Maine, 1,675.

—Derbyshire, England (1901) 10,181

BYESVILLE, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 3,156.
On Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).

CABATUAN, Iloilo Prov., Panay, P. I. (1903) 16,497.

CABLE, Mercer Co., Ill., 360.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.)

CABO ROJO, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,744.

CABRA, Cordova, Spain (1903) 13,127.

CABUL, capital of Afghanistan, (1900) 60,000.

CACERES, Caceres Prov., Spain (1900) 16,933.

CADDO, Bryan Co., Okla., 1,143.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.)

CALEDONIA, Kent Co., Mich., 422.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Houston Co., Minn., 1,372.
On C., M., & St. P. (R.R.).
—Livingston Co., N. Y., 1,299.
On Erie; Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & H. River (R.R.).
—Marion Co., Ohio, 562.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Erie (R.R.).
CALERA, Shelby Co., Ala., 754.
On Louisv. & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
CALGARY, Alberta, Canada (1906) 11,967.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
CALHOUN, c. h., Gordon Co., Ga., 1,652.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Western & Atlantic (R.R.).
—c. h., McLean Co., Ky., 742.
—Henry Co., Mo., 684.
On Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
CALICUT, capital of Malabar, Dist. of Madras, India (1901) 75,510.
CALIFORNIA, c. h., Moniteau Co., Mo., 2,154.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Pa., 2,230.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CALISTOGA, Napa Co., Cal., 751.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
CALIVO, Capiz Dept., Panay, P. I. (1903) 14,574.
CALLAO, Dept. of Callao, Peru, 48,118.
CALMAR, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, 849.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
CALOOBON, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,783.
CALTAGIRONE, Sicily (1901) 44,879.
CALTANISSETTA, Prov. of Caltanissetta, Italy, (1901) 29,504, commune 43,303.
CALUMPIT, Bulacan Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 13,897.
CALVERT, Robertson Co., Texas, 2,579.
On Houston & Tex. Cent.; Internat. & Great North. (R.R.).
CALVINIA, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 5,830.
CAMAGUEY (Puerto Principe), Puerto Principe Prov., Cuba (1907) 29,616.
CAMAJUANI, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, 5,082.
CAMALIG, Albay Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 14,153.
CAMANCHE, Clinton Co., Iowa, 629.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Daven., Rock Isl. & N. W.; Iowa & Illinois (El.); Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CAMAS, Clarke Co., Wash., 1,125.
On Gt. North.; Spok. Port. & Seat. (R.R.)
CAMBAY (or KAMBAY), capital of Prov. of Cambay, British India, 35,000.
Famous for stone-cutting, especially carnelian stones.

CAMBRAI, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 24,704.
Fortified town, has long been famous for its manufacture of linen fabrics called cambric. Many of its fine buildings have been destroyed, but a cathedral, containing the remains of Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambrai, still survives. Cambrai was an important place under the Romans, and was fortified by Charlemagne. In 1508 the League of Cambrai, which was a powerful coalition of several States against Venice, was formed here, and in 1529 the peace between Francis I and Charles V, known as the "Ladies' Peace," was concluded at Cambrai.

CAMBRIA, Columbia Co., Wis., 657.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
CAMBRIDGE, Cambridgeshire, England, (1901) 38,393; with suburbs, 47,731.
Seat of Cambridge University. While less picturesque than Oxford, Cambridge possesses a great beauty in its college buildings and its lawns and gardens, traversed by the river Cam. Some notable buildings of Cambridge are St. Mary's, Trinity, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Clement's churches, the town hall, and a house of industry founded by Hobson (referred to in the expression "Hobson's choice"). The chief interest in the town centres in Cambridge University, founded in the Middle Ages, and consisting of 17 colleges. Among these are Peterhouse (1424), Pembroke (1347), Corpus Christi (1352), King's (1440), and Trinity, St. John's, Magdalene, Caius, Jesus, and Christ's. The university library contains 450,000 volumes, and the students numbered, in 1902, 2,878. Girton and Newnham are associated colleges for women. Cambridge is a very ancient town, and was probably the Camboritum of the Romans. The Saxons called it Grenebridge. In 870 it was ravaged by the Danes, and a castle was built here by William the Conqueror. In 1200 King John granted the town a charter.

CAMBRIDGE, c. h., Henry Co., Ill., 1,272.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Story Co., Iowa, 696.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Ft. D., Des M. & So.; St. P. & Des Moines (R.R.).
—c. h., Dorchester Co., Md., 6,407.
On Phila., B. & W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Middlesex Co., Mass., (1900) 91,886; (1910) 104,839.
On Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Is on the Charles River opposite Boston, with which it is connected by several bridges. It comprises Old Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University; North Cambridge, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Mount Auburn. The streets are broad and shaded with elms, and there are many places of historical and literary interest, among these the Craigie House and Elmwood, the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, and Mount Auburn Cemetery, containing the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Motley, Agassiz, Holmes, and other noted men.
The principal feature of Cambridge is Harvard University, the oldest college in the United States, which includes, besides regular collegiate faculties, Bussey Institution (agriculture), the Peabody Museum, and the Agassiz Museum. The number of students is about 5,000. Radcliffe College, or Harvard Annex for Women, is closely identified with the university.
Among the industrial establishments are foundries, machine shops, and extensive manufactories. The Riverside, Athenæum, and University Presses are well-known printing establishments, and the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America, was published in Cambridge in 1640.
Cambridge was settled in 1630 by Governor Winthrop under the name of Newtowne. In 1636 Harvard College was founded at Newtowne, and in 1638 Newtowne became Cambridge.
—c. h., Isanti Co., Minn., 900.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
—Furnas Co., Neb., 1,029.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Washington Co., N. Y., 1,528.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
—c. h., Guernsey Co., Ohio, 11,327.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Lamoille Co., Vt., 595.
On Cent. Vt. (R.R.).
CAMBRIDGE CITY, Wayne Co., Ind., 2,237.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ft. Wayne, Cin. & L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Crawford Co., Pa., 1,514.
On Erie; E. E. & Cam. Springs (El.) (R.R.).
CAMDEN, c. h., Wilcox Co., Ala., 648.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Ouachita Co., Ark., 3,995.
On St. L., I. M. & S.; St. Louis S. W. (R.R.).
CAMDEN, Kent Co., Del., 553.
—Knox Co., Maine, 3,015.
—c. h., Camden Co., N. J., (1905) 83,363; (1910) 94,538.
Port of entry, is situated on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, and is the terminus of several important railroads—the Atlantic City, and the West Jersey and Seashore, a division of the Pennsylvania system. Camden is important as a shipping and manufacturing point, has large market gardens, abattoirs, and shipbuilding docks. The chief manufactures are machinery, foundry products, textiles, oil-cloth, lumber, chemicals, boots, shoes, etc. It has the two largest pen factories in the world, and the second largest shipbuilding plant in the United States, where several battleships have been built.
Camden is the seat of the New Jersey Orphanage. Camden was chartered as a city in 1828.
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 2,170.
On Lehigh Val.; N. Y. C. & H. River (R.R.)
CAMDEN, Preble Co., Ohio, 890.
On Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
—c. h., Kershaw Co., S. C., 3,569.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
CAMERON, Clinton Co., Mo., 2,980.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Milan Co., Texas, 3,263.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; San Ant. & Aran. P. (R.R.).
—Marshall Co., W. Va., 1,660.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
CAMILING, Tarlac Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 25,243.
CAMILLA, c. h., Mitchell Co., Ga., 1,827.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
CAMILLUS, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 763.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
CAMPBELL, Dunklin Co., Mo., 1,781.
On Frisco Lines; St. L. Kennett & S. E.; St. Louis So. W. (R.R.).
CAMPBELLFORD, Northumberland Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,485.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CAMPBELLSBURG, Washington Co., Ind., 666.
On Chicago, Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
CAMPBELLSVILLE, c. h., Taylor Co., Ky., 1,206.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
CAMPECHE, capital of Campeche State, Mexico (1901) 17,109.
On United Railroads of Yucatan.
CAMPECHUELA, Prov. of Santiago, Cuba, (1899) 3,254.
CAMP HILL, Tallapoosa Co., Ala., 896.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
CAMPINAS, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 12,000.
CAMPOBASSO, Campobasso Prov., Italy (1901) 15,046.
CAMPOS, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 78,036.
CAMP POINT, Adams Co., Ill., 1,148.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).
CAMPTON, Grafton Co., N. H., 845.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
CANAAN, Litchfield Co., Conn., 702.
On Central New Eng.; N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Maine, 874.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,408.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Essex Co., Vt., 934.
CANADIAN, Pittsburg Co., Okla., 481.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
—c. h., Hemphill Co., Texas, 1,648.
On So. Kansas of Texas (R.R.).
CANAJOHARIE, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 2,273.
On West Shore (R.R.).
CANAL DOVER, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 6,621.
On Baltimore & Ohio; No. O. Tr. & L. Co. (El.); Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CANAL FULTON, Stark Co., Ohio, 978.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CANAL WINCHESTER, Franklin Co., Ohio, 740.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).
CANANDAIGUA, c. h., Ontario Co., N. Y., 7,217.
On N. Y. Cent. & H. R.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CANANOQUE, Leeds Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,526.
CANASERAGA, Alleganv Co., N. Y., 754.
On Erie; Pitts., Shawmut & N. (R.R.).
CANASTOTA, Madison Co., N. Y., 3,247.
On Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; West Shore (R.R.).
CANBY, Yellow Medicine Co., Minn., 1,528.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CANDIA, Rockingham Co., N. H., 993.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
CANDIJAY, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 6,522.
CANDO, c. h., Towner Co., N. Dak., 1,332.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
CANDON, Ilocos Sur Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 18,828.
CANETE, Prov. of Arauco, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,842.
CANEY, Montgomery Co., Kans., 3,597.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
CANFIELD, Mahoning Co., Ohio, 685.
On Erie (R.R.).
CANISTEO, Steuben Co., N. Y., 2,259.
On Erie; N. Y. & Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CANNELTON, c. h., Perry Co., Ind., 2,130.
On Southern (R.R.).
CANNES, Dept. of Alpes-Maritimes, France (1906) 28,798.
CANNINGTON, Ontario Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,058.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CANNON FALLS, Goodhue Co., Minn., 1,385.
On Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)
CANNSTADT, Würtemberg, Germany, united with Stuttgart (1907).
CANON CITY, c. h., Fremont Co., Colo., 5,162.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Denver & Rio Grande; Florence & Crip. Ck. (R.R.).
CANONSBURG, Washington Co., Pa., 3,891.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
CANOSA, Bari Prov., Apulia, Italy, (1901) 23,869.
CANTERBURY, Kent, England, (1901) 24,809.
Is the ecclesiastical metropolis of England. The chief object of interest of the town is the famous Canterbury Cathedral, erected between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries on the site of the first Christian Church built in England. It is of Gothic architecture, according to the style of different centuries, is 545 feet long and 156 feet across the transept. Here is the chapel of the Holy Trinity where is the shrine of Thomas à Becket placed on the spot of his martyrdom. There are many interesting monuments, cloisters, a chapter house, a deanery, and libraries connected with the cathedral. Canterbury has a number of other ancient churches, St. Martin's, St. Dunstan's, and St. Augustine's. King's School was remodeled by Henry VIII, and the old Chequers Inn contains what is left of the Inn of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."
Canterbury was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cantevaroburgh (burg of the men of Kent). After the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket it became a place of importance for pilgrimages.
CANTERBURY, Windham Co., Conn., 868.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
CANTON, capital of Prov. of Kwang-tung, China, (1906) 900,000.
Is the greatest commercial city of China and is located on the Pearl River (Chu Kiang), about 80 miles from its debouchment into the China Sea. Canton is surrounded by a brick wall entered by 120 gates, and is subdivided by another wall into an old and a new town. In the old town are the residences of the officials, the examining halls, the mint, a Mohammedan mosque, and also a pagoda of ancient date. There is a French cathedral, a hospital, and a foundling asylum.
On the northern side and on some islands are placed strong fortifications, while opposite the city is the island of Ho-nan, which has an interesting Buddhist temple.
The commercial importance of Canton was greatly reduced by the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, which opened four other ports to British trade. Silk manufacture is an important industry, while cotton goods, embroideries, paper, and porcelain are also manufactured. The foreign trade is mostly carried on by the English. The chief exports are tea, silk, matting, palm-leaf fans, sugar, chinaware, preserves, and fireworks.
Canton is supposed to be the oldest town in China.
CANTON, Hartford Co., Conn., 2,732.
On Cent. New Eng. (R.R.)
—c. h., Cherokee Co., Ga., 2,002.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., Ill., 10,453.
On Burl. Route; Tol., Peoria & West. (R.R.)
—Oxford Co., Maine, 1,013.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Norfolk Co., Mass., 4,797.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
CANTON, c. h., Madison Co., Miss., 3,929.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Lewis Co., Mo., 2,218.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 2,701.
On N. Y. C. & H. L. R. (R.R.).
—Hayward Co., N. C., 1,393.
On Southern (R.R.)
—c. h., Stark Co., Ohio, (1910) 50,217.
On Baltimore & Ohio; No. O. T. & L. Co. (El.); Pennsylvania; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—Bradford Co., Pa., 1,637.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Lincoln Co., S. Dak., 2,103.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
CANYON, c. h., Randall Co., Texas, 1,400.
CANYON CITY, c. h., Grant Co., Ore., 364.
CAPAC, St. Clair Co., Mich., 761.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CAPANNORI, Prov. of Lucca, Tuscany, Italy, (1901) 48,217, (commune).



CARACAS, THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA, LOOKING ACROSS THE VALLEY FROM ONE OF THE PARKS

Six miles behind the mountains in the background, and four thousand feet lower down, is La Guaira, the capital's port, and the Caribbean. Although within ten degrees of the equator, its high elevation gives it a climate of a perpetual tropical spring

CAPE CHARLES, Northampton Co., Va., 1,948.
On N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk (R.R.).
CAPE COAST CASTLE, Gold Coast, West Africa (1901) 28,948.
CAPE ELIZABETH, Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,857.
CAPE GIRARDEAU, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., 8,475.
On Ches., Perryv. & Ste. G.; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, estimated (1908) 30,000.
CAPE MAY, Cape May Co., N. J., 2,477.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CAPE TOWN, capital of Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 120,475; with suburbs, 169,641.
Is situated 30 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a modern town, and possesses a government house, a museum, library, Roman Catholic cathedral, several Mohammedan mosques, the South African College, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope.
The entrance to the harbor is protected by a military castle, and has been improved by a breakwater 4,000 feet in length. The commerce of Cape Town is important, and the city is the terminus of several railways.
Cape Town was founded in 1652 by the Dutch, and was in their possession until 1806, when it was taken by the English. It lies at the foot of a vast flat-topped elevation, known as Table Mountain, 3,816 feet high.
CAPE VINCENT, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,155.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
CAPIZ, Panay, P. I., 18,525.
CAPODISTRIA, Istria, Austria, (1900) 8,230.
CAPRON, Boone Co., Ill., 562.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CAPUA, Prov. of Caserta, Italy, (1901) 14,285.
Was built in 855 from the ruins of ancient Capua by the Lombards, and fortified by Vauban. It was of great importance as a defense to the kingdom of Naples. The cathedral, the Church of the Annunziata, and the Museo Campano are interesting buildings.
Ancient Capua ranked in wealth and importance with Rome and Carthage.
CARACAS, capital of Federal Dist. and of Venezuela, (1891) 72,429.
Is situated 6 miles north of its port of La Guaira, at an elevation of 4,017 feet.
It has many noteworthy edifices and institutions, among them a cathedral, university, public library, Government buildings, museum of fine arts, and military school.
The city has no important industries, but is an export centre of cacao, coffee, and tobacco.
CARAMOAN, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,039.
CARAPEGUA, Paraguay, 13,000.
CARAVACA, Murcia Prov., Spain (1900) 15,846.
CARBERRY, Portage la Prairie Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,111.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
CARBON, Carbon Co., Wyo., 117.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
CARBONDALE, Jackson Co., Ill., 5,411.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—Osage Co., Kan., 461.
On A., T. & S. F. (R.R.).
—Lackawanna Co., Pa., 17,040.
On Delaware & Hudson; Erie; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
CARBON HILL, Walker Co., Ala., 1,627.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Grundy Co., Ill., 820.
On Elg., Jol. & E. (R.R.).
CARCAJENTE, Valencia, Spain (1900) 12,262.
CARCAR, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 31,895.

CARCASSONNE, Dept. of Aude, France (1906) 28,719.
CÁRDENAS, Matanzas Prov., Cuba (1907) 28,576.
CARDIFF, Jefferson Co., Ala., 426.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Livingston Co., Ill., 1,031.
On Chic. Ind. & South.; Wabash (R.R.)
—Glamorganshire, Wales (1901) 164,420; estimated (1909) 195,303.
Seat of the University College of South Wales; greatest shipping point for coal in the world.
CARDINAL, Grenville Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,378.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CARDINGTON, Morrow Co., Ohio, 1,349.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
CARDSTON, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,001.
On Alberta Ry. & Irrig. Co. (R.R.).
CARDWELL, Dunklin Co., Mo., 874.
On Paragould & Mem.; Paragould S. E. (R.R.).
CAREY, Wyandot Co., Ohio, 2,225.
On Cl., C., Ch., & St. L.; Hocking Valley; Northern Ohio (R.R.).
CARIBOU, Aroostook Co., Maine, 4,377.
On Bangor & Aroostook; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
CARIGARA, Leyte, P. I., 16,382.
CARLETON PLACE, Lanark Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,059.
CARLINVILLE, c. h., Macoupin Co., Ill., 3,616.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
CARLISLE, Cumberland, England, (1901) 45,478.
Is a great railroad centre, and stands at the confluence of three rivers.
Its most celebrated edifice is a cathedral founded by William Rufus. The greater part of this cathedral was destroyed in 1292, but the east window of the choir is considered the finest in England. An old castle, founded in 1092, in which Mary Queen of Scots was once imprisoned, is still preserved, and now used as an armory.
Carlisle was a Roman town by the name of Luguvallum, later the British Caerluel, whence Carlisle.
CARLISLE, Sullivan Co., Ind., 850.
On Ev. & Terre H. (R.R.).
—Warren Co., Iowa, 592.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Nicholas Co., Ky., 1,293.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 551.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Cumberland Co., Pa., 10,303.
On Cumb. Val.; Gettys. & Harrisb. (R.R.).
CARL JUNCTION, Jasper Co., Mo., 1,115.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
CARLSBAD (or KARLSBAD), Bohemia, Austria-Hungary (1900) 14,637.
Most celebrated watering-place in Europe; famous mineral springs, and waters exported in great quantities.
It is situated on the Tepl River. Its widely celebrated hot mineral springs bring hosts of visitors from all parts of the world. The chief manufactures are jewelry, porcelain, and various ornamental articles, likely to find ready sale among tourists. The town is well built, and offers good accommodation for its guests. The temperature of the hot springs varies from 117° to 167° F. The daily flow of the springs of Carlsbad is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons. The principal ingredient in the water is sulphate of soda. The whole town of Carlsbad appears to stand on a vast caldron of boiling water, which is kept from bursting only by the safety-valves the springs provide. Its foundation is ascribed to the Emperor Charles IV in 1347. It was made a free town by Joseph I.
CARLSBAD, c. h., Eddy Co., N. Mex., 1,736.
On Eastern of New Mex. (R.R.).
CARLSRUHE, capital of Grand Duchy of Baden, 133,953.
CARLSTADT, Bergen Co., N. J., 3,807.
On N. J. & N. Y. (R.R.).
CARLTON, c. h., Carlton Co., Minn., 597.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
CARLYLE, c. h., Clinton Co., Ill., 1,982.
On B. & O. Southwest. (R.R.).
CARMAN, Macdonald Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,530.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pacific; Great Northern (R.R.).
CARMARTHEN, Carmarthenshire, Wales (1901) 10,025.
CARMEL, Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,050.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
CARMI, c. h., White Co., Ill., 2,833.
On C., C., C. & St. L.; Louisville & Nashv. (R.R.).
CARNEGIE, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 10,009.
On Pitts., Char. & Yough.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wabash, Pitts. Term. (R.R.).
CARNESVILLE, c. h., Franklin Co., Ga., 322.
CARO, c. h., Tuscola Co., Mich., 2,272.
On Michigan Cent. (R.R.).
CAROLEEN, Rutherford Co., N. C., 1,892.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
CAROLINA, Dept. of Bayamon, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,177.
CAROUGE, Geneva Canton, Switzerland, (1900) 7,421.
CARPENTERSVILLE, Kane Co., Ill., 1,128.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CARPI, Prov. of Modena, Italy, (1901) 7,296.
CARRABELLE, Franklin Co., Fla., 900.
On Georgia, Florida & Ala. (R.R.).
CARRARA, Prov. of Massa-e-Carrara, Italy, (1901) 18,126.
Famous for marble quarries and cutting and polishing of marble; academy of sculpture.
CARRICK, Allegheny Co., Pa., 6,117.
CARRICKFERGUS, County Antrim, Ireland, 9,000.
CARRIER MILLS, Saline Co., Ill., 1,558.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
CARRINGTON, Foster Co., N. Dak., 1,217.
On M., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M.; No. Pac. (R.R.)
CARRIZO SPRINGS, c. h., Dimmit Co., Texas, 200.
CARROLL, c. h., Carroll Co., Iowa, 3,546.
On Chicago Great Western; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
CARROLLTON, c. h., Pickens Co., Ala., 444.
On Alabama, Tenn. & No. (R.R.).
—c. h., Carroll Co., Ga., 3,297.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Greene Co., Ill., 2,323.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
—c. h., Carroll Co., Ky., 1,906.
On Carrollton & Worthv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Carroll Co., Miss., 608.
On Southern in Miss. (R.R.).
—c. h., Carroll Co., Mo., 3,452.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Burl. R.; Wabash (R.R.)
—c. h., Carroll Co., Ohio, 1,730.
On Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
CARROLLTOWN, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,348.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
CARSON, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, 640.
On Burl. Route; Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
CARSON CITY, Montcalm Co., Mich., 868.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Ormsby Co., Nev., (1900) 2,100; (1910) 2,466.
State capital. Is noted for its fine scenery, and is on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, 15 miles southwest of Virginia City, 3 miles west of Carson River, and 12 miles northeast of Lake Tahoe; situated in a plain surrounded by rugged mountains, some of them snow-capped during the entire year. It contains the Capitol, Federal Building, a United States mint, a State prison (in the quarries of which fossil footprints of gigantic animals have been found), and Government Indian school.
Some gold and silver are found in the vicinity, as well as valuable hot springs. Carson City is mainly engaged in mining, lumbering, and agriculture. It was founded in 1858.
CARTAGENA, Murcia, Spain (1900) 99,871.
—Capital of Bolivar, Colombia, 14,000.
CARTERSVILLE, c. h., Bartow Co., Ga., 4,067.
On L. C.; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)
CARTERVILLE, Williamson Co., Ill., 2,971.
On Illinois Cent.; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Jasper Co., Mo., 4,539
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
CARTHAGE, c. h., Hancock Co., Ill., 2,373.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).
—Rush Co., Ind., 873.
On Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jasper Co., Mo., 9,483.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific; St. L., Iron Mt. & South. (R.R.).
—c. h., Leake Co., Miss., 315.
—Jefferson Co., N. Y., 3,563.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—c. h., Moore Co., N. C., 863.
On Aberdeen & Asheb.; Randolph & Cumb. (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 3,618.
On Cin. Ham. & Day.; Cincinnati North.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
—c. h., Smith Co., Tenn., 904.
On Tennessee Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Panola Co., Texas, 1,500.
On Texas & Gulf (R.R.).
CARUPANO, Bermudez, Venezuela, 13,000.
CARUTHERSVILLE, c. h., Pemiscot Co., Mo., 3,655.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
CARVER, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,410.
CASA BLANCA, Prov. of Schavich, Morocco, 8,500.
CASALE, Prov. of Alessandria, Italy (1901) 16,440, commune 31,370.
CASCADE, Dubuque Co., Iowa, 1,268.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
CASCO, Cumberland Co., Maine, 688.
CASERTA, capital of Prov. of Caserta, Italy, (1901) 32,709 (commune).
CASEVILLE, Huron Co., Mich., 442.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CASEY, Clark Co., Ill., 2,157.
On C., H. & D.; Vandalia (R.R.)
—c. h., Guthrie Co., Iowa, 629.
On Chic., Rock Island & Pac. (R.R.).
CASHMERE (or SRINAGUGUR), one of the capitals of Cashmere, India, (1901) 122,618.
CASHTON, Monroe Co., Wis., 568.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
CASPER, c. h., Natrona Co., Wyo., 2,639.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CASS CITY, Tuscola Co., Mich., 1,126.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CASS LAKE, Cass Co., Minn., 2,011.
On Great North. (R.R.)
CASSEL, capital of Duchy of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, Germany, (1910) 153,878.
Consists of the Altstadt, or old town, the Oberneustadt, the Hohenzollern quarter, and Welheiden.
Cassel is one of the handsomest towns in Germany, and has fine squares and streets. The principal one of these is the Königstrasse, at the lower end of which is a circular place remarkable for its sixfold echo. The former electoral palace (1769), the Fredericianum Museum, built by Frederick II, and the new Picture Gallery contain fine specimens of painting and sculpture. In the Fredericianum is a library of 180,000 volumes, of which the Grimm brothers (of fairy-tale fame) were librarians for many years. Most of the churches of Cassel are Protestant.
Near Cassel, on the slopes of the Habichtswald, is the famous castle of Wilhelmshöhe, in which Napoleon III was confined after the fall of Sedan.
Cassel dates from the year 913, when it was Chassala. It became a Prussian possession in 1866.
CASSELTON, c. h., Cass Co., N. Dak., 1,553.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
CASSOPOLIS, c. h., Cass Co., Mich., 1,358.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
CASSVILLE, c. h., Barry Co., Mo., 781.
On Cassville & Western (R.R.).
—Grant Co., Wis., 890.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
CASTELLAMMARE DEL GOLFO, Prov. of Tropani, Sicily (1901) 19,957.
CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA, Prov. of Naples, Italy, (1901) 29,809.
CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA, Castellon Prov., Spain (1900) 29,904.
CASTILE, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1,040.
On Erie (R.R.).
CASTINE, Hancock Co., Maine, 933.
CASTLE DALE, c. h., Emery Co., Utah, 693.
CASTLE HILL, Aroostook Co., Maine, 532.
CASTLEMAINE, Victoria, Australia (1900) 5,100.
CASTLEROCK, Cowlitz Co., Wash., 908.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Washington (R.R.)
CASTLETON, Derbyshire, England, (1891) 2,013.
In the wildest part of the Peak. Here stands the Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, son of the Conqueror. See Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." In the neighborhood is the Devil's Cave, consisting of a series of subterranean chambers.
—Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1,396.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
—Rutland Co., Vt., 2,089.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
CASTLETOWN, Isle of Man, 2,160.
CASTLEWOOD, c. h., Hamlin Co., S. Dak., 594.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CASTRES, Dept. of Tarn, France (1901) 22,671.
CASTRO, Dept. of Chiloe, Chile, estimated (1904) 23,474.
CASTRO DEL RIO, Prov. of Cordova, Spain, (1900) 11,821.
CASTROGIOVANNI, Prov. of Caltanissetta, Sicily, (1901) 25,826.
Is chiefly celebrated for its old feudal citadels, one of which, La Rocca, was repaired by King Manfred. The cathedral, founded in 1307, a castle built by Frederick II of Aragon, a public library, and a museum are other interesting buildings.
Castrogiovanni was the *Enna inexpugnabilis* of Livy, and supposed to be the birthplace of Ceres and associated with the abduction of Proserpine.
CASTUA, Croatia, Austria, 17,988.
CATANIA, capital of Prov. of Catania, Sicily, (1901) 149,295 (commune).
Is situated at the foot of Mt. Etna. The town is very handsome in appearance, and has many fine buildings. The cathedral, dating from 1091; the Church of San Nicolo, formerly a Benedictine monastery and containing a famous organ; the Church of Santa Maria Rotunda, an ancient Roman structure, are interesting religious edifices. In front of the cathedral is a statue of an elephant, made of lava, bearing an Egyptian obelisk. The Garden of Bellini, a native of Catania, and the remains of an ancient Roman theatre are among the most attractive places of the town. There is also a library of 20,000 volumes, and an observatory on Mt. Etna.
The surrounding country, sometimes called the "granary of Sicily," is very fertile, and produces grain, hemp, flax, silk, fruit, wine, and oil. There are also sulphur and salt mines. The fisheries are extensive. Catania was founded by the Greeks about 729 B. C., and was one of the first Sicilian towns to come under Roman rulership. It was then an important town, and many remains of Roman civilization are now preserved. No other city has suffered so frequently from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.
CATANZARO, Catanzaro Prov., Italy, (1901) about 22,000.
CATASAUQUA, Lehigh Co., Pa., 5,250.
On C. of N. J.; Lehigh Val.; P. & R. (R.R.)
CATAWISSA, Columbia Co., Pa., 1,930.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
CATLETTSBURG, c. h., Boyd Co., Ky., 3,520.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
CATLIN, Vermilion Co., Ill., 952.
On Wabash (R.R.).
CATSKILL, c. h., Greene Co., N. Y., (1910) 5,296.
On West Shore (R.R.).
CATTARAUGUS, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 1,165.
On Erie (R.R.).
CAUQUENES, Maule Prov., Chile, estimated (1904) 10,216.
CAVA, Prov. of Salerno, Italy, (1901) 5,263.
CAVALIER, Pembina Co., N. Dak., 652.
On Great North. (R.R.).
CAVANCALAN, Negros Occidental Prov., Negros, P. I., (1903) 12,671.
CAVE CITY, Barren Co., Ky., 645.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
CAVENDISH, Windsor Co., Vt., 1,208.
On Rutland (R.R.).
CAVITE, Cavite Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 4,494.
CAWKER CITY, Mitchell Co., Kans., 870.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
CAWNPORE (or CAWNPUR), capital of Dist. of Cawnpore, British India, (1901) 197,170.
Is situated on the Ganges, at the junction of the Juma. Since 1888 it has been one of the principal railway centres of India. It has an active trade, due to its commercial facilities. Its manufactures include leather goods and cotton and jewelry.
Cawnpore has belonged to the English since 1801, and is noted as the scene of the massacre of the European residents during the Sepoy rebellion in 1857. A memorial garden and monument commemorate the event.
CAYENNE, capital of French Guiana (1901) 12,612.
CAYEY, Dept. of Guayama, Porto Rico, (1899) 3,763.
CAYUGA, Vermilion Co., Ind., 911.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
CAZEOVIA, Madison Co., N. Y., 1,861.
On Lehigh Valley; West Shore (R.R.).
CEARA, State of Ceara, Brazil, 33,000.
Since 1823 called Fortaleza; seaport; export trade in rubber, sugar, coffee, drugs, etc.
CEBU, Cebu, P. I. (1903) 31,079.
CEDAR, Iron Co., Utah, 1,705.
On Den. & Rio Grande (K.R.)
CEDARBURG, Ozaukee Co., Wis., 1,777.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)
CEDAR FALLS, Blackhawk Co., Iowa, 5,012.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central; Waterloo, C. F. & N. (R.R.).
CEDAR KEYS, Levy Co., Fla., 864.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn Co., Iowa, (1910) 32,811.
Is located on Cedar Rapids, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Illinois Central, and the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railroads.
The city has extensive pork-packing industries and breweries. The manufactures include those of machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, cereal foods, furniture, clothing, canned goods, dairy supplies, etc. Many of the factories are run by water-power.
Cedar Rapids is the seat of Coe College, founded by the Presbyterians in 1881. The town was settled in 1845 and incorporated in 1856.
—Boone Co., Neb., 576.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
CEDAR SPRINGS, Kent Co., Mich., 947.
On Gd. Rapids & Ind.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CEDARTOWN, c. h., Polk Co., Ga., 3,551.
On Central of Georgia; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
CEDARVALE, Chautauqua Co., Kans., 948.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
CEDARVILLE, Greene Co., Ohio, 1,059.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
CEFALU, Palermo Prov., Sicily (1901) 13,273.
CELAYA, Guanajuato, Mexico (1900) 25,565.
On National of Mex. (R.R.).
CELINA, c. h., Mercer Co., Ohio, 3,493.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Cincin. North.; Lake Erie & West.; Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
CELLE, Hanover, Germany (1905) 21,490.
CENTER, c. h., Shelby Co., Texas, 1,684.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Texas & Gulf (R.R.).
CENTERBURG, Knox Co., Ohio, 723.
On C., A. & C. (Penn. L.); Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
CENTER HALL, Center Co., Pa., 500.
CENTER POINT, Clay Co., Ind., 414.
CENTERVILLE, c. h., Bibb Co., Ala., 730.
—Wayne Co., Ind., 1,019.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Appanoose Co., Iowa, 6,936.
On Albia & Centerville; Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Queene Anne Co., Md., 1,435.
—c. h., St. Joseph Co., Mich., 613.
—Wilkinson Co., Miss., 865.
—Washington Co., Pa., 1,413.
—Turner Co., S. Dak., 971.
—c. h., Hickman Co., Tenn., 1,097.
—Davis Co., Utah, 791.
On Oregon Short Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
CENTRAL CITY, c. h., Gilpin Co., Colo., 1,782.
Situated in a narrow valley at the base of the Snow Range, and on the Colorado and Southern Railroads, 40 miles northwest of Denver.
Its prosperity is chiefly derived from its gold mines, which are very rich. The Gregory lode, which crops out near the lower end of the city, was the first discovered in Colorado.
—Marion Co., Ill., 1,179.
On Illinois Central; Illinois Southern (R.R.)
—Linn Co., Iowa, 558.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—Muhlenberg Co., Ky., 2,545.
On Illinois Central; Kentucky Midland; Louisville & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Merrick Co., Neb., 2,428.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Cabell Co., W. Va., 1,580.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.)
CENTRAL FALLS, Providence Co., R. I., (1910) 22,754.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
CENTRALIA, Marion Co., Ill., 9,680.
On Burlington Route; Illinois Central; Illinois Southern; Southern (R.R.).
—Nemaha Co., Kans., 665.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Boone Co., Mo., 2,116.
On Chic. & Alt.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., Pa., 2,429.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Lewis Co., Wash., 7,311.
On Gt. No.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Wash. (R.R.).
CENTRAL LAKE, Antrim Co., Mich., 813.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
CEREDO, Wayne Co., W. Va., 1,215.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
CERIGNOLA, Foggia Prov., Italy (1901) 34,193
CERRILLOS, Santa Fe Co., N. Mex., 674.
CERRO DE PASCO, Junin Dept., Peru, (1908) 7,000.
CERRO GORDO, Piatt Co., Ill., 876.
On Wabash (R.R.).
CESENA, Prov. of Forli, Italy, (1901) 42,240, (commune).
CETTE, Dept. of Hérault, France, (1901) 32,828.
A fortified city, situated on a neck of land separating the lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean, and is entered by a causeway and a bridge. The town was founded by Colbert in 1666, and as a commercial port ranks next to Marseilles. The harbor is large and enclosed by piers and a breakwater. The port is connected with the lagoon by a deep channel, with quays and warehouses, which gives Cette extensive inland traffic.
The most important trade is in wines. There are also shipbuilding yards, cooperages, and fisheries of oysters and anchovies. Cette has a school of navigation and a zoological station.
CETTINJE, capital of Montenegro (1896) 2,920.
CHADBOURN, Columbus Co., N. C., 1,242.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
CHADRON, c. h., Dawes Co., Neb., 2,687.
On N. W. Line (R.R.).
CHADWICK, Carroll Co., Ill., 527.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
CHAFFEE, Scott Co., Mo., 2,082.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
CHAGRIN FALLS, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,931.
On Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.)
CHALCHICOMULA, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 13,187.
CHALCIS, Negropont, Greece, (1908) 16,950.
CHALCO, State of Mexico, Mexico, about 4,000.
CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, Dept. of Maine-et-Loire, France, (1906) 4,236.
CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, capital of Dept. of Marne, France, (1906) 32,562.
Is a walled town located on the river Marne. Some of the public buildings are the Cathedral of St. Etienne (a medieval structure), and the Churches of Notre Dame and St. Alpin. There is also a school of industry, a seminary, a museum, and a library of 65,000 volumes.
The manufactures consist of cotton and leather goods, and there is an active trade in grain, hemp, and champagne.
Historically, Châlons was of great importance. It was the Roman Catalaunum in the third century, and in the Middle Ages was one of the most important commercial cities in western Europe. In 451 the battle of Châlons, ranked as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, was fought near the site of the present city.
CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, Dept. of Saône-et-Loire, France (1906) 27,649.
CHAMBERLIN, c. h., Brule Co., S. Dak., 1,275.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
CHAMBERSBURG, c. h., Franklin Co., Pa., 11,800.
On the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland Railroads. Shoe factory, woolen and silk mills, stocking factory, several large machine shops, and foundries; also main offices and repair shops of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Seat of Wilson College for Women.
CHAMBERY, Dept. of Savoie, France (1906) 17,832.
CHAMOIS, Osage Co., Mo., 649.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
CHAMOUNI (or CHAMONIX), Dept. of Haute-Savoie, France (1906) 3,090.
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., 12,421.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central; Wabash (R.R.).
CHAMPLAIN, Clinton Co., N. Y., 1,280.
On Rutland (R.R.).
CHANARAL, Prov. of Atacama, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,155.
CHANDLER, c. h., Lincoln Co., Okla., 2,024.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
CHANDLERVILLE, Cass Co., Ill., 884.
On Chicago, Peoria & St. L. (R.R.).
CHANGSHA, capital of Prov. of Hu-nan, China, estimated (1905) 230,000.
Treaty port; seat of silk industry; here is the famous college of Yo-lo.
CHANTENAY, Dept. of Loire-Inférieure, France (1906) 34,438.
CHANTILLY, Dept. of Oise, France, (1906) 4,990.
CHANUTE, Neosho Co., Kans., 9,272.
On A. T. & S. Fe; Mo., Kans., & Texas (R.R.)
CHAPEL HILL, Orange Co., N. C., 1,149.
On Southern (R.R.).
Seat of University of North Carolina.
CHAPIN, Morgan Co., Ill., 552.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
CHAPLIN, Windham Co., Conn., 435.
CHAPMAN, Dickinson Co., Kans., 781.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
CHARDON, c. h., Geauga Co., Ohio, 1,542.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
CHARENTON LE POUT, Dept. of Seine, France (1906) 18,034.
CHARITON, c. h., Lucas Co., Iowa, 3,794.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
CHARLEMONT, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,001.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
CHARLEROI, Washington Co., Pa., (1910) 9,615.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Has iron foundries, glass factories, and coal.
CHARLEROY, Hainaut, Belgium, (1905) 27,362.
CHARLES CITY, c. h., Floyd Co., Iowa, 5,892.
On C., M. & St. P.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
CHARLESTON, c. h., Coles Co., Ill., 5,884.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Tol., St. Louis & West. (R.R.).
State normal school.
—c. h., Tallahatchie Co., Miss., 1,834.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Mississippi Co., Mo., 3,144.
On St. L., I. M. & S. (R.R.).
CHARLESTON, c. h., Charleston Co., S. C., (1900) 55,807; (1910) 58,833.
Largest city of South Carolina. Port of entry, located 7 miles from the ocean on a peninsula separating the Cooper and Ashley Rivers, which unite below the town and form a harbor. The harbor is landlocked and one of the safest on the coast. It is defended by Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Battinson on Sullivan's Island.
Charleston is a town of great beauty, and retains possibly more than any other town its old Southern characteristics. White Point Garden and the Battery are in the southern part of the city, and are the most popular promenades. The prominent buildings are St. Philip's Church, founded with the city; St. Michael's Church (1761), the cathedral, the custom-house, and the Charleston Museum. The educational institutions comprise the College of Charleston, founded in 1785; South Carolina Medical College, South Carolina Military Academy, Porter Military Academy, Avery Normal School (for colored students), the Charleston Library, founded in 1748, and a museum of natural history.
Charleston is the chief commercial centre of South Carolina, and is connected with other Eastern and Southern ports by the Clyde steamship lines, and by the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern Railroads. The chief export is cotton, the valuation of the quantity exported in 1901 being nearly $7,000,000. Besides cot-

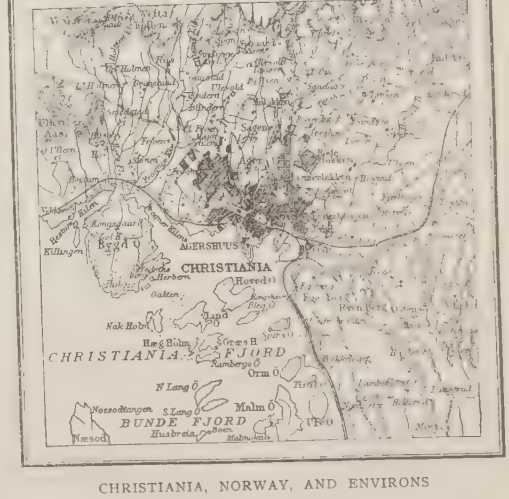
ton, rice, fertilizers, lumber, and naval stores are shipped. The wholesale jobbing trade in drygoods, clothing, and drugs is extensive. Charleston was settled by the English in 1670, and was named in honor of Charles II. The population was reenforced in the eighteenth century by Huguenot, Acadian, and French refugees. Charleston was the first Southern city to join the revolutionary forces. In 1780 it was captured by the British. This was one of the greatest losses of the Revolution. The first gun of the Civil War was fired at Fort Sumter, and in 1865 the Federals took possession of the evacuated city. In 1886 Charleston was devastated by a severe earthquake, which destroyed property valued at $8,000,000.

CHARLESTON, Orleans Co., Vt., 993.
—Kitsap Co., Wash., 1,062.
—c. h., Kanawha Co., W. Va., State capital, (1900) 11,099; (1910) 22,996.
On the Kanawha River (at the confluence of the Elk), 65 miles from its mouth, and 150 miles south-southwest of Wheeling. Steamboats navigate the Kanawha River 23 miles above Charleston. The city is on the Chesapeake and Ohio; Ohio Central Lines; and the Kanawha and Michigan, and is the terminus of the Coal and Coke Railroad and the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad.
There is a fine Capitol here, besides other public buildings, water-works, electric light, natural gas in abundance, and electric street car system. Besides the Kanawha and Michigan machine shops, the city has ice manufactory, woolen mills, door, sash and blind, and furniture factories, wagon shops, iron fence works, foundries, engine-building works, boat yards and drydocks, and the Kelly Ax Factory, one of the largest of its kind in the world. There is a large trade in lumber, salt, and coal; and it is the wholesale distributing point for many surrounding counties.
Charleston became the seat of government in 1869. In 1875 the government removed to Wheeling, and in May, 1885, back to Charleston again, since when the latter city has been the permanent capital.
CHARLESTOWN, Clark Co., Ind., 864.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 864.
—Sullivan Co., N. H., 1,496.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Washington Co., R. I., 1,037.
—c. h., Jefferson Co., W. Va., 2,662.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
CHARLEVILLE, Dept. of Ardennes, France, (1906) 19,722.
CHARLEVOIX, c. h., Charlevoix Co., Mich., 2,420.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
CHARLOTTE, c. h., Eaton Co., Mich., 4,886.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Monroe Co., N. Y., 1,938.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
—c. h., Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 34,014.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
CHARLOTTE-AMALIE, seaport and chief city of the island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, about 12,000.
Built chiefly on three hills which are the spurs of a high mountain.
The town has banks, newspapers, gas, a Government house, theatre, hospital, etc.
It has an excellent harbor, with floating docks, etc., and the necessary appliances for keeping the largest vessels in repair. The town is an important coaling and cable station.
CHARLOTTENBURG, suburb of Berlin, Germany, (1910) 304,722.
Situated on the Spree River, and connected with Berlin by a tramway and an elevated road. The Royal Palace, erected by Frederick I, and its park, are one of the chief points of interest of the town. It has a number of educational institutions, including a royal institute of glass-painting, an artillery and engineering school, a technical academy, and a military preparatory school. There are also foundries, machine shops, potteries, porcelain and glass works, paper mills, and chemical works.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Albemarle Co., Va., 6,765.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Southern (R.R.).
CHARLOTTETOWN, Queens Co., West, capital of Prince Edward Island, (1901) 12,080.
On Prince Edward Island (R.R.).
Has the Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's, and Methodist Colleges, normal school, and convent; woolen factories, iron foundries, shipbuilding yards.
CHARLTON, Worcester Co., Mass., 2,032.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
CHARTER OAK, Crawford Co., Iowa, 734.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
CHARTRES, capital of Dept. of Eure-et-Loir, France, (1906) 19,952.
It overlooks the river Eure, and is divided into an upper and lower town. The cathedral is the most imposing edifice of the city. It is 413 feet high, and its stained windows are the finest in France. The Church of St. Pierre and a monument to General Marceau are other interesting objects. There are two teachers' colleges, a library of 80,000 volumes, and a botanic garden.
Chartres has an important grain and cattle market, and manufactures woolens, hosiery, and leather.
Chartres is one of the most ancient cities of France, and in medieval times was the capital of the Province of Beauce. It was captured by Henry IV in 1591, and was the seat of his coronation in 1594.
CHASE CITY, Mecklenburg Co., Va., 1,662.
On Southern (R.R.).
CHASKA, c. h., Carver Co., Minn., 2,050.
On C., M. & St. P.; Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).



STREET SCENE, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY

CHATEAUGAY, Franklin Co., N. Y., 1,045.
On Rutland (R.R.).
CHATEAUROUX, Dept. of Indre, France, (1906) 22,559.
CHATELET, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 12,879.
CHATELLERAULT, Dept. of Vienne, France (1906) 17,473.
Firearms and cutlery manufactories.
CHATFIELD, Fillmore Co., Minn., 1,228.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CHATHAM, capital of Kent Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 9,068; estimated (1908) 12,228.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette; Wabash (R.R.).
Manufactures wagons, carriages, wheels, hardware, soap, tobacco; has large export trade in grain, pork, country produce, and lumber.
—Kent, England, (1901) 40,753.
A fortified town and naval arsenal. Is an important military post, with a large barracks, school of engineering, and military hospital in connection with it. The lines of forts constitute a fortification of great strength, and defend London from attacks from the south.
The royal dockyard was first established by Queen Elizabeth, and contains shipbuilding and floating docks. In connection with the navy yard is a metal mill.
—Sangamon Co., Ill., 666.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
—Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,564.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Morris Co., N. J., 1,874.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., N. Y., 2,251.
On Boston & Alb.; N. Y. C. & Hud. River; Rutland (R.R.).
—c. h., Pittsylvania Co., Va., 1,113.
On Southern (R.R.).
CHATSWORTH, Livingston Co., Ill., 1,112.
On Illinois Central; Toledo, Peoria & Western (R.R.).
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Gadsden Co., Fla., 1,757.
CHATTANOOGA, c. h., Hamilton Co., Tenn., (1900) 30,154; (1910) 44,604.
Is located on the Tennessee River, and on the Georgia Central; the Chattanooga Southern; the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; the Queen and Crescent; the Southern; the Western and Atlantic; and the Alabama Great Southern Railroads. It is very near Lookout Mountain, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. The climate is exceptionally healthful.
The principal buildings are a marble customhouse, a public library, and the Baroness Erlanger Hospital. Chattanooga is the seat of several important educational institutions, among which are the Chattanooga College for Young Ladies, the Chattanooga Medical Institute, Chattanooga Normal University, and Grant University (Methodist Episcopal).
The Chickamauga National Military Park (7,000 acres) and the National Cemetery are features of interest.
The principal trade is in cotton, iron, coal, and wheat, and the city is a large lumber market. The manufacturing and industrial establishments are very important, and include manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, lumber, cotton goods, furniture, bricks and tiles, railroad cars, fertilizers, etc.
Chattanooga was settled in 1836 by the name of Ross's Landing, and was incorporated in 1851. It was an important point in the Civil War, and was the scene of the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. In 1863 it was occupied by the Union forces. Chattanooga was almost destroyed during the war.
CHAUMONT, Dept. of Haute-Marne, France (1906) 12,637.
—Jefferson Co., N. Y., 708.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
CHAUTAUQUA, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 3,515.
On Chautauqua Tr. (El.); Jamest., Chau. & Lk. E. (R.R.).
Seat of the Chautauqua Assembly.
CHAUX-DE-FONDS, Canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, (1908) 39,096.
CHEBANSE, Iroquois Co., Ill., 590.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
CHEBOYGAN, c. h., Cheboygan Co., Mich., 6,859.
On Detroit & Mackinac; Michigan Central (R.R.).
CHECOTAH, McIntosh Co., Okla., 1,683.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.)
CHEFU (or CHIFU), Shantung, China, (1902) 60,000; estimated (1906) 100,000.
CHEHALIS, c. h., Lewis Co., Wash., 4,507.
On Gt. No.; Northern Pacific; Ore. & Washington (R.R.).
CHELMSFORD, Essex, England (1901) 12,580.
—Tama Co., Iowa, 508.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 5,010.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
CHELSEA, Kennebec Co., Maine, 3,216.
On Kennebec Cent. (R.R.).
—Suffolk Co., Mass., (1910) 32,452.
On Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine (R.R.)
—Washtenaw Co., Mich., 1,764.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—Rogers Co., Okla., 1,350.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
—c. h., Orange Co., Vt., (1900) 1,070.
CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire, England, (1901) 49,439.
Is delightfully situated in the valley of the Chelt, and has fine gardens, promenades, and villas. Its mineral springs (saline) have made it a fashionable resort. Of its many churches the parish church of St. Mary's is the most noteworthy.
Cheltenham is the seat of several colleges. Roman remains are numerous in the vicinity. Although mentioned in the Domesday Book, it had no important growth until after the discovery of its mineral springs, in 1716.
CHEMNITZ, Chemnitz Circle, Saxony, (1910) 286,454.
Is the principal seat of the cotton-weaving industry in the kingdom, and has been called the Saxon Manchester. It is a free imperial city, and contains many medieval remains. Among its squares are the Haupt market, in which is the old Rathhaus and Schillerplatz, with the Church of St. Peter. The most noteworthy buildings are the Church of St James, the new Rathhaus, and the Central Railway Station. The educational institutions include a royal gymnasium, many technical schools, and a municipal library.
CHENEY, Spokane Co., Wash., 1,207.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
CHENG-TU (or CHING-TU), Szechuan Prov., China, 800,000.
CHENOA, McLean Co., Ill., 1,314.
On Chicago & Alton; Toledo, Peoria & Western (R.R.).
CHEPPING WYCOMBE, Buckinghamshire, England (1901) 17,683.
CHERAW, Chesterfield Co., S. C., 2,873.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Chesterfield & Lanc.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
CHERBOURG, Dept. of Manche, France, (1906) 43,837.
Naval station; important engineering works; large commercial port; celebrated for the digue or breakwater; has arsenals, machine shops, and forges; seaside resort.
CHERNIGOV (or TCHERNIGOV), Russia (1897) 27,716.
CHEROKEE, c. h., Cherokee Co., Iowa, 4,884.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Crawford Co., Kans., 1,452.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Alfalfa Co., Okla., 2,016.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Kan. City, Mex. & Or. (R.R.).
CHEROKEE FALLS, Cherokee Co., S. C., 591.
On Southern (R.R.).
CHERRY, Bureau Co., Ill., 1,048.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.)
CHERRY CREEK, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 606.
On Erie (R.R.).
CHERRYFIELD, Washington Co., Maine, 1,499.
On Washington County (R.R.).
CHERRYVALE, Montgomery Co., Kans., 4,304.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego Co., N. Y., 792.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
CHERRYVILLE, Gaston Co., N. C., 1,153.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
CHESANING, Saginaw Co., Mich., 1,363.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
CHESTER, Rockingham Co., N. H., 818.
—Delaware Co., Pa., (1900) 33,988; (1910) 38,537.
Is situated on the Delaware River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads.
It is the seat of the Crozer Theological Seminary (Baptist) and of the Pennsylvania Military College. It has a free library, a city hall, built in 1724, and the house of William Penn.
Chester is the home of the Delaware River Ship Works (Roach's Shipyard), and has important manufacturing interests. Chester was settled by the Swedes in 1644 and was called Upland until 1682, when it was given its present name by William Penn.
—Orange Co., N. Y., 1,210.
On Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Chester Co., S. C., 4,754.
On Car. & Northwestern; Lanc. & Chester; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 666.
On Rutland (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., W. Va., 3,184.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire, England (1901) 27,185.
—Hampshire Co., Mass., 536.
CHESTERTON, Porter Co., Ind., 1,400.
On L. Sh. & M. So. (R.R.).
CHESTERTOWN, Kent Co., Md., 2,735.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CHESTERVILLE, Franklin Co., Maine, 627.
CHETEK, Barron Co., Wis., 820.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CHETOPA, Labette Co., Kans., 1,548.
On M., K. & T.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
CHEVIOT, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,930.
On Cin. & Westwood (R.R.).
CHEYENNE, c. h., Laramie Co., Wyo., State capital, (1900) 11,600; (1910) 11
Is situated on the Union Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri River, and the Colorado and Southern Railroads. Is 106 miles north of Denver, at an elevation of 6,050 feet.
The noteworthy buildings are the Capitol, Federal Building, Carnegie Library, Union Pacific Railroad station and car shops, Temple of Scottish Rite Masons, Elks' Home, and Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Wyoming; also the numerous buildings at Fort D. A. Russell, located on the United States Military Reservation immediately adjacent to the city. This military headquarters and distributing point adds to the population of Cheyenne.
It was settled in 1867, became the capital of Wyoming in 1869.
Cheyenne is the headquarters for representatives of large cattle and sheep interests, and is a shipping point for live stock to Eastern markets; also a distributing point for jobbers of merchandise, and an important banking centre, clearing for the State generally.
CHEYENNE, c. h., Roger Mills Co., Okla., 468.
CHIAUTLA, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 7,480.
Mining and trade centre.
CHICAGO, c. h., Cook Co., Ill., (1900) 1,698,575; (1910) 2,185,283.
Second city in the United States, and port of entry. Is situated on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Baltimore and Ohio; the Burlington Route; the Chicago and Alton; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois; the Chicago and Illinois Western; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Chicago and Western Indiana; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Indiana and Louisville; the Chicago, Indiana and Southern; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Erie; the Grand Trunk; the Illinois Central; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Michigan Central; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; the Northwestern Line; the Pennsylvania; the Pere Marquette; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Wabash; the Chesapeake and Ohio of Indiana; the Chicago Southern; the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie; and the Southern Railway and Navigation Co. Railroads.
It is the centre of the Western and Lake commerce, and has a water front of 30 miles. A portion of the north shore is protected by a massive wall. The city is one of the greatest commercial centres in the world, and is connected by steamship and railroad lines with all parts of the country. The lake shore is protected by breakwaters, forming a splendid harbor at the mouth of the Chicago River.



CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, AND ENVIRONS

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Cecil Co., Md., 1,016.
CHESHIRE, New Haven Co., Conn., 1,988.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,508.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
CHESLEY, Bruce Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,734.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CHESTER, Middlesex Co., Conn., 1,419.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Cheshire, England, (1901) 38,309.
—c. h., Randolph Co., Ill., 2,747.
On Illinois Southern; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis Southwestern.; Wabash, Chest. & W. (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., 1,377.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).

At the mouth of the Calumet River, in South Chicago, is another harbor. The Erie Canal, terminating at Buffalo, provides a means of commercial communication with the Atlantic ports. The Chicago River traverses the city, and by its peculiar course divides it into three sections, known as the North, South, and West Sides, which are connected by many bridges and tunnels.
Chicago is surrounded by some of the largest and finest parks and boulevards in the country. There are six large parks, Lincoln, Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Washington, and Jackson, all connected by boulevards traversing the most beautiful sections of the city.
The growth of the city of Chicago has been phenomenal in the 73 years of its existence



MAP OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (FIRST SECTION)



MAP OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (SECOND SECTION), AND LIST OF PRINCIPAL STREETS

Aberdeen St. D 20
Adams St . . . I 10
Adams St. W F 10
Addison St . . . H 1
Albany Av., N. B 7
Albany Av., S. A 11
Aldine Av . . . K 2
Alexander St. H 14
Allen Av . . . C 1
Allport St. . . F 13
Ann St., N. . G 9
Ann St., S. . . G 9
Anthony Av. . E 25
Arch St. . . . B 16
Archer Av. . . B 3
Armitage Av. . B 3
Armour St. . . F 8
Armour Av . . G 17
Artesian Av., N. . . . E 5
Artesian Av., S. . . . A 17
Ashland Av. . H 2
Ashland Av., S. . . . E 12
Ashland Blvd E 10
Astor St . . . L 7
Auburn St . . E 17
Augusta St. . D 6
Austin Av. . . E 8
Avers Av., N. . B 3
Avondale Av. . E 2
Ballou St. . . B 4
Barry Av. . . . K 2
Beach Av. . . . H 1
Belden Av. . . H 1
Belden Av., W. B 2
Belmont Av. . G 1
Belmont Av., W. . . . E 1
Berkeley Av. K 20
Berlin St. . . . F 3
Best Av. . . . I 3
Bickerdike St. G 8
Bishop St. . . B 24
Bismarck St. . G 8
Bissell St. . . . J 6
Bixby St. . . . F 8
Blackhawk St. H 6
Blackhawk St., W. . . . G 6
Blanche St. . . G 6
Bliss St. . . . H 7
Bloomingdale Av. . . . B 3
Bonfield St. . E 14
Boston Av. . . H 14
Bosworth Av . H 1
Bradley St. . . G 6
Branch St., N. H 7
Brewery Av. . J 15
Bross Av. . . B 15
Buckingham Pl. . . . K 2
Bunker St. . G 12
Burling St. . . J 5
Burton Pl. . . L 7
Butler St. . . G 15
Calhoun Pl. . J 10
California Av., N. . . . D 4
California Av., S. . . . B 11
Calumet Av H 18
Campbell Av., N. . . . E 3
Campbell Av., S. . . . C 10
Campbell Pk C 10
Canal St. . . H 12
Canal St., S. G 16
Canalport Av. G 13
Carpenter St., N. . . . H 8
Carpenter St., S. . . . D 20
Carroll Av. . E 8
Cass St. . . . K 9
Castello Av. . B 3
Cedar St. . . L 8
Center St. . . J 5
Central Park Av., N. . . B 3
Central Park Av., S. . . . A 10
Centre Av., N. G 8
Centre Av., S. F 13
Champlain Av. . . . G 26
Charlton St. D 16
Chatham St. . J 7
Cherry Av. . . H 6
Chester St. . G 3
Chicago Av. . . J 8
Chicago Av., W. . . . F 7
Christiana Av. B 6
Claremont Av., N. . . . E 6
Claremont Av., S. . . . C 10
Clarinda St. . F 7
Clark St. . . . K 5
Cleaver St. . G 6
Cleveland Av. J 6
Clifton Av. . . J 2
Clinton St. . H 12
Clybourn Pl G 5
Coblentz St. F 4
Colorado Av. . A 9
Commonwealth Av. . . . L 3
Congress St. . J 11
Congress Pk. C 10
Congress St., W. . . . F 10
Cooper St. . . H 3
Cornell St. . . G 7
Cornell Av. . L 23
Cortland St. . B 3
Cottage Grove Av. . . . J 15
Coulter St. . C 13
Crowell St. . E 14
Crystal St. . . B 5
Curtis St., N. G 9
Curtis St., S. G 9
Custom House Ct. . . . J 12
Dayton St . . J 5
Dearborn St H 15
Dearborn Av. K 9
Dekalb St . D 10
DeKoven St H 12
Delaware Pl K 8
Desplaines St H 11
Dickens Av. . B 3
Dickson St . G 6
Diversey Av. . H 3
Diversey Av., W. . . . B 1
Division St . H 7
Division St, W. . . . D 6
Douglas Blvd A 10
Drake Av. . . C 2
Drexel Av. . H 25
Drexel Blvd. J 21
Dunning St . H 3
Edgemont Av. E 11
Edgewood Av. D 3
Eggleston Av E 24
Elizabeth St., N. . . . G 8
Elizabeth St., W. . . . G 9
Elk Grove Av. F 5
Ellis Av. . . H 25
Elm St . . . I 7
Elston Av . . E 1
Emerald Av. D 24
Emerson Av. E 7
Erie St . . . K 9
Erie St., W. G 8
Eugenie St. . K 6
Evans Av. . . G 26
Evanston Av. K 2
Ewing St . . H 11
Ewing Pl. . . E 5
Exchange Av E 18
Fairfield Av., N. . . . C 8
Fairfield Av., S. . . . B 13
Fillmore St B 10
Fleetwood St. H 6
Flournoy St. A 9
Forest Av . H 17
Fowler St. . E 5
Francisco Av., N. . . . C 8
Francisco Av., S. . . . B 10
Franklin Blvd B 7
Fremont St. . I 5
Fullerton Av. . J 4
Fullerton Av., W. . . . B 2
Fulton St. . . B 7
Garfield Av. . J 5
Garfield Blvd. D 21
Garfield Sq. . A 7
Gault Ct. . . . J 8
George St . . H 2
George St, W. D 1
Giraid St . . F 5
Goethe St . . K 7
Grace St. . . K 1
Grand Av . . A 5
Grand Blvd H 21
Green St, N. H 9
Green St, S. I 10
Grenshaw St C 10
Grove St . . . C 11
Groveland Av. J 16
Groveland Pk. . . . K 17
Gurley St. . G 11
Hadden Av . . F 6
Halsted St., N. . . . H 8
Halsted St., S. . . . G 12
Hamburg St. E 3
Hamilton Av. A 2
Hamilton Av., N. . . . G 1
Hamilton Av., S. . . . D 9
Harding Av., N. . . . B 2
Harrison St. J 11
Harrison St., W. . . . F 10
Harvard St. A 9
Harvard Av E 24
Hastings St. D 11
Hawthorne St. H 6
Hawthorne Pl L 2
Hermitage Av., N. . . . G 5
Hermitage Av., S. . . . E 11
Herndon St. H 4
Hickory Av. H 7
High St. . . . H 4
Hillock Av. E 14
Hirsch St . . A 4
Homan Av. . A 10
Homer St . . E 4
Honore St . E 9
Howard Av . A 2
Howe St . . . I 5
Hoyne Av., N. G 1
Hoyne Av., S. D 10
Hudson Av . K 6
Humboldt Av. B 2
Humboldt St., N. . . . C 6
Humboldt St., S. . . . B 10
Humboldt Blvd . . . D 1
Huron St. . K 8
Huron St., W. D 7
Illinois St . K 9
Independence Sq. . . . A 10
Indiana St. . K 9
Indiana Av. .E 26
Ingleside Av. H 25
Iowa St . . . D 6
Irving Av., N. E 5
Irving Av., S. D 10
Jackson Av H 25
Jackson Blvd E 10
Jefferson St. H 12
Jefferson Av K 25
Johnson St . G 12
Johnston Av. D 3
Justine St. . . B 21
Kedzie Av., N. C 5
Kedzie Av., S. A 10
Keeney Av . . A 3
Kenwood Av. K 21
Kinzie St. . . . J 9
Kinzie St., W. F 8
Lafayette Av E 25
Lafayette Pl . L 8
Laflin St . . . E 12
Lake St. . . . J 10
Lake Av. . . K 23
Lake Pk. Av. J 15
Lake St., W. . F 9
Lake Shore Drive . . . L 7
Lake View Av K 4
Langley Av . G 26
Larrabee St. . J 7
La Salle St. . J 11
Lawndale Av., N. . . . B 3
Lawndale Av., S. . . . A 10
Leavitt St., N. F 4
Leavitt St., S. D 10
Lemoyne St. . D 5
Lewis St . . . H 4
Lexington St A 9
Lexington Av. . . . H 25
Lill Av . . . . J 3
Lincoln Av . H 1
Lincoln St., N F 5
Lincoln St., S. . . . D 12
Lincoln Pk. Blvd. . . . L 8
Locust St . . K 8
Logan Sq. . . D 2
Loomis St. . E 13
Lowe Av . . D 24
Lubeck St. . F 4
Lyman St . . E 15
McAuley Av A 2
McHenry St. H 5
Madison St. J 10
Madison St W. . . . B 8
Mansfield Av., S. . . . E 11
Maple St . . . K 8
Maplewood Av., N. . . . D 5
Maplewood Av., S. . . . C 11
Marcy St. . H 5
Marianna St. J 3
Market St. . J 10
Marshall Blvd. . . . A 13
Marshfield Av., N. . . . G 3
Marshfield Av., S. . . . E 11
Maxwell St. F 12
May St., N. G 9
May St., S. G 9
Medill Av . . G 2
Melrose St . K 2
Melrose St., W. . . . E 1
Menomonee St. . . . K 6
Michigan St. K 9
Michigan Av E 26
Michigan Av Blvd . . . J 14
Midway Plaisance . . J 24
Miller St. . G 11
Milton St. . . J 8
Milwaukee Av . . . D 2
Mohawk St . J 6
Monroe St. . J 10
Monroe Av . J 25
Monroe St., W. . . . C 9
Montana St. J 4
Monticello Av. A 5
Morgan St., N. . . . G 9
Morgan St., S. . . . G 10
Mozart St., N. . . . C 6
Mozart St., S. . . . B 10
Newberry Av. . . G 12
Newport Av. J 1
Newton St. . F 7
Noble Av. . . F 1
Noble Av., W. D 1
Normal P'kway, N. . . . D 24
Normal P'kway, S. . . . D 25
North Av. . . I 6
North Av., W. C 4
North Pk Av. K 6
North Pk. Av Blvd . . . K 5
North Shore Drive . . . L 2
Northwestern St . . . D 7
Oak St . . . K 8
Oakdale Av . J 2
Oakenwald Av . . . K 20
Oakley Av., N. F 1
Oakley Av., S. . . . C 13
Oakley Blvd. D 10
Oakwood Blvd. . . . J 19
Ogden Av. . D 10
Ohio St . . . K 9
Ohio St., W. H 8
Ohio Blvd. . L 9
Ontario St. . K 9
Orchard St. . J 5
Orleans St. . J 8
Osborne St. . F 8
Osgood St. . J 2
Oswego St. . F 8
Packers Av. D 19
Palmer Sq . D 3
Park Ct. . . A 16
Paulina St., N. . . . H 2
Paulina St., S. . . . E 12
Pearson St. E. K 8
Pennsylvania Av. . . . A 3
Peoria St., N. H 9
Peoria St., S. G 10
Perry St. . . H 3
Perry Av . . E 25
Person Av . F 5
Pierce Av . . B 4
Pleasant Pl . E 3
Polk St. . . . J 11
Polk St., W. D 10
Poplar Av. . F 15
Potomac Av. B 5
Powell Av. . E 4
Prairie Av. . F 26
Princeton Av. E 22
Quincy St. . J 10
Quinn St. . . F 15
Racine Av . H 4
Randolph St., W. . . . G 9
Ravenswood Pk., W. . . . H 1
Roberts St. . I 8
Robey St., N. E 7
Robey St., S. D 13
Rockwell St., N. . . . D 7
Rockwell St., S. . . . C 11
Root St . . . F 18
Rush St. . . K 9
Sacramento Av., N. . . . C 8
Sacramento Av., S. . . . A 12
Sacramento Sq. . . . C 7
St Clair St. . L 9
St Lawrence Av. . . . G 26
St. Louis Av., N. . . . B 5
St. Louis Av., S. . . . A 9
St. Michael's Ct. . . . K 6
Sangamon St., N. . . . H 9
Sangamon St., S. . . . G 10
Sawyer Av., N. . . . C 8
Sawyer Av., S. . . . A 11
Schiller St . K 7
School St . . G 1
Schubert Av . D 2
Sedgwick Av . I 8
Seeley Av., N. G 1
Seeley Av., S. D 9
Shades Pl. . . J 6
Sheffield Av . I 1
Sheldon St., N. F 9
Sheldon St., S. F 9
Sherman St . J 11
Shulto St. . . G 11
Siegl St . . . J 7
Snow St . . . F 3
South Pk. Av. F 26
Southport Av. H 3
Southwestern Av . . . C 13
Spaulding Av., N . . . C 3
Spaulding Av., S . . . A 10
Springfield Av., N . . . B 1
Springfield Av., S . . . A 9
Stark St . . . F 14
State St. . . J 13
State St., N. K 9
State Ct . . . K 2
Stewart Av . H 12
String St. . G 13
Superior St. K 8
Superior St., W. . . . D 7
Talman Av., N . . . C 8
Talman Av., S . . . C 11
Taylor St . J 12
Taylor St., W. . . . E 11
Thomas St . N 5
Throop St . F 13
Tilden St . G 10
Town St . . I 6
Townsend St I 8
Tripp Av . . A 2
Troy Av., N. B 7
Troy Av., S. A 10
Trumbull Av., N . . . B 6
Trumbull Av., S . . . A 9
Turner Av. . A 11
Uhland St. . J 6
Union Av. . D 24
Van Buren St. J 11
Van Buren St., W. . . . B 9
Vernon Av. . F 26
Vincennes Av. . . . H 20
Vine St . . . I 6
Wabansia Av C 4
Wabansia Av., E. . . . H 5
Wabash Av . J 12
Wade St. . . . G 7
Wall St. . . . E 16
Waller St . G 12
Walnut St . . E 8
Ward St . . . H 4
Warren Av. . B 8
Warsaw Av. . E 1
Washburne Av. . . . D 11
Washington St . . . J 10
Washington St, W. . . . H 10
Washington Av. . J 26
Washington Blvd. . . . G 9
Washtenaw Av., N . . . C 7
Washtenaw Av., S . . . B 12
Water St, N. K 9
Water St, S. K 10
Water St, W. J 10
Webster Av. . H 4
Webster Av., W. . . . F 4
Wellington St J 2
Wells St. . . . J 9
Wentworth Av . . . E 25
Western Av C 12
Whipple St., N . . . C 7
Whipple St., S . . . B 9
Wilcox Av. . C 9
Winchester Av., N. . . . F 6
Winchester Av., S. . . . D 10
Wood St, N. F 5
Wood St, S. D 13
Wrightwood Av. . . . H 3
Wrightwood Av, W. . . . C 2
5th Av . . . J 11
12th Blvd . D 11
13th St. . . J 12
13th St., W. F 12
14th St. . . J 13
15th St. . . J 13
16th St. . . J 12
17th St. . . H 13
18th St, W. D 12
19th St. . . F 7
20th St. . . J 14
21st St. . . H 14
22d St. . . H 14
23d Pl. . . . H 14
23d St. . . H 14
24th Pl. . . G 14
24th St. . . G 14
25th Pl. . . A 13
25th St. . . G 14
26th St. . . G 15
27th St. . . F 15
28th Pl . . . G 15
28th St. . . G 15
29th St. . . G 15
30th St. . . G 16
31st St. . . G 16
32d St. . . G 16
33d St. . . G 16
34th St. . . E 16
35th St. . . F 17
36th St. . . E 17
37th St. . . F 17
38th St. . . G 18
39th St. . . F 18
40th Av . . N. A 5
40th Av . . S. A 8
40th St. . . A 17
41st St, W. F 18
42d St. . . G 19
43d St. . . G 19
44th Av. . . A 1
44th Pl., W. F 19
44th St. . . G 19
45th St. . . G 19
46th St. . . G 20
47th St. . . G 20
48th Pl. . . G 20
48th St. . . G 20
49th St. . . G 20
50th Pl . . . H 21
50th Pl., W. D 20
50th St. . . G 21
51st St. . . G 21
52d Pl . . . I 22
53d St . . . G 21
53d St., W. B 20
54th St. . . F 21
55th Pl. . . G 22
55th St. . . I 23
56th St. . . I 23
57th St. . . F 23
58th St. . . F 23
59th St. . . F 23
60th St. . . F 23
61st Pl . . . I 24
61st St. . . F 23
62d Pl . . . H 24
62d St. . . F 24
63d St. . . G 24
63d St. . . G 25
64th St. . . F 25
65th St. . . I 26
66th St. . . I 26
67th St. . . F 25
67th St. . . E 26
68th St. . . F 26
73d St. . . F 26
74th St. . . F 26

(1910). In 1840 it ranked fifty-fourth among American cities, with a population of 4,470; in 1850 it was eighteenth, with 29,963; in 1860 it was eighth, with 109,260; in 1870 it was fourth, with 298,977; in 1880 it was third, with 503,185; in 1890 it was second, with 1,099,850; and in 1900, second, with 1,698,575, and in 1910, still second with 2,185,283. The census of 1910 ranks Chicago as fifth among the world's cities, with 598,110 less than the 1906 census figures for Paris, 796 less than the 1908 census figures for Tokyo, Japan, and about 5,000 more than the 1910 census figures for Berlin.

Chicago is noted for the number, size, and height of its public and business buildings. Among them are the Auditorium, containing a theatre seating 4,000 to 7,000 persons and costing $2,000,000; the Art Institute, which ranks among the first art museums in the country; Board of Trade Building; Chicago Stock Exchange; the Monadnock Building; the First National Bank Building; the Marshall Field Building; the Masonic Temple, twenty-one stories high and costing $3,500,000; New York Life Building; Title and Trust Building; public library, costing $2,000,000 and containing 350,000 volumes, and the Woman's Temple.

The University of Chicago, founded in 1892, is one of the foremost institutions of learning in the country. Other schools are the Rush Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago College of Pharmacy, the Armour Institute of Technology, and some faculties of the Northwestern University, located at Evanston.

Chicago is the greatest live-stock and grain market in the world, as well as the greatest railroad centre. In 1900 the imports of merchandise aggregated $15,272,178, and exports $8,843,603. The lumber interests are enormous, the receipts for one year being 1,576,000,000 feet. Chicago has also the greatest packing and slaughtering industry in the world.

The Union Stock Yards cover an area of 400 acres, with 21,000 cattle pens and 50,000 men and women employed. The receipts in the stock yards average $300,000,000 a year, and canned meats are sent to all parts of the world.

The water supply of the city is obtained by means of four tunnels running from cribs four miles into the lake. In 1889 the State Legislature authorized the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, for the purpose of protecting Chicago's water supply from Lake Michigan against pollution by the city's sewerage, by providing an outlet toward the Mississippi River, and to furnish a link in the construction of a navigable canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

Among the more important general manufactures of the city may be mentioned those of railway cars, locomotives, agricultural implements, mining appliances, clothing, electrical apparatus, lumber products, furniture, pianos, organs, leather, cigars, chemicals, beer, spirits, and flour. The steel and iron industry is conducted on a large scale, and the city has some large rolling mills. Chicago is also one of the leading publishing centres of the United States, and is an active jobbing centre for the book trade.

The city covers an area of 190 square miles. The most important business streets are State, Madison, Clark, Dearborn, La Salle, Randolph, and Washington Streets, and Wabash Avenue. The business centre lies within the limits of a mile square, bounded on the east by the Lake, on the north and west by the river, and on the south by Twelfth Street. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the entire business of Chicago is done within these limits.

The site of Chicago was first visited by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. The United States Government established there the frontier post of Fort Dearborn in 1804. The village of Chicago was incorporated in 1830, and became a city May 4, 1837. On October 8 and 9, 1871, occurred the memorable fire which reduced the greater part of the city to ashes. In 1886 occurred the Haymarket riot; in 1893 the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago, and in 1894 the Pullman strike, the greatest in history, centred in Chicago.

Chicago Heights, Cook Co., Ill., 14,525.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago Terminal; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago Southern; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Michigan Central (R.R.)

Chicago Junction, Huron Co., Ohio, 2,950.
On Balt. & O. (R.R.)

Chichester, Sussex, England (1901) 12,244.

—Merrimack Co., N. H., 606.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

Chickasha, c. h., Grady Co., Okla., 10,320.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco Lines; Oklahoma Central (R.R.).

Chico, Butte Co., Cal., 3,750.
On Butte County; Southern Pacific (R.R.).

Chicopee, Hampden Co., Mass., 25,401.

Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi and Saguenay Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,826.
On Que. & Lake St. John (R.R.).

Chieti, Chieti Prov., Italy, about 15,000.

Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico (1900) 30,405.
On Chihuahua Mineral; Kan. City, Mex. & Or.; Mexico Northwest.; National of Mexico (R.R.).

Childress, c. h., Childress Co., Texas, 3,818.
On Ft. Worth & Denv. City (R.R.).

Chillan, capital of Ñuble Prov., Chile, estimated (1907) 34,269.

Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill., 1,851.
On Atch., Top. & San. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

—c. h., Livingston Co., Mo., 6,265.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Wabash (R.R.).

—c. h., Ross Co., Ohio, 14,502.
Is situated on the right bank of the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Norfolk and Western Railroads. Its site is a fertile plain 500 feet high. It has extensive manufacturing interests.

—Hardeman Co., Tex., 1,207.
On F. W. & D. C.; Kan. City, Mex. & Or. (R.R.)

Chilton, c. h., Calumet Co., Wis., 1,530.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Chimbarongo, Colchagua Prov., Chile, 2,490.

China, Kennebec Co., Maine, 1,297.
On Wisc., Waterv. & Farm. (R.R.)

Chinagrove, Rowan Co., N. C., 852.
On Southern (R.R.).

Chinandega, Chinandega Dept., Nicaragua, 11,000.

Chincoteague, Accomac Co., Va., 1,419.
On Penna. (R.R.)

Ching-Kiang, Prov. of Kiangsu, China, (1902) 160,000; estimated (1905) 168,000.

Chino, San Bernardino Co., Cal., 1,444.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)

Chinwangtao, Prov. of Chi-li, China, estimated (1905) 5,000.

Chioggia, Prov. of Venice, Italy (1901) 30,563.

Chipley, Washington Co., Fla., 1,099.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).

Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Co., Wis., 8,893.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Chisholm, St. Louis Co., Minn., 7,684.
On Great Northern (R.R.)

Chiswick, Middlesex, England (1901) 29,809.

Chittenango, Madison Co., N. Y., 678.
On West Shore (R.R.).

Chittenden, Rutland Co., Vt., 563.

Cholet, Dept. of Maine-et-Loire, France, (1901) 17,537; (1906) 18,366.

Cholula, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 10,796.
On Interoceanic of Mex. (R.R.).

Chorley, Lancashire, England (1901) 26,850.

Choteau, c. h., Teton Co., Mont., 500.

Chotin, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, 20,070.

Chrisman, Edgar Co., Ill., 1,193.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Chrisney, Spencer Co., Ind., 524.
On Southern (R.R.).

Christchurch, Canterbury Prov., New Zealand (1901) 57,041.

Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pa., 934.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Christiania, capital of Prov. of Christiania, Norway, (1905) 226,472.
Is situated on the Christiania Fiord, and covers an area of 7 square miles. It is a well built city, with many fine squares and promenades, especially that of St. John's Hill. Among the old churches are the Gamle Akers Kirke, known prior to 1150, Trinity Church (Modern Gothic), and the Church of Our Saviour (1697). The secular buildings are the Parliament House, the Royal Palace, the Art Museum, and the University, which was founded by Frederick VI in 1811-12, and has, in connection with it, a library of 365,000 volumes, a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory. Besides the University are two military schools, a technical school, a gymnasium, and a municipal library of 50,000 volumes.
Christiania is the principal seaport of Norway. It was founded in 1624 by Christian IV.

Christiansand, Amt of Lister-Mandal, Norway (1900) 14,701.

Christiansburg, c. h., Montgomery Co., Va., 1,568.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

Christianstad, capital of Län of Christianstad, Sweden, (1907) 10,953.

Christiansted (sometimes called Bassin), capital of Danish West Indies, on island of Santa Cruz, (1901) 5,500.

Christiansund, Amt of Romsdal, Norway (1902) 11,982.

Christopher, Franklin Co., Ill., 1,825.
On Burlington Route; Illinois Central (R.R.)

Chrudim, Bohemia, Austria (1900) 13,045.

Chungking, Prov. of Szechuan, China, estimated (1906) 610,000.

Chur (or Coire), Canton of Grisons, Switzerland (1900) 11,706.

Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y., 565.
On N. Y. Cent. & H. R.; West Shore (R.R.).

Churdan, Greene Co., Iowa, 667.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Churubusco, Whitley Co., Ind., 870.
On Vandalia (R.R.).

Cicero, Cook Co., Ill., 14,557.

—Hamilton Co., Ind., 990.
On Lake Erie & W. (R.R.).

Ciego de Avila, Prov. of Puerto Principe, Cuba, (1899) 2,920.

Cienfuegos, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 30,038; (1907) 30,100.

Cimarron, c. h., Gray Co., Kans., 587.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).

Cincinnati, c. h., Hamilton Co., Ohio, (1900) 325,902; (1910) 363,591.
Second city in the State in population.
Is situated on the right bank of the Ohio River, upon two elevations surrounded by hills. These hills, Mount Adams, Mount Auburn, Fairview Heights, Price's Hill, and College Hill command a fine view and are the site of many handsome residences.

Churches, and the Jewish Synagogue are all worthy of note. A feature of especial merit is the Tyler-Davidson Fountain in Fountain Square, which is considered one of the finest specimens of monumental art in the United States. The City Hospital consists of eight separate buildings and accommodates 700 patients. Other city institutions are the city workhouse and Longview Asylum for the Insane. The zoological gardens and the Rookwood Pottery on Mount Adams, famous for its wares, are features of especial interest.

It is most favorably situated as a distributing point between the Eastern seaboard and the West and is the great gateway between the North and the South. The river commerce is important in both passenger and freight traffic. As a manufacturing city Cincinnati ranks high, the annual value of its products being $200,000,000. The more important products are clothing, machinery, wagons, boots and shoes, liquors, pottery, furniture, etc. The city is largely engaged in manufactures of packing-house products. It is also an important horse-market and exchange for grain and pig iron. The educational institutions are of the highest order. These include the University of Cincinnati, which has associated with it the Cincinnati Hospital and the Cincinnati Observatory, the Ohio and Miami Medical Colleges, St. Joseph's and St. Xavier's Jesuit Colleges, the Law Theological Seminary, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and the Museum and Art School, in Eden Park. There are numerous libraries. The parks are extensive, the most famous being Eden Park, enclosing 216 acres, and the club-houses and grounds are very handsome.



THE WATER-FRONT OF CINCINNATI AT THE TIME OF THE FLOOD OF THE OHIO RIVER IN JANUARY, 1907

The water on this occasion passed the 65-foot stage;—the highest record since the great floods of 1884. The photograph shows the deserted business section along the end of Vine, Walnut, and Main streets

The greater part of the city is built upon two terraces or plains, and occupies a position 400 or 450 feet above sea-level. It is surrounded by a semicircle of hills.

Cincinnati has decided commercial advantages from its situation on the Ohio River, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Louisville and Nashville; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; the Chesapeake and Ohio; the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville; the Erie; the Cincinnati Northern; the Norfolk and Western; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Queen and Crescent; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Cincinnati and Westwood; the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth; and the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroads.

Cincinnati covers an area of 38 square miles, and has a river frontage extending nearly 14 miles. The streets and avenues cross each other at right angles in the old portions of the city. A levee extends along Front Street, the shore being paved and lined with floating docks and wharf boats. The lowest or "bottom streets" are mainly devoted to manufacturing and wholesale trade. These are frequently flooded at stages of high water. The central and business part of the city has numerous fine stores and is compactly built. The 20 lines of street railways all converge at Fountain Square. These render accessible beautiful suburban villages. Several "inclined planes" ascend to Clifton Heights, Mount Auburn, Mount Adams, Fairview, etc., where are located the best residential quarters. Beyond the Miami Canal, which connects the city with Lake Erie, is the quarter occupied by the German population of the town. Fort Thomas, a picturesque hill-station, and one of the most important depots of the United States Army, is within a short distance by electric car. A wire suspension bridge across the Ohio, completed at a cost of $1,800,000, connects Cincinnati with Covington, Ky. It is 2,252 feet long with a span of 1,057 feet. Two bridges of wrought-iron connect with Newport, Ky. A bridge of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which unites the city with Ludlow, Ky., cost $1,348,675.

The notable buildings of a public character are the United States Government Building, erected at a cost of $5,000,000, which contains the post-office, custom-house, court-rooms, and various offices. It is of sawed freestone in the Corinthian style; the city hall is constructed of brown granite and red sandstone at a cost of $1,600,000; the county court-house occupies a whole square; the Springer Music Hall, Art Museum, Chamber of Commerce, public library, Masonic Temple, and Odd Fellows' Hall. Of the churches St. Peter's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) is the most prominent. It is an immense structure in the Grecian style, with a spire 224 feet high. The altar-piece is an original Murillo. "St. Peter Delivered." St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, the First and Second Presbyterian

Cincinnati is noted for its musical societies, and holds an annual musical festival.

Cincinnati was laid out in 1788, by Colonel Israel Ludlow, and named Losantville. In 1789 Fort Washington was built here and renamed Cincinnati, in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1802 it was incorporated as a village, and as a city in 1819. Its advantageous situation made Cincinnati a city of rapid growth.

Cincinnati, Appanoose Co., Iowa, 1,355.

Ciotat, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, (1901) 10,035; (1906) 11,965.

Circleville, c. h., Pickaway Co., Ohio, 6,744.
On C. & M. (Pa. Lines); Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

Cisco, Eastland Co., Texas, 2,410.
On Texas & Pac.; Texas Central (R.R.).

Cissnapark, Iroquois Co., Ill., 652.
On Chicago & East. Ill. (R.R.).

Citronelle, Mobile Co., Ala., 935.
On Mob. & Ohio (R.R.).

Ciudad Bolivar (formerly Angostura), State of Bolivar, Venezuela, 11,686.

Ciudad Garcia, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 25,808.

Clairmont, c. h., Kent Co., Texas, 100.

Clairton, Allegheny Co., Pa., 3,326.
On Pennsylvania; West Side Belt (R.R.)

Clanton, c. h., Chilton Co., Ala., 1,123.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).

Clare, Clare Co., Mich., 1,350.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Claremont, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,114.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coast Line (R.R.)

—Sullivan Co., N. H., 7,529.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).

Claremore, c. h., Rogers Co., Okla., 2,866.
On Frisco Lines; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)

Clarence, Cedar Co., Iowa, 662.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Shelby Co., Mo., 1,322.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

Clarendon, c. h., Monroe Co., Ark., 2,037.
On St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. L. S. W. (R.R.)

—Warren Co., Pa., 933.
On Pennsylvania; Tionesta Valley (R.R.).

—c. h., Donley Co., Texas, 1,946.
On F. W. & D. C. (R.R.).

—Rutland Co., Vt., 857.
On Rutland (R.R.).

Clarinda, c. h., Page Co., Iowa, 3,832.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

Clarington, Monroe Co., Ohio, 784.

Clarion, c. h., Wright Co., Iowa, 2,065.
On Chic., Great West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

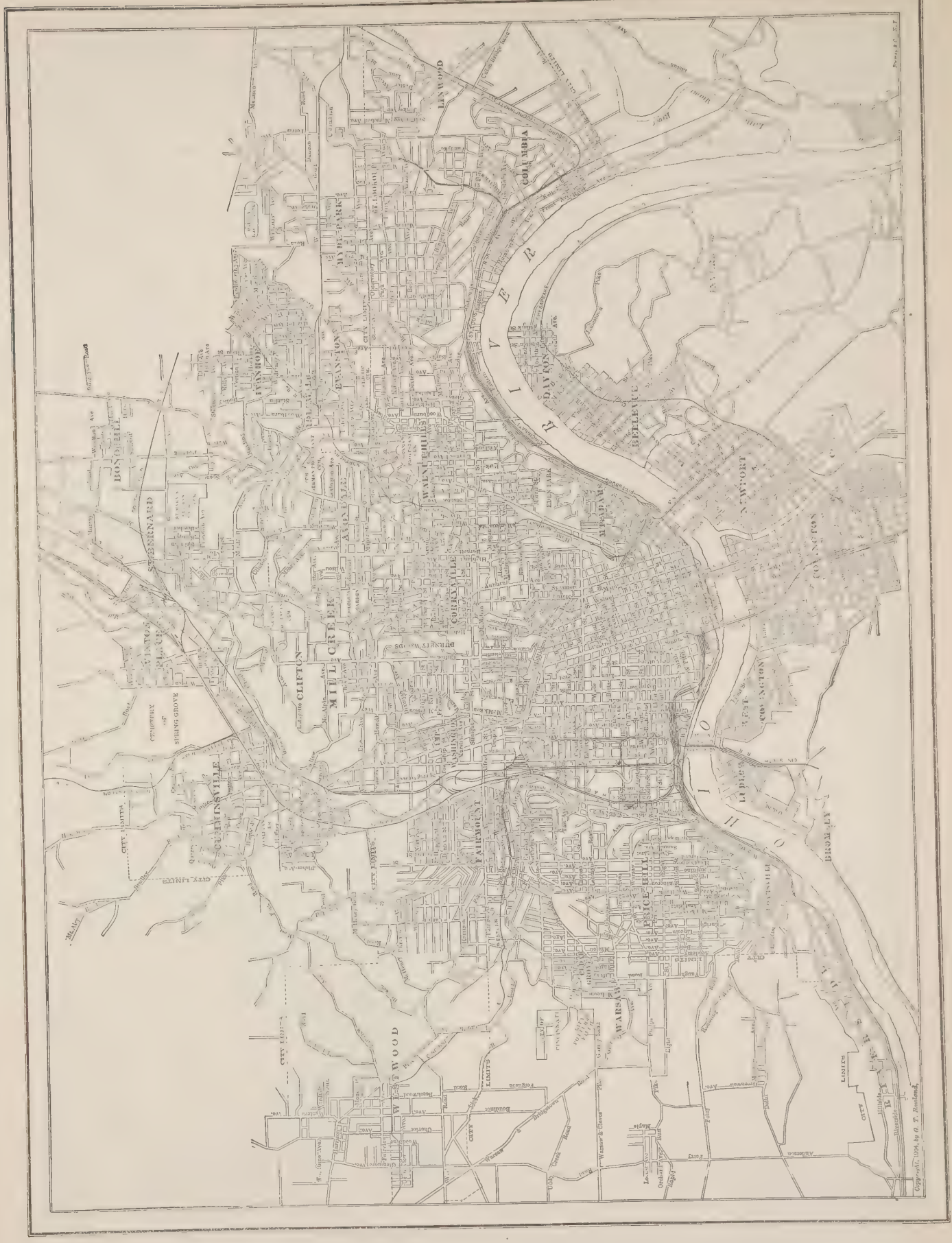
—c. h., Clarion Co., Pa., 2,612.
On Pittsburg, Summerville & Clarion (R.R.)

Clark, c. h., Clark Co., S. Dak., 1,220.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Clarks, Merrick Co., Neb., 605.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).

Clarksburg, Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,207.

—Monitcau Co., Mo., 399.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).



MAP OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

Clarksburg, Ross Co., Ohio, 558.
—c. h., Harrison Co., W. Va., 9,201.
On B. & O. (R.R.).
Clarksdale, c. h., Coahoma Co., Miss., 4,079.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Clarkshill, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., 463.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
Clarkston, Asotin Co., Wash., 1,257.
Clarksville, c. h., Johnson Co., Ark., 1,456.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Habersham Co., Ga., 528.
On Tallulah Falls (R.R.).
—Clarke Co., Ind., 2,743.
—Butler Co., Iowa, 895.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Chic., R. I. & P. (R.R.).
Clarksville, Pike Co., Mo., 918.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Montgomery Co., Tenn., 8,548.
On Louisville & Nashv.; Tennessee Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Red River Co., Texas, 2,065.
On Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Mecklenburg Co., Va., 794.
On Southern (R.R.).
Clarkville, McKinley Co., N. Mex., 354.
Clatskanie, Columbia Co., Ore., 747.
Clausthal (or Klausthal), Prussia, Germany (1900) 8,665.
Claxton, Tattnall Co., Ga., 1,008.
On Register & Glenville; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Clay Center, c. h., Clay Co., Kans., 3,438.
On Chic., R. Isl. & Pac.; Union Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clay Co., Neb., 1,065.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Clay, Webster Co., Ky., 1,098.
Clay City, Clay Co., Ill., 837.
On B. & O. S. W. (R.R.).
—Clay Co., Ind., 1,213.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Evansv. & Indianap. (R.R.).
—Powell Co., Ky., 581.
On Lex. & East. (R.R.).
Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., 1,045.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Clayton, c. h., Barbour Co., Ala., 1,130.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
Clayton, Kent Co., Del., 764.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Adams Co., Ill., 940.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—Gloucester Co., N. J., 1,926.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., N. Mex., 970.
On Colo. & South. (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,941.
On New York Central & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
—Johnston Co., N. C., 1,441.
On Southern (R.R.).
Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y., 649.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (R.R.)
Clearfield, Taylor Co., Iowa, 625.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

CLEARFIELD, c. h., Clearfield Co., Pa., 6,851.
On Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg; New York Central & Hudson River; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
CLEARLAKE, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, 2,014.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul; Mas. City & Clear Lake (El.) (R.R.).
—c. h., Deuel Co., S. Dak., 704.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Polk Co., Wis., 498.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CLEAR WATER, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 1,171.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)

timore and Ohio; the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Erie; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; the Pennsylvania, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads. It covers an area of 41 square miles, and has a lake frontage of 10 miles. The Cuyahoga River and various tributaries, called "runs," intersect the city unevenly, and are spanned by numerous bridges and aqueducts. One of these, the Superior Viaduct (completed 1878, length 3,211 feet), is the principal connection between

land is the chief port of entry. A vast amount of coal is shipped to ports on the upper lakes. Fully eighty per cent of the iron and coal carrying ship-tonnage of the Great Lakes is owned in Cleveland. The harbor is protected by a breakwater, now being extended to a point 5 miles east of the mouth of the Cuyahoga. When completed, the harbor will be the best and largest on the lakes. Important manufactures are iron and steel, wire and wire nails, bolts and nuts, machinery, malleable castings, vapor stoves, electric carbons and dry batteries, telescopes, automobiles, paints,

buildings of the Cleveland "Group Plan," involving magnificent features and costing some $20,000,000.
It is the seat of Western Reserve University, the Case School of Applied Science, and St. Ignatius College (Roman Catholic). There are six high schools and ninety public grade schools, on which the city expends nearly $2,500,000 annually. The park system includes 1,600 acres of parks and 30 miles of boulevards.
Cleveland was founded in 1796 by a survey party under the direction of General Moses



MAP OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEBURNE, c. h., Johnson Co., Texas, 10,364.
On Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Trinity & Brazos Valley (R.R.)
CLE ELUM, Kittitas Co., Wash., 2,749.
On Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific (R.R.)
CLERMONT, Fayette Co., Iowa, 510.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
CLERMONT-FERRAND, Dept. of Puy-de-Dôme, France, (1906) 58,363.
CLEVELAND, c. h., Cuyahoga Co., Ohio., (1900) 381,768; (1910) 560,663.
The largest city of the State. Located on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and on the lines of the Bal-

the two sides of the river. The central Viaduct (completed 1888, length 3,930 feet) spans the river "flats" farther south.
The city radiates from the Public Square, the principal streets extending like the ribs of an open fan. Lower Superior Avenue and lower Euclid Avenue are the principal business streets. Upper Euclid Avenue is the leading residence thoroughfare.
Cleveland is the headquarters of the largest steel shipbuilding industry in the Western Hemisphere. It is the largest iron-ore market in the world. Fully sixty per cent of the iron ore mined in the upper region, which amounted in 1906 to 38,500,000 tons, is annually received in the district of Cuyahoga, of which Cleve-

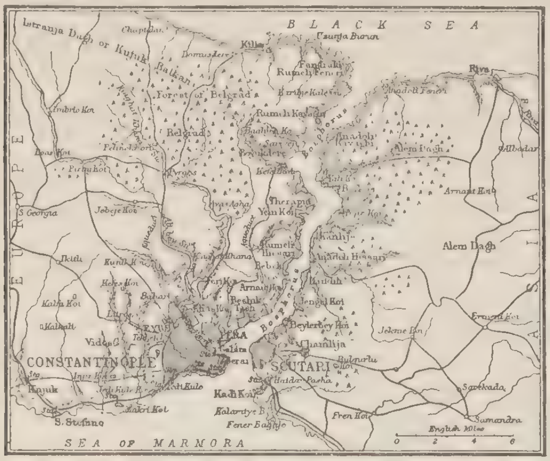
and varnishes. It is second only to New York in the production of women's clothing. The city was the original home of the Standard Oil Company, and is still prominent in the oil trade.
The total merchandise received and forwarded in Cleveland in 1906 was 33,666,000 tons. The city is the wholesale centre for a very extensive district, including parts of six States. Among the prominent business buildings are the Citizens, Rockefeller, Williamson, Schofield, New England, and Rose Buildings, and three extensive arcades extending from street to street. The new granite Government building on the Public Square and Superior Avenue is the first completed of the several public

Cleaveland. In 1814 the village of Cleaveland was incorporated with less than 100 inhabitants. Cleveland (a simplified spelling) was incorporated as a city in 1836, and Ohio City (west of the river) was absorbed in 1854. The first great impetus received by the city was furnished by the completion of the Ohio Canal in 1832. Additional growth followed the railroad connection with the East and the development of the coal fields of Southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and of the iron-mining region of the upper lakes.
CLEVELAND, Bolivar Co., Miss., 1,001.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.)
—Pawnee Co., Okla., 1,310.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.)

CLEVELAND, c. h., Bradley Co., Tenn., 5,549.
On Southern (R.R.).
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 2,955.
CLEVES (or KLEVE), Rhine Prov., Prussia, Germany (1900) 14,678.
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,423.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
CLICHY, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 41,787.
CLIFFSIDE PARK, Bergen Co., N. J., 3,394.
CLIFTON, Graham Co., Ariz., 4,874.
On Ariz. & N. Mex. (R.R.).
—Iroquois Co., Ill., 634.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Clay Co., Kans., 614.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Tenn., 711.
—Bosque Co., Tex., 1,137.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.)
CLIFTON FORGE, Alleghany Co., Va., 5,748.
On C. & O. (R.R.).
CLIFTON HEIGHTS, Delaware Co., Pa., 3,155.
CLIFTON SPRINGS, Ontario Co., N. Y., 1,600.
On Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & H. R.(R.R.)
CLINTON, Middlesex Co., Conn., 1,274.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Dewitt Co., Ill., 5,165.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Vermilion Co., Ind., 6,229.
On Chicago & East. Ill. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clinton Co., Iowa, (1910) 25,577.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chicago, R. I. & Pac.; Dav., R. I. & N. W.; Iowa & Illinois (El.); Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Hickman Co., Ky., 1,497.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., East Feliciana Parish, La., 918.
On Yaz. & Miss. Val. (R.R.).
—Kennebec Co., Maine, 1,268.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 13,075.
On Boston & Maine; N. Y., N. H. & H.(R.R.)
—Lenawee Co., Mich., 1,911.
On L. Sh. & M. So. (R.R.).
—Hinds Co., Miss., 767.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Mo., 4,992.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Sp.; Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
—Hunterdon Co., N. J., 836.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 1,236.
On N. Y., Ont. & W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sampson Co., N. C., 1,101.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
—Custer Co., Okla., 2,781.
On Rock Isl.; Clinton & Okla. West.; Frisco Lines; Kans. City, Mex. & Orient (R.R.)
—Laurens Co., S. C., 3,272.
On Col., Newb. & Laur.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Anderson Co., Tenn., 1,090.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Rock Co., Wis., 597.
—Huron Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,547.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
CLINTONVILLE, Waupaca Co., Wis., 1,747.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CLIO, Genesee Co., Mich., 810.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
CLITHEROE, Lancashire, England (1901) 11,414.
CLOQUET, Carlton Co., Minn., 7,031.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
CLOSTER, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,483.
On Erie (R.R.)
CLOVER, York Co., S. C., 1,207.
On Car. & Northwest. (R.R.).
CLOVERDALE, Sonoma Co., Cal., 823.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).
CLOVERPORT, Breckenridge Co., Ky., 1,403.
On Louisville, Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
CLOVIS, Curry Co., N. M., 3,255.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; East. of New Mex. (R.R.).
CLYDE, Cloud Co., Kans., 1,057.
On Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., N. Y., 2,695.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
—Sandusky Co., Ohio, 2,815.
On C., C., C. & St. L.; Lake Sh. & Mich. S.; Lake Shore Electric; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
CLYMER, Indiana Co., Pa., 1,753.
On N. Y. C. & H. R.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
COAL CITY, St. Clair Co., Ala., 685.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Grundy Co., Ill., 2,667.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chicago & Alton; Elgin, Joliet & East. (R.R.).
COAL CREEK, Anderson Co., Tenn., 1,102.
On Louisv. & Nashv.; Southern (R.R.)
COALDALE, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 5,154.
On Central of New Jersey (R.R.)
COALGATE, Coal Co., Okla., 3,255.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri, Kan. & Pac. (R.R.).
COAL GROVE, Lawrence Co., Ohio, 1,759.
On Norf. & West. (R.R.)
COALHILL, Johnson Co., Ark., 1,229.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
COALINGA, Fresno Co., Cal., 4,199.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
COALPORT, Clearfield Co., Pa., 876.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
COALTON, Jackson Co., Ohio, 1,111.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Det., Tol. & Ironton; Hocking Valley (R.R.).
COALVILLE, c. h., Summit Co., Utah, 976.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
COAMO, Dept. of Ponce, Porto Rico, (1899) 3,244.
COATESVILLE, Chester Co., Pa., 11,084.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
COATICOOK, Stanstead Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,880.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
COBAN, Alta Vera Paz Dept., Guatemala, 30,770.
COBDEN, Union Co., Ill., 988.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
COBLENZ, capital of Rhine Prov., Prussia, Germany, (1905) 53,902.
COBLESKILL, c. h., Schoharie Co., N. Y., 2,088.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
COBURG, capital of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany (1905) 22,489.
—Northumberland Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,239.
COCHABAMBA (also called OROPESA), capital of Dept. of Cochabamba, Bolivia, (1909) 24,512.
COCHIN, Malabar Dist., Madras, India, (1901) 19,274.
COCHRAN, Pulaski Co., Ga., 1,638.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Dearborn Co., Ind., 800.
On B. & O. S. W. (R.R.).
COCHY, Park Co., Wyo., 1,132.
On Burl. Route (R.R.)
COETHEN, Anhalt, Germany (1905) 22,978.
COEUR D'ALENE, Kootenai Co., Idaho, 7,291.
On Northern Pacific; Spok. & Inland Emp. (R.R.).
COFFEEN, Montgomery Co., Ill., 980.
On Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
COFFEYVILLE, Montgomery Co., Kans., 12,687.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Missouri Pacific; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
COGGON, Linn Co., Iowa, 471.
On Chic., Anamosa & No.; Ill. Central (R.R.).
COGNAC, Dept. of Charente, France (1901) 18,047; (1906) 19,210.
COHASSET, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 2,585.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
COHOCTON, Steuben Co., N. Y., (1910) 838.
On D., L. & W.; Erie (R.R.).
COHOES, Albany Co., N. Y., (1910) 24,709.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y. C. & H. Riv. (R.R.)
COIHUECO, Chile, 12,745.
COIMBATUR, Madras, India (1901) 53,080.
COIMBRA, Beira, Portugal (1900) 18,424.
COIN, Page Co., Iowa, 591.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
COJUYEPEQUE, Dept. of Tuscatlan, Salvador, 10,000.
COKATO, Wright Co., Minn., 718.
On Great North. (R.R.).
COKEBURG, Washington Co., Pa., 1,302.
On Penna. (R.R.)
COLAIA, Panay, P. I., 10,966.
COLBERG (or KOLBERG), Prussia, Germany, (1905) 22,864.
COLBORNE, Northumberland Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,017.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
COLBY, c. h., Thomas Co., Kans., 1,130.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Un. Pac. (R.R.)
—Clark Co., Wis., 869.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
COLCHESTER, New London Co., Conn., 978.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Essex, England, 38,373.
—McDonough Co., Ill., 1,445.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Chittenden Co., Vt., 6,450.
On Central Vt. (R.R.)
COLD SPRING, Putnam Co., N. Y., 2,549.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
COLD SPRING HARBOR, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 650.
COLDWATER, Comanche Co., Kans., 684.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—c. h., Branch Co., Mich., 5,945.
On L. S. & M. S. (R.R.).
—Tate Co., Miss., 774.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Ohio, 869.
On Cincin. North.; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).
COLE, Story Co., Iowa, 502.
COLEBROOK, Litchfield Co., Conn., 557.
On Central New England (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 1,905.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
COLE CAMP, Benton Co., Mo., 910.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
COLEMAN, Midland Co., Mich., 909.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—c. h., Coleman Co., Texas, 3,046.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
COLERAINE, Itasca Co., Minn., 1,613.
On Duluth, Missabe & No.; Great Northern (R.R.)
COLFAX, McLean Co., Ill., 965.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Clinton Co., Ind., 801.
On C., C., C. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Jasper Co., Iowa, 2,524.
On Ch., R. I. & Pac.; Colfax Northern; Ft. D., Des M. & So.; Inter-Urban (El.) (R.R.).
—Grant Parish, La., 1,049.
On Louisiana Ry. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
—c. h., Whitman Co., Wash., 2,783.
On Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co.; Spok. & Inland Emp. (R.R.).
COLLEGE HILL, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,979.
On Ohio Electric (R.R.)
—Beaver Co., Pa., 1,787.
COLLEGE PARK, Fulton Co., Ga., 2,173.
On Atl. & West Point (R.R.)
COLLEGE SPRINGS, Page Co., Iowa, 626.
COLLEGE STATION, Brazos Co., Texas, 450.
On Houston & Texas Cent.; Internat. & Great North. (R.R.).
COLLEGE VIEW, Lancaster Co., Neb., 1,508.
On Burlington Route; Rock Island (R.R.)
COLLEGEVILLE, Montgomery Co., Pa., 621.
On Perkiomen (R.R.).
COLLIERVILLE, Shelby Co., Tenn., 802.
On Southern (R.R.).
COLLINGDALE, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,361.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)
COLLINGSWOOD, Camden Co., N. J., 4,795.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
COLLINGWOOD, Simcoe Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 5,755.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
COLLINS, Story Co., Iowa, 521.
On Ch., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—Covington Co., Miss., 2,581.
On Gulf & Ship Island (R.R.)
COLLINSVILLE, Dekalb Co., Ala., 673.
On Alabama Gt. Southern (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Ill., 7,478.
On St. Louis, Troy & East.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Rogers Co., Okla., 1,324.
On Atchison, Tepeka & Santa Fe (R.R.)
—Grayson Co., Texas, 791.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
COLMAR (or KOLMAR), capital of Upper Alsace, Germany, (1905) 41,582.
COLNE, Lancashire and Yorkshire, England (1901) 23,000.
COLOGNE (or KOLN), capital of Dist. of Cologne, Rhine Provinces, Germany, (1905) 428,503; (1910) 513,491.
On the west bank of the Rhine, at the junction of several railways.
The city has retained much of its medieval appearance and is of great historical interest. Its most noted edifice is the cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century and completed in the nineteenth. It is considered the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, and has a length of 444 feet and a tower 512 feet in height. Other structures of interest are the Rathhaus, the Church of St. Gereon, the court of justice, and the municipal museum. Cologne is famous for its eau de Cologne, and has manufactures of sugar, tobacco, furniture, glue, pianos, etc. Cologne dates from a period prior to the Roman conquest, and was one of the most important cities of the Hanseatic League.
COLOMA, Berrien Co., Mich., 701.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
COLOMBO, capital of Ceylon (1901) 158,228.
COLON, Matanzas Prov., Cuba, 7,175.
—St. Joseph Co., Mich., 853.
On Mich. Central (R.R.).
—Panama, 15,000.
Seaport and railroad terminus; the Gulf of Mexico terminus of the Panama Canal.
COLORADO, c. h., Mitchell Co., Texas, 1,840.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
COLORADO CITY, El Paso Co., Colo., 4,333.
On Colo. Midland; Denv. & R. Grande (R.R.)
COLORADO SPRINGS, c. h., El Paso Co., Colo., (1900) 21,085; (1910) 29,078.
Is situated near the foot of Pikes Peak, at an elevation of 6,000 feet. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Colorado and Southern; the Colorado Midland; the Denver and Rio Grande; and the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroads.
COLRAIN, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,741.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast Line; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lk.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
COLTON, San Bernardino Co., Cal., 3,980.
COLUMBIA, Houston Co., Ala., 1,122.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—Tolland Co., Conn., 646.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Monroe Co., Ill., 2,076.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
—c. h., Adair Co., Ky., 1,022.
COLUMBIA, c. h., Marion Co., Miss., (1910) 2,029.
On Gulf & Ship Island; New Orl. Gt. North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Boone Co., Mo., 9,662
On Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 619.
—Lancaster Co., Pa., 11,454.
On Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—c. h., Richland Co., S. C., State capital, (1900) 21,108; (1910) 26,319.
Is situated on the Congaree River at the junction of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, and on the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens railroads.
The most imposing buildings are the United States court-house, the granite State Capitol Building, and city hall. The Presbyterian and Columbian Colleges for women, a Presbyterian theological seminary, Allen University (colored), Benedict College (also colored), and South Carolina College, founded in 1805, are located here. Columbia also has a State penitentiary.
COLUMBIA, c. h., Maury Co., Tenn., 5,754.
On Louisville & Nash.; Nash., Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
COLUMBIA CITY, c. h., Whitley Co., Ind., 3,448.
On Pennsylvania; Vandalia (R.R.).
COLUMBIA FALLS, Washington Co., Maine, 663.
On Washington County (R.R.).
COLUMBIANA, c. h., Shelby Co., Ala., 1,079.
On Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
—Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1,582.
On Penna.; Youngstown & So. (R.R.).
COLUMBUS, c. h., Muscogee Co., Ga., 20,554.
On Cent. of Ga.; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
Large cotton mills and manufactures of cotton goods; extensive iron works, and manufactures of boilers, engines, steamboats, etc.; extensive water-power.
COLUMBUS, c. h., Bartholomew Co., Ind., 8,813.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ind., Col. & So. Tr. (El.); Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Cherokee Co., Kans., 3,064.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
—Hickman Co., Ky., 970.
On Mobile & Ohio; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lowndes Co., Miss., 8,988.
On Mobile & Ohio; Southern; Southern in Miss. (R.R.).
—c. h., Platte Co., Neb., 5,014.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Ohio, State capital, (1900) 125,560; (1910) 181,511.
Is situated on the Scioto River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus; the Hocking Valley; the Norfolk and Western; the Pennsylvania; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus; the Toledo and Ohio Central; and the Ohio Electric railroads. At the intersection of Broad and High Streets is a public square, in the centre of which is the State Capitol, a handsome building constructed of limestone.
The State institutions include the Ohio State University, a finely equipped institution; Central Insane Asylum, the Asylum for Imbecile Youth, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Blind, and the State penitentiary.
Columbus is also the seat of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Capital University (Evangelical Lutheran), the Ohio Medical University, and Columbus Art Institute. There are numerous benevolent institutions.
The manufactures are considerable. The carriage and wagon industry is the most extensive in the United States.
Columbus was laid out in 1812, incorporated in 1816, and became the State capital in 1817.
—c. h., Colorado Co., Texas, 1,800.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., Wis., 2,523.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
COLUMBUS GROVE, Putnam Co., Ohio, 1,802.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron; Northern Ohio; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Louisa Co., Iowa, 1,185.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
COLUSA, c. h., Colusa Co., Cal., 1,582.
On Colusa & Lake (R.R.).
COLVILLE, c. h., Stevens Co., Wash., 1,512.
On Great North. (R.R.).
COLWYN, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,584.
COMANCHE, Stephens Co., Okla., 1,301.
On C., R. I. & P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Comanche Co., Texas, 2,756.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
COMAYAGUA (formerly Valladolid), Dept. of Comayagua, Honduras, 8,000.
Formerly capital of Honduras.
COMBACONUM, Madras, British India (1901) 59,673.
Ancient capital of the Chola dynasty and one of the sacred places of the Hindus.
COMBARBALA, Prov. of Coquimbo, Chile, estimated (1904) 1,882.
COMINES, partly in Dept. of Nord, France; partly in Dept. of West Flanders, Belgium. French town (1906) 8,348; Belgian town (1906) 6,521.
COMISO, Prov. of Syracuse, Italy, (1901) 21,873.
COMITAN, Chiapas, Mexico, (1900) 9,316.
COMMERCE, Jackson Co., Ga., 2,238.
On Southern (R.R.)
—Scott Co., Mo., 544.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Hunt Co., Texas, 2,818.
On St. Louis Southwest.; Texas Midland (R.R.).
COMO, capital of Prov. of Como, Lombardy, Italy, (1901) 38,895, (commune).
Is delightfully situated at the southern extremity of Lake Como, the most celebrated for beauty of all the lakes of Italy.
Como was a place of importance among the Romans, and was the birthplace of the elder Pliny.
COMPIEGNE, Dept. of Oise, France, (1906) 14,683.
CONCARNEAU, Dept. of Finistère, Brittany, France, (1906) 7,887.
Fortified seaport; chief industry, pilchard fishery.
CONCEPCION, Prov. of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, 10,000.
—Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, estimated (1908) 55,330.
The chief manufacturing centre of the republic; trades in grain, hides, wine, beef; extensive coal deposits in vicinity.
—State of Chihuahua, Mexico, about 4,000.
—Paraguay, 15,000.
—Panay, P. I., 5,736.
CONCORD, Middlesex Co., Mass., 6,421.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
Famous as the home of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and other writers; distinguished further as the scene of the first battle of the American Revolution.
—Jackson Co., Mich., 543.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Merrimack Co., N. H., State capital, (1900) 19,632; 21,497.
On the west bank of the Merrimack River, 75 miles by rail north-northwest from Boston, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad. The city covers an area of 64 square miles. The Boston and Maine Railroad has here large car manufactory and repair shops.
The principal buildings are the State House, the State Library Building, containing the chambers of the Supreme Court and educational and agricultural State offices, and the New Hampshire Historical Society Library. There are also a State asylum for the insane; a State prison; a Government building for post-office, pension office, United States courts, etc.
The most important manufactures are granite, carriages, belting and leather hose, harness, flour, wools, cottons, tanned leather, pianos, and shoes; has foundry and machine shops.
The town got its first grant from Massachusetts in 1725, and was called Pennacook, from the friendly Indian tribe that made its headquarters here.
It was incorporated as Rumford in 1730. In 1765 it was incorporated as Concord. In 1816 became State capital; in 1823 shire town of Merrimack County; in 1823 adopted a charter.
CONCORD, c. h., Cabarus Co., N. C., 8,715.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Essex Co., Vt., 339.
On St. Johnsb. & Lake Cham. (R.R.).
CONCORDIA, c. h., Cloud Co., Kans., 4,415.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Lafayette Co., Mo., 931.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
CONDON, Gilliam Co., Ore., 1,009.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
CONEY ISLAND, Kings Co., N. Y.
On South Brooklyn (R.R.).
A popular pleasure resort, and now a part of the City of New York.
CONFLUENCE, Somerset Co., Pa., 890.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
CONGLETON, Cheshire, England (1901) 10,706.
CONGRESS, Yavapai Co., Ariz., 471.
On Cong. Con. Mines Co.'s. (R.R.).
CONJEVERAM, Chingleput Dist., Madras, British India, 40,000.
CONNEAUT, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 8,319.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
CONNEAUTVILLE, Crawford Co., Pa., 867.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Penna. (R.R.)
CONNELLSVILLE, Fayette Co., Pa., (1910) 12,845.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania; Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Most important manufactures of coke in the United States.
CONNERSVILLE, c. h., Fayette Co., Ind., 7,738.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Ft. Wayne, Cin. & L. (R.R.).
CONRAD, Grundy Co., Iowa, 549.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CONROE, c. h., Montgomery Co., Texas, 1,374.
On G., C. & S. Fe; Internat. & Gt. No. (R.R.)
CONSHOHOCKEN, Montgomery Co., Pa., 7,480.
On Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
CONSOLACION DEL SUR, Prov. of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, (1899) 3,062.
CONSTANCE (KONSTANZ or KOSTNITZ), Baden, Germany, (1905) 24,818.
A very old town, full of interesting buildings, among these the seat of the Council of Constance, the Barrossa Inn, where the treaty of Constance with the Lombard League was signed, and the home of John Huss; has an active trade and manufactures of various kinds.
CONSTANTINE, capital of Dept. of Constantine, Algeria, (1906) 46,806; commune, 58,435.
Is finely situated on an elevation 2,170 feet above the sea, and surrounded on three sides by a deep ravine, crossed by the El-Kantara Bridge.
Constantine was in ancient times a great city and capital of Numidia. It was destroyed at the beginning of the Christian era and rebuilt by Constantine. It now possesses extensive Roman remains, a citadel, a fortress, barracks, colleges, a Mohammedan seminary, museums, etc.
CONSTANTINE, St. Joseph Co., Mich., 1,244.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
CONSTANTINOPLE, capital of the Ottoman Empire, Turkey in Europe, estimated (1905) 1,106,000.
Is located on a promontory bounded by the Sea of Marmora, the Bosporus, and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the Bosporus. On the one side not surrounded by water is a strong wall. The city has been modernized within the last thirty years, and most of its quaint but dirty picturesqueness has disappeared. On the site of the ancient Byzantium is the seraglio, in which was to 1863 the great gate, known as the "Sublime Porte," a name since given to the Turkish Empire.
The most magnificent structure of the city is the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, which was built originally for a Christian church by Justinian in the sixth century, and was converted into a mosque by Mohammed II in the fifteenth. Other famous mosques are those of Achmet, of Solyman, of Mohammed II, and of Bajazet.
The public schools of Constantinople are of three grades: the mosque colleges for the study of theology and law, the provincial schools for boys, and the primary schools for both sexes. A university founded in 1900 and a lyceum established in 1867 furnish higher educational facilities. There is also a Greek national school, schools of engineering, military and naval schools, and numerous libraries, museums, and literary societies, of which the Literary Greek Society is the most learned of the empire. The Greeks have also established a Greek theological school. Robert College is under American management.
Constantinople has a fine harbor and naval port. The trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, and the exports consist of silks, carpets, wool, filigree work, opium, etc. The manufactures are not important. The city has railway connection with Adrianople, Belgrade, and Paris.
Constantinople is the ancient Byzantium founded by the Dorians in the seventh century B. C. In 330 A. D. it was rebuilt by Constantine, who made it the capital of the Roman Empire under the name of Constantinople. In the early history of Christianity the patriarch of Constantinople was the head of the Eastern Church. In 1453 Mohammed II created it the capital of the Ottoman Empire.
CONSTITUCION, Prov. of Maule, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,690.
CONTINENTAL, Putnam Co., Ohio, 1,074.
On N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Ohio Electric; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
CONVENT, c. h., St. James Parish, La., 1,000.
On Yazoo & Miss. V.; (R.R.).
CONVERSE, Miami Co., Ind., 1,164.
On C. & O. of Ind.; P., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.)
CONVOY, Van Wert Co., Ohio, 741.
On Ohio Electric; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CONWAY, c. h., Faulkner Co., Ark., 2,794.
On St. L., I. M. & S. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Mass., 1,230.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 3,413.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
CONWAY, Beaver Co., Pa., 1,483.
On North Shore; Pennsylvania (R.R.)

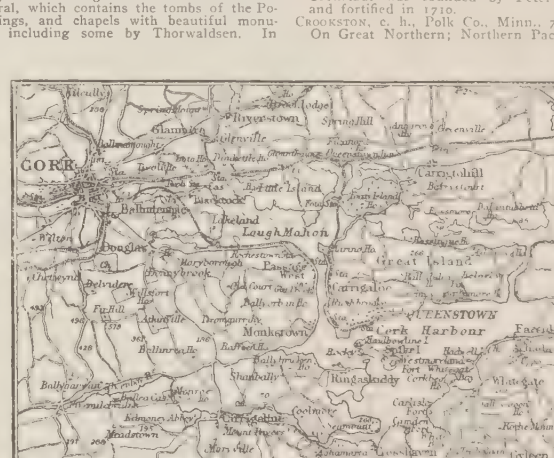
Conway, c. h., Horry Co., S. C., 1,228.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
—Carnarvonshire, Wales (1901) 4,660.
Conway Springs, Sumner Co., Kans., 1,292.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Conyers, c. h., Rockdale Co., Ga., 1,919.
On Georgia (R.R.).
Cookeville, c. h., Putnam Co., Tenn., 1,848.
On Tenn. Cent. (R.R.).
Coon Rapids, Carroll Co., Iowa, 1,084.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Cooper, c. h., Delta Co., Texas, 1,513.
On Tex. Midland (R.R.).
Cooperstown, c. h., Otsego Co., N. Y., 2,484.
On Delaware & Hudson; Oneon. & Mohawk V. (El.) (R.R.).
—c. h., Griggs Co., N. Dak., 1,019.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).

Coopersville, Ottawa Co., Mich., 814.
On G. R., G. H. & M. (El.); Gd. Tr. (R.R.)
Copenhagen (or Kjobenhavn), capital of Denmark, (1907) 500,000.
Is situated on the coast of Zealand and partly on the island of Amager, which is separated from Zealand by an arm of the Sound. The harbor thus formed is the great naval station of Denmark.
Copenhagen is protected from inv sions of the Baltic by high embankments, and the present system of fortification embraces a method of flooding the approaches to the city. The modern portion of the city, on the island of Amager, is almost surrounded by water, and a part of the old town, called Castle Island, is cut off by artificial waterways. In this are the principal buildings.
Among these a.e the royal palace of Christiansborg, the royal library, the Thorwaldsen Museum, the building of the ministries, and the arsenal.
The most imposing churches are the Fruhe Kirke, adorned by Thorwaldsen; St. Peter's (German), Trinity Church, and the Church of Our Saviour. In Amalienborg Square are four royal palaces.
Copenhagen is the centre of Scandinavian art, science, and literature. The University, founded in 1478, has a library of 500,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS., and, in connection with it, a polytechnic institute. In the Thorwaldsen Museum are the works of that great sculptor and his mausoleum. There is a mineralogical museum, a chemical laboratory, an art museum, and a royal gallery of paintings.
Copenhagen has extensive manufactures of porcelain, shipbuilding is an important industry, and there are other manufactures of textiles, machinery, sugar, etc. Great warehouses have been erected along the harbor, and the city has an active trade.
Bishop Absalon founded Copenhagen in 1168 as a refuge from the northern pirates, under the name of Axelhuus. Its present name is Kjöbenhavn, or Merchant's Haven.
Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y., 585.
Copiapo, Prov. of Atacama, Chile, estimated (1904) 9,248.
Coplay, Lehigh Co., Pa., 2,670.
On Ironton; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
Copparo, Prov. of Emilia, Italy, (1901) 39,267, (commune).
Coquille, c. h., Coos Co., Ore., 1,398.
On Coos Bay, Rose. & East. (R.R.).
Coquimbo, Dept. of Coquimbo, Chile, estimated (1908) 20,576.
Coraopolis, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 5,252.
On Pitts. & L. E. (R.R.).
Corato, Prov. of Bari, Italy (1901) 41,573.
Corbin, Knox Co., Ky., 2,589.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Cordele, Crisp Co., Ga., 5,883.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Georgia South. & Fla.; Ga. Southwest. & Gulf; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Cordell, c. h., Washita Co., Okla., 1,950.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
Corder, Lafayette Co., Mo., 649.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
Cordoba, Prov. of Cordoba, Argentina, (1908) estimated 53,000.
Cordova, capital of Prov. of Cordova, Andalusia, Spain, (1900) 58,275.
Is located on the Guadalquivir River, and is an important railway junction. The city has remains of Moorish walls erected on a Roman foundation, and connects with a suburb by an ancient bridge constructed by the Saracens.
Its most famous building is the cathedral, one of the noted cathedrals of the world. It was a holy place of the Mohammedans, and covers an area equal to that of St. Peter's in Rome. The bishop's palace and the remains of an old Moorish palace are interesting structures.
Cordovan leather, silver, and filigree work were once very celebrated. Cordova was an important town under the Romans, and in the tenth century, under the em of Spain, had a million inhabitants, and was the centre of the art, science, and literature of the world. It was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan.
Cordova, Walker Co., Ala., 1,747.
On Frisco Lines; Southern (R.R.).
Corfu, Corfu Island, Greece, (1908) 29,032.
Corinna, Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,170.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Corinth, Corinthia, Greece, (1908) 14,867.
One of the greatest cities of ancient Greece; destroyed by the Romans in 142 B. C. and rebuilt by them; conquered by the Venetians, then by Mohammed II; destroyed by earthquake; present town called New Corinth.
Corinth, Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,034.
—c. h., Alcorn Co., Miss., 5,020.
On Ill. Cent.; Mobile & Ohio; Southern (R.R.).
—Saratoga Co., N. Y., 2,166.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.)
—Orange Co., Vt., 1,005.
Cork, c. h., County Cork, Ireland, (1901) 75,978; estimated (1906) 76,122.
Third city of Ireland in population, situated on the river Lee, about 11 miles from Cork Harbor, and is a railway terminus.
The new cathedral (Protestant), several other churches and monasteries, Queen's College, and Cork Royal Institution comprise the most important public buildings.
Cork was founded about 600 A. D.



CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, AND ENVIRONS

Cornelia, Habersham Co., Ga., 1,114.
On Southern; Tallulah Falls (R.R.)
Cornell, Livingston Co., Ill., 536.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Corning, c. h., Clay Co., Ark., 1,439.
On St. L., I. Mt. & S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Adams Co., Iowa, 1,702.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Steuben Co., N. Y., (1910) 13,730.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Ohio, 1,564.
On Kanawha & Mich.; Toledo & Ohio Cent.; Zanesville & West. (R.R.).
Cornish, York Co., Maine, 954.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Sullivan Co., N. H., 1,005.
Cornville, Somerset Co., Maine, 720.
Cornwall, capital of Stormont Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 6,704.
On Grand Trunk; Ottawa & New York (R.R.).
—Orange Co., N. Y., (1910) 2,658.
On N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
Corona, Riverside Co., Cal., 3,540.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).
Coronado, San Diego Co., Cal., 1,477.
On San Diego Southern (R.R.).
Coronel, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,481.
Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Texas, 8,222.
On National of Mexico; St. L., Brownsv. & M.; San Ant. & Ar. Pass. (R.R.).
Corral Falso, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 3,823.
Correctionville, Woodbury Co., Iowa, 893.
On Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Corrientes, Prov. of Corrientes, Argentina, estimated (1908) 18,000.
Corry, Erie Co., Pa., 5,991.
On Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Corsicana, c. h., Navarro Co., Texas, 9,749.
On Houston & Texas C.; St. L. Southwest.; Trinity & Brazos Val. (R.R.).
Cortes, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 6,644
Cortland, c. h., Cortland Co., N. Y., 11,504.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Trumbull Co., Ohio, 612.
On Erie (R.R.).
Cortona, Prov. of Arezzo, Italy, (1901) about 4,000.
Noted for the number of its Etruscan and Roman antiquities; has cyclopean walls, supposed to be 3,000 years old.
Corunna (or Coruna), Prov. of Corunna, Spain, (1900) 43,971.
—c. h., Shiawassee Co., Mich., 1,384.
On Ann Arb.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Corvallis, c. h., Benton Co., Ore., 4,552.
On Corvallis & East.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
Corwith, Hancock Co., Iowa, 455.
On Iowa Central; Minneapolis & St. L. (R.R.).
Corydon, c. h., Harrison Co., Ind., 1,703.
On Lv., New Alb. & Cory. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Iowa, 1,669.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Henderson Co., Ky., 942.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
Cosenza, Prov. of Cosenza, Italy, (1901) 14,921.
Coshocton, c. h., Coshocton Co., Ohio, 9,603.
On Penna.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Cosmopolis, Chehalis Co., Wash., 1,132.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Wash. (R.R.)
Cote des Neiges, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,156.
Cottage City, Dukes Co., Mass., 1,100.
Situated on Martha's Vineyard Island.
Cottagegrove, Lane Co., Ore., 1,834.
On Oregon & Southeast.; Southern Pac. (R.R.).
Cottbus, Brandenburg, Prussia (1905) 46,269.
Cottonport, Avoyelles Parish, La., 866.
On Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
Cottonwood, Lyon Co., Minn., 770.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
Cottonwood Falls, c. h., Chase Co., Kans., 899.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Cotulla, c. h., Lasalle Co., Texas, 1,880.
On Int. & Gt. North. (R.R.).
Coudersport, c. h., Potter Co., Pa., 3,100.
On Coudersp. & Port Alleg. (R.R.).
Couillet, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 10,393.
Coulterville, Randolph Co., Ill., 949.
On Illinois Central; Illinois Southern (R.R.).
Council Bluffs, c. h., Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, (1900) 25,231; (1910) 29,292.
Is a railroad centre, at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Union Pacific; the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Illinois Central, and the Wabash railroads.
Council Bluffs is an important trade centre, and has large cattle yards, grain elevators, etc.
Council Grove, c. h., Morris Co., Kans., 2,545.
On Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
Coupeville, c. h., Island Co., Wash., 310.
Courbevoie, Dept. of Seine, France (1901) 25,330.
Courcelles, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 17,668.
Courtenay, Stutsman Co., N. Dak., 539.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Courtrai, West Flanders, Belgium (1905) 34,760.
Coushatta, Red River Parish, La., 564.
Coutances, Manche, Lower Normandy, France (1906) 6,089.
Coventry, Warwick, England, (1901) 69,978; estimated (1909) 80,163.
Was a historic medieval town, and still possesses some remains of that period. Among these are St. Michael's Church (Gothic in style), Trinity Church, St. John's Church, Christ Church, and St. Mary's Hall, erected during the reign of Henry VI.
Coventry was early famous for its manufactures of caps, bonnets, and metal work, and still has extensive factory industries.
The city was surrounded by a wall, entered by twelve gates, and had many magnificent pageants and processions. The procession in honor of Lady Godiva is still celebrated every three years.
Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., 1,000.
—Kent Co., R. I., 5,848.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Orleans Co., Vt., 616.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Covilha, Castellobranco, Portugal, (1900) 17,500.
Covina, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,652.
On Pacific Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
Covington, c. h., Newton Co., Ga., 3,697.
On Cent. of Ga.; Georgia (R.R.).
—c. h., Founta n Co., Ind., 2,069.
On Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Kenton Co., Ky., (1900) 42,938; (1910) 53,270.
Is located opposite Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads.
Covington is connected with Cincinnati and Newport by five bridges, and many residents of Cincinnati make it their suburban home.
Its chief industries are pork-packing, carriage and cigar factories, glass works, flour mills, and distilleries.
—c. h., Tammany Parish, La., 2,601.
On New Orleans Gt. No.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
—Miami Co., Ohio, 1,848.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.)
—c. h., Tipton Co., Tenn., 2,990.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Alleghany Co., Va., 4,234.
On Chesa. & Ohio (R.R.).
Cowden, Shelby Co., Ill., 711.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
Coweta, Wagoner Co., Okla., 1,187.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
Cowpens, Spartanburg Co., S. C., 1,101.
On Southern (R.R.).
Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., 2,494.
On West Shore (R.R.).
Cozad, Dawson Co., Neb., 1,096.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
Cracow (or Krakow), Galicia, Austria-Hungary, (1909) 109,103.
Former capital of Poland. Is situated on the left bank of the Vistula River, and consists of an old town, a castle quarter, and a number of suburbs. The walls are leveled, and the palace of the Polish kings converted into a barracks.
Among its interesting churches is an old Gothic cathedral, which contains the tombs of the Polish kings, and chapels with beautiful monuments, including some by Thorwaldsen. In Ring Square, the central square, stands the old Cloth Hall, which now contains the National Polish Museum. Another noteworthy building is the new Episcopal palace. The University of Cracow, with the exception of that of Prague, is the oldest in Europe, and was founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. Cracow is the great centre of Polish nationality, and is reputed to have been founded about the year 700. It was the capital of Poland until the seat of government was transferred to Warsaw, and from 1815 to 1846 the capital of the Republic of Cracow.
Cradock, Cape Colony, (1904) 7,772.
Crafton, Allegheny Co., Pa., 4,583.
On P. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.)
Craig, Holt Co., Mo., 621.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Crajova, Doljiu, :umania (1899) 45,438.
Crandon, Forest Co., Wis., 1,833.
On Northwest. Line; Wis. & North. (R.R.).
Crane, Stone Co., Mo., 1,002.
On St. L. Ir. Mt. & So. (R.R.)
Cranston, Providence Co., R. I., 21,107.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
Crawford, Dawes Co., Neb., 1,321.
On Burlington Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Ind., 9,371.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
Crawfordville, c. h., Taliaferro Co., Ga., 688.
On Georgia (R.R.).
Creal Springs, Williamson Co., Ill., 936.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
Creede, c. h., Mineral Co., Colo., 741.
On Denv. & Rio G. (R.R.).
Creighton, Knox Co., Neb., 1,373.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Cremona, capital of Prov. of Cremona, Italy, (1901) 37,693, (commune).
Is a beautiful town, situated on the river Po. It is surrounded by an oval wall, and has many imposing palaces and buildings.
The cathedral, erected in the twelfth century, is the most beautiful of northern Italy. The most noteworthy monument, however, is the Forazzo, the highest bell tower in Italy. Cremona has long been world-famous for its violins, and was the birthplace of the greatest maker of them, Stradivarius.
Cremona was one of the first colonies of Cisalpine Gaul, and played an important part in the civil wars of the Roman Empire in the first century, then in the quarrels of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. In the Middle Ages it was united to the kingdom of Milan.
Crescent, Logan Co., Okla., 903.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Crescent City, c. h., Del Norte Co., Cal., 1,114.
Cresco, c. h., Howard Co., Iowa, 2,658.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,470.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Cressona, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,837.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.)
Crested Butte, Gunnison Co., Colo., 904.
On D. & R. G. (R.R.).
Crestline, Crawford Co., Ohio, 3,807.
On Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.; Penna. (R.R.)
Creston, c. h., Union Co., Iowa, 6,924.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Ohio, 970.
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Crete, Will Co., Ill., 840.
On Chic. & East. Ill. (R.R.).
—Saline Co., Neb., 2,404.
On Burl. Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Creusot (or Le Creusot), Saône-et-Loire, France, (1906) 33,025.
Has the iron and steel works and machine shops of Schneider & Co., covering 750 acres, one of the largest establishments in the world.
Crewe, Cheshire, England (1901) 42,075.
—Nottoway Co., Va., 1,802.
Crimmitschau, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 23,419.
Cripple Creek, c. h., Teller Co., Colo., 6,206.
Is situated on the Midland Terminal and the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroads, at an altitude of 10,400 feet.
The Cripple Creek district is the largest gold-mining camp in the world, one-tenth of the gold output of the world being mined here, amounting to $20,000,000 in one year.
Crisfield, Somerset Co., Md., 3,468.
On N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk (R.R.).
Crockett, Houston Co., Texas, 3,947.
On Int. & Gt. No. (R.R.).
Croix, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 16,359.
Cromwell, Middlesex Co., Conn., 2,188.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
Cronstadt (or Kronstadt), Govt. of St. Petersburg, Russia, (1897) 59,5
Is about 20 miles from St. Petersburg and is the principal military fortress and port of Russia. The channel leading to the capital is very narrow, and defended by forts and batteries. The harbor is divided into three sections: the military or outer harbor, the middle harbor for repairing vessels, and the inner harbor for merchant vessels.
Cronstadt was founded by Peter the Great and fortified in 1710.
Crookston, c. h., Polk Co., Minn., 7,559.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

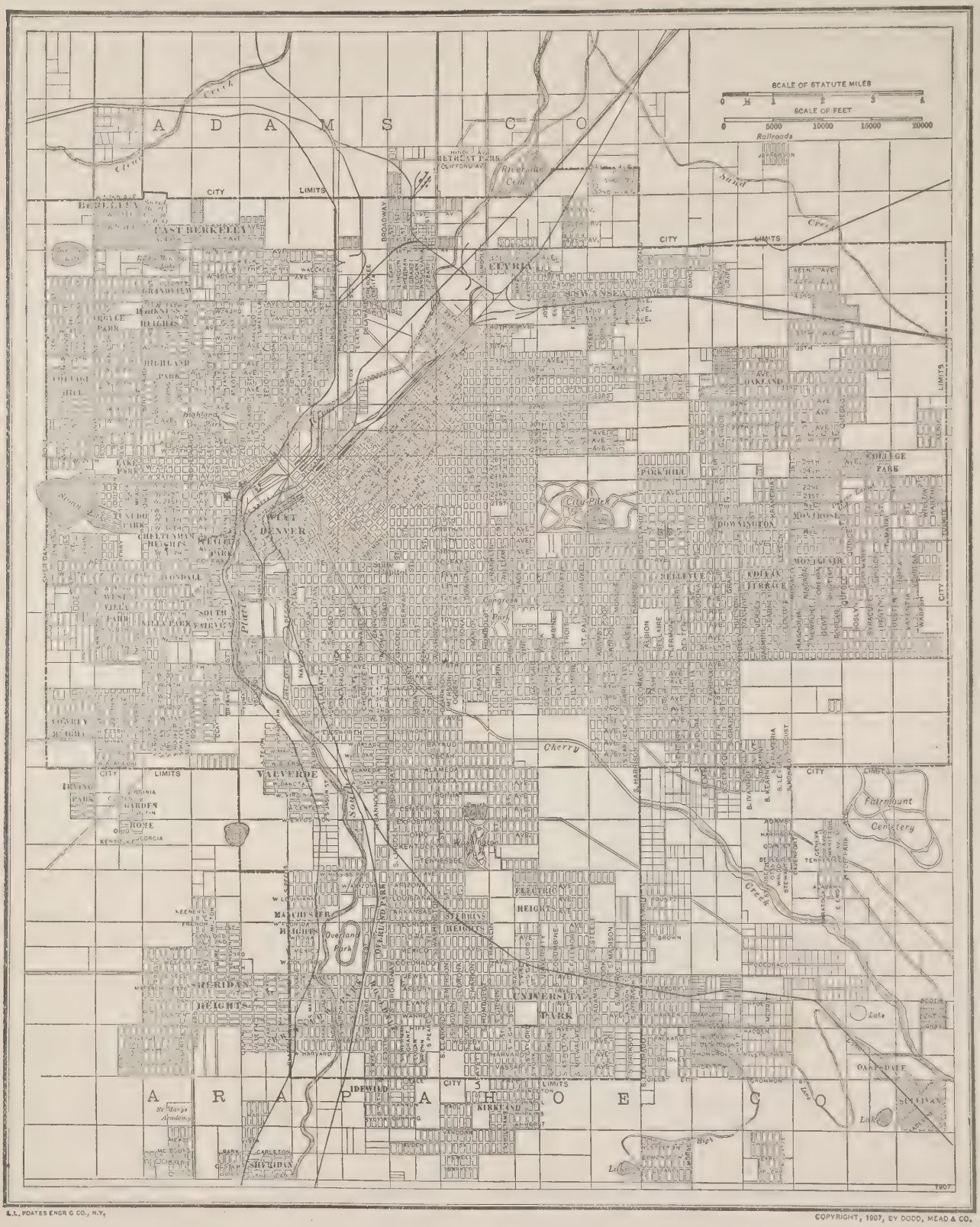


CORK, IRELAND, AND ENVIRONS

Crooksville, Perry Co., Ohio, 3,028.
On C. & M. V. (Penna. L.); Zanesville & West. (R.R.).
Crossville, White Co., Ill., 574.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Cumberland Co., Tenn., 763.
On Tenn. Cent. (R.R.).
Croswell, Sanilac Co., Mich., 1,380.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Crothersville, Jackson Co., Ind., 1,038.
On Ind. & Lv. Tr. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
Croton-on-Hudson, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1,806.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Crotty, Lasalle Co., Ill., 1,005.
Crowell, c. h., Foard Co., Texas, 1,341.
On Kan. City, Mex. & Orient (R.R.).
Crowley, c. h., Acadia Parish, La., 5,099.
On Louisiana Western; New Orl., Tex. & Mex.; Opelousas, G. & N. E. (R.R.).
Crownpoint, c. h., Lake Co., Ind., 2,526.
On Erie; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Croydon, Surrey, England (1901) 133,895; estimated (1909) 161,078.
Cruces, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 4,173.

CRYSTAL FALLS, c. h., Iron Co., Mich., 3,775.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
CRYSTAL LAKE, McHenry Co., Ill., 1,242.
On North-Western Line (R.R.)
CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Copiah Co., Miss., 1,343.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
CUAUTEPEC, State of Guerrero, Mexico, about 9,897.
CUAUTLA MORELOS, State of Morelos, Mexico. (1900) 6,269.
CUBA, Fulton Co., Ill., 2,019.
On Burlington Route; Tol., Peoria & West. (R.R.).
—Crawford Co., Mo., 619.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,556.
On Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Grant Co., Wis., 967.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CUCUTA, SAN JOSE DE, Santander, Colombia, 10,000.
CUDAHY, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 3,691.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CUDDALORE, Madras, India (1901) 52,216.
CUENCA, capital of Azuay Prov., Ecuador, 45,000.
—Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,990.
—c. h., Cuenca Prov., Spain, (1900) 10,756.
CUERO, c. h., Dewitt Co., Texas, 3,109.
On Galv., Har. & San A.; San Ant. & Ar. Pass (R.R.).
CUEVITAS, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 2,634.
CULASI, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 10,966.
CULLERA, Prov. of Valencia, Spain (1900) 11,947.
CULLMAN, c. h., Cullman Co., Ala., 2,130.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
CULM (or KULM), West Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,665.
CULPEPER, c. h., Culpeper Co., Va., 1,795.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Southern (R.R.).
CULVER, Marshall Co., Ind., 810.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
CUMANA, Bermudez, Venezuela, 12,000.
Oldest European city in the Western Hemisphere.
CUMBERLAND, Cass Co., Iowa, 552.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,403.
On Gd. Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Allegany Co., Md., (1910) 21,839.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Cumberland & Pa.; George's Creek & C.; Hunt. & Bd. Top Mt.; Pennsylvania; Western Maryland (R.R.).
—Guernsey Co., Ohio, 609.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Ohio River & West. (R.R.).
—Providence Co., R. I., 10,107.
—c. h., Cumberland Co., Va
On Tidewater & Western (R.R.).
—Barron Co., Wis., 1,445.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
CUMMINGTON, Hampshire Co., Mass., 740.
CUNEO (or CONI), Piedmont, Italy (1901) about 15,000.
CURA, capital of Miranda, Venezuela, 12,198.
CURICO, Prov. of Curico, Chile, estimated (1904) 14,563; (1907) 17,573.
CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa., 2,549.
On Buf., Roch. & Pitts.; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
CUSHING, Knox Co., Maine, 604.
—Payne Co., Okla., 1,072.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; M. K. & T. (R.R.)
CUSTER, c. h., Custer Co., S. Dak., 602.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
CUTHBERT, c. h., Randolph Co., Ga., 3,210.
On Cent. of Georgia.; Ga., Fla., & Ala. (R.R.)
CUTLER, Washington Co., Maine, 585.
CUTTACK, British India (1901) 51,364.
CUYABA, capital of Matto Grosso, Brazil, (1900) 34,393.
CUYAHOGA FALLS, Summit Co., Ohio, 4,020.
On Baltimore & Ohio; C. A. & C. (Penna. L.) (R.R.)
CUYAPO, Nueva Ecija Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 16,292.
CUYO, Prov. of Paragua, Cuyo, P. I. (1903) 12,773.
CUZCO, capital of Dept. of Cuzco, Peru, (1896) about 30,000.
Is the most ancient city of Peru, and, according to tradition, was founded in 1020 by the first of the Incas, and was captured by Pizarro.
Its public buildings are among the finest in South America, and include a Dominican convent, which contains many interesting relics of ancient Peru; a cathedral and Augustinian convent, both magnificent buildings, and a university founded in the seventeenth century.
The manufactures are not important, but there is a good cattle and agricultural traffic.
CYGNET, Wood Co., Ohio, 699.
On Dayton & Troy Elec.; Toledo & Ohio Central (R.R.).
CYNTHIANA, c. h., Harrison Co., Ky., 3,603.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
CZEGLED, Comitat of Pest, Austria (1901) 30,106.
CZENSTOCHOVA, Govt. of Piotrkov, Russian Poland, (1900) 53,650.
Site of convent containing a famous picture of the Virgin, said to draw 250,000 pilgrims annually.
CZERNOWITZ, Bukowina, Austria (1900) 67,622.
DAAN-BANTAYAN, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 14,735.
DACCA, Bengal, British India (1901) 90,679.
DADE, c. h., Pasco Co., Fla., 1,066.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
DADEVILLE, Tallapoosa Co., Ala., 1,193.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
DAET, Ambos Camarines Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 13,423.
DAGAMI, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I. (1903) 12,591.
DAGUPAN, Pangasinan Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 20,357.
DAHLONEGA, c. h., Lumpkin Co., Ga., 829.
DAINGERFIELD, c. h., Morris Co., Texas, 500.
On Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
DAKAR, Senegal, Africa, 5,000.
DAKOTA, c. h., Dakota Co., Neb., 474.
On Burl. Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
DALAGUETE, Cebu, P. I., 21,354.
DALE, Spencer Co., Ind., 583.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Cambria Co., Pa., 2,285.
On Pitts. Shawmut & No. (R.R.)
DALHART, Dallam Co., Tex., 2,580.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Gulf; Ft. Worth & Den. City (R.R.)
DALLAS, c. h., Paulding Co., Ga., 1,259.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Ill., 1,288.
On At., Top. & Santa Fe; Burlington Route (R.R.)
—c. h., Gaston Co., N. C., 1,065.
On Car. & Northwest. (R.R.).
—c. h., Polk Co., Ore., 1,124.
On Independ. & Monm.; Salem, Falls City & W.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 576.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Gregory Co., S. D., 1,277.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
—c. h., Dallas Co., Texas, (1900) 42,638; (1910) 92,104.
Is located on Trinity River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Houston and Texas Central; the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf; the St. Louis Southwestern; the Texas and New Orleans; the Texas and Pacific; the Frisco Lines; and the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroads.
Is an important manufacturing and commercial city, a grain and cotton centre. As a shipping point for cattle, farming implements, and machinery Dallas has the highest rank in the United States.
DALLAS CENTER, Dallas Co., Iowa, 769.
On Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).
DALLASTOWN, York Co., Pa., 1,884.
On Md. & Penna. (R.R.).
DALTON, Whitfield Co., Ga., 5,324.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Southern; Western & Atlantic (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., 3,568.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 475.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Ohio, 599.
On Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—Lackawanna Co., Pa., 767.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.).
DAMAN, Portuguese city near Bombay, India (1894) 64,248.
DAMANHOUR, capital of Prov. of Behera, Egypt, 32,122.
Is on the site of the ancient Hermopolis, or "City of Horus."
DAMARISCOTTA, Lincoln Co., Maine, 771.
On Me. Cent. (R.R.).
DAMASCUS, Prov. of Syria, Turkey in Asia, about 250,000.
Is situated in the midst of a large valley which opens into the desert of Syria. The waters of the Barada traverse the town.
The appearance of Damascus is very pleasing from a distance on account of its many cupolas, minarets, and gardens; but the narrow and crooked streets prove a disappointment. There are, however, some beautiful buildings, among them the Great Mosque (mosque of Ommiades) and the Mosque of Senan-Pacha. One citadel dates from 1219 A. D., and two gates, Bab-el Clarki and Bab-el Saghir from Roman times.
Damascus derives great importance from its commerce, being the centre of all traffic between the ports of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia. The manufactures are extensive and include cotton fabrics, perfumes, and carpets.
Damascus is one of the oldest cities of Asia and was important at the time of King David. It passed to the Hebrews, the Assyrians, and Romans in turn, and in 1516 fell into the hands of the Turks. In 1832 it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks.
DAMASCUS, Washington Co., Va., 1,299.
On Beaver Dam; Laurel; Virginia-Carolina (R.R.)
DAMIETTA, Mediterranean Prov., Egypt, 31,515.
DAMPREMY, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 11,874.
DANA, Vermilion Co., Ind., 748.
On Cin., Ham. & Day. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 736.
DANAO, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I. (1903) 16,173.
DANBURY, c. h., Fairfield Co., Conn., 20,234.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—Woodbury Co., Iowa, 558.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Merrimack Co., N. H., 592.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
DANBY, Rutland Co., Vt., 1,001.
On Rutland (R.R.).
DANDRIDGE, c. h., Jefferson Co., Tenn., 447.
DANFORTH, Washington Co., Maine, 1,092.
On Canadian Pacific; Maine Central (R.R.).
DANIELSON, Windham Co., Conn., 2,934.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
DANNEMORA, Clinton Co., N. Y., 1,146.
On Delaware & Hud. (R.R.)
DANSVILLE, Livingston Co., N. Y., 3,938.
On Dansville & Mt. Morris; Del., Lackawanna & Western (R.R.).
DANTUMADEEL, Friesland, Netherlands, 10,156.
DANVERS, McLean Co., Ill., 593.
On C., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Essex Co., Mass., 9,407.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
DANVILLE, c. h., Yell Co., Ark., 803.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Vermilion Co., Ill., (1910) 27,871.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Chicago, Ind. & South.; C., C., C. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Hendricks Co., Ind., 1,640.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Is the site of Central Normal College.
—c. h., Boyle Co., Ky., 5,420.
On Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac.; Southern (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 517.
—c. h., Montour Co., Pa., 7,517.
On Del., L. & West.; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—Richmond Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,017.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 1,564.
On St. J. & L. C. (R.R.).
—Pittsylvania Co., Va., 19,020.
On Danville & Western; Southern (R.R.).
DANZIG, Dist. of Danzig, West Prussia, Germany, (1905) 159,685; (1910) 169,913.
Important seaport, manufacturing centre, and fortress. Is on the left bank of the Vistula, fortified by detached forts, and surrounded by a moat. In addition there are contrivances for flooding the city approaches. The Mottlau River divides the older sections from the new. The river Radaune, which enters the town through an artificial channel, makes still another subdivision. On an island, the Speicherinsel, are enormous granaries for the storing of grain exports.
The city is medieval in appearance and possesses many fine buildings. The most noteworthy are the Church of St. Mary, begun in 1343, finished two centuries later, containing Membrig's "Last Judgment"; the Church of St. Catherine, Trinity Church, and the Rathhaus, fourteenth century. An old Franciscan museum contains the municipal museum.
In 997 Adalbert, bishop of Prague, first preached Christianity in Danzig. It was held by the Danes, Swedes, Pomeranians, and Teutons in turn. Under the Teutons Danzig became a member of the Hanseatic League. In 1466 it declared itself a free imperial city under Poland; in 1772 became Prussian; in 1807 was taken by Marshal Lefebvre, and in 1814 was retaken by the Allies and restored to Prussia.
DAO, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 8,280.
DAPHNE, c. h., Baldwin Co., Ala., 1,507.
DAPITAN, Sub-Dist. of Dapitan, Mindanao, P. I., (1903) 5,825.
DARAGA, Albay Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 18,695.
DARBHANGA, capital of Dist. of Darbhanga, India, (1901) 66,254.
DARBY, Delaware Co., Pa., 6,305.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington (R.R.).
DARDANELLE, c. h., Yell Co., Ark., 1,757.
On Dardanelle & Rus.; Dardanelle, Ola. & So. (R.R.).
DAR ES SALAM, German East Africa, 21,000.
DARIEN, Fairfield Co., Conn., 3,946.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., McIntosh Co., Ga., 1,391.
On Ga. Coast & Pied. (R.R.).
DARLASTON, Staffordshire, England (1901) 15,395.
DARLINGTON, Durham, England (1901) 44,487.
—Montgomery Co., Ind., 780.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
DARLINGTON, c. h., Darlington Co., S. C., 3,789.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Lafayette Co., Wis., 1,808.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
DARMSTADT, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, (1905) 83,385.
Is situated in the Odenwald Forest. It consists of an old town with narrow, crooked streets, and a new town whose thoroughfares are broad and lined with many beautiful buildings.
The principal square is the Luisenplatz, and contains the Government Building and the new palace. The Grand Ducal Palace possesses a library of 500,000 volumes and a gallery of German and Dutch paintings.
The prominent churches are the Stadtkirche, and a Roman Catholic church, built after the Pantheon at Rome.
The educational institutions include the municipal Victoria School, two gymnasiums, and a technical school.
The manufactures of Darmstadt are of great importance, and produce carpets, machinery, chemicals, scientific instruments, and beer.
Darmstadt is mentioned for the first time in the eighth century, under the name of Darmundstadt. It became a Hessian city in 1479, was twice burned by the French, but attained great prosperity in the eighteenth century.
Darmstadt was the birthplace of the historian and Shakespearian critic Gervinus and of the chemist Baron von Liebig.
DARTFORD, Kent, England (1901) 18,644.
DARTMOUTH, Devonshire, England, (1901) 6,579.
—Bristol Co., Mass., 4,378.
—Halifax Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 4,806.
On Intercol. (R.R.).
DARWEN, Lancashire, England (1901) 38,211.
DASSEL, Meeker Co., Minn., 643.
On Great North. (R.R.).
DATIYA (or DATIA), Bundelkhand, India (1901) 24,071.
DAUPHIN, Dauphin Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,670.
On Can. North. (R.R.).
—Dauphin Co., Pa., 545.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
DAVENPORT, c. h., Scott Co., Iowa, (1900) 39,797; (1910) 43,028.
Is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and is connected with Rock Island by two iron bridges, one costing $1,200,000 and the other $800,000. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern; the Rock Island Southern; and the Iowa and Illinois (electric) railroads, with additional transportation facilities by river.
The notable buildings are a Public Library, Academy of National Sciences, Academy of Immaculate Conception, St. Ambrose College, St. Katherine's Hall, St. Luke's and Mercy Hospitals, and the State Orphan Home.
On Rock Island are the United States Arsenal and military headquarters.
The manufactures include machinery, steel car gears, carriages, lumber, flour, woolen goods, pottery, cigars, beer, and the largest glucose-sugar refining plant in the world. Coal is mined extensively, and large quantities of agricultural produce shipped.
Davenport was founded in 1835 by Colonel George Davenport, incorporated as a town in 1838, and as a city in 1851.
—c. h., Lincoln Co., Wash., 1,229.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
DAVID CITY, c. h., Butler Co., Neb., 2,177.
On Burlington Route; Northwest. Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1,056.
On Southern (R.R.).
DAVIS, Murray Co., Okla., 1,416.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
—Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 8,378.
—Tucker Co., W. Va., 2,615.
On Western Md. (R.R.).
DAVIS CITY, Decatur Co., Iowa, 489.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
DAVISON, Genesee Co., Mich., 673.
On Gd. Trunk (R.R.).
DAWSON, c. h., Terrell Co., Ga., 3,827.
On Cent. of Ga.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Sangamon Co., Ill., 620.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—Lac qui Parle Co., Minn., 1,318.
On Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Fayette Co., Pa., 848.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
DAWSON SPRINGS, Hopkins Co., Ky., 1,350.
DAYTON, Webster Co., Iowa, 717.
On Minn. & St. Louis; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Campbell Co., Ky., 6,979.
—c. h., Lyon Co., Nev., 517.
On Nevada & Cal. (R.R.).
—c. h., Montgomery Co., Ohio, (1900) 85,333; (1910) 116,577.
Is located on the east bank of the Miami River at its confluence with Mad River, and on the Miami and Erie Canal. The railroad connections are furnished by the Erie; the Dayton and Union; the Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Dayton and Troy Electric; and the Ohio Electric railroads.
The principal buildings are the Steele High School, the Dayton State Hospital, Arcade Market, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The court-house is a handsome building, modeled after the Parthenon. There is also a public library of 40,000 volumes. In the western suburbs is the National Military Home for disabled volunteers of the Civil War.
The manufactures are important, and largely run by water-power. They include cash registers, machinery, bicycles, sewing-machines, railway cars, tobacco, beer, oil, flour, etc. Dayton was settled in 1796, incorporated as a town in 1805 and as a city in 1841. The city has been visited by several destructive floods.
—c. h., Rhea Co., Tenn., 1,091.
On Cin., New Orl. & Tex. Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Columbia Co., Wash., 2,389.
On Northern Pacific; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
DAYTONA, Volusia Co., Fla., 3,082.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
DEADWOOD, c. h., Lawrence Co., S. Dak., 3,653.
Is situated among the Black Hills, and is the commercial metropolis of the western half of South Dakota. It is on the Northwestern Line, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
It is a great ore-reducing centre, and has smelters and chlorination and cyanide works. It is an important trade and supply point.
DEAL, Kent, England (1900) 10,575.
DEARBORN, Wayne Co., Mich., 911.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—Platte Co., Mo., 499.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
DEBRECZIN, capital of Haiduk Comitat, Hungary (1901) 75,006; estimated (1906) 84,724.
Manufactures tobacco-pipe bowls, soap, woolens, cloaks, leather, shoes, etc.; contains the Calvinist College, one of the leading colleges of the kingdom, also the Royal Agricultural College; scene of several annual fairs.
DECATUR, c. h., Morgan Co., Ala., (1910) 4,228.
On Louisv. & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Dekalb Co., Ga., 2,466.
On Georgia (R.R.).
—Macon Co., Ill., (1910) 31,140.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Illinois Central; Vandalia; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Adams Co., Ind., 4,471.
On Erie; Grand Rap. & Ind.; Toledo, St. L & West. (R.R.).
—Van Buren Co., Mich., 1,286.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—Burt Co., Neb., 782.
—c. h., Wise Co., Texas, 1,651.
On Ft. W. & D. (R.R.).
DECHERD, Franklin Co., Tenn., 1,022.
On N. C. & St. L. (R.R.)
DECKERVILLE, Sanilac Co., Mich., 628.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
DECORAH, c. h., Winneshiek Co., Iowa, 3,592.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
DEDHAM, c. h., Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 9,284.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
DEEPWATER, Henry Co., Mo., 1,398.
On Kan. City, Clin. & Spring. (R.R.).
DEERFIELD, Franklin Co., Mass., 2,209.
On Boston & Maine; New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 917.
—Dane Co., Wis., 533.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
DEER ISLE, Hancock Co., Maine, 1,946.
DEERLODGE, c. h., Powell Co., Mont., 2,570.
On Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
DEFIANCE, c. h., Defiance Co., Ohio, 7,327.
On Balt. & Ohio; Ohio Electric; Wabash (R.R.).
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, c. h., Walton Co., Fla., 2,017.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
DE GRAFF, Logan Co., Ohio, 1,082.
On Cl. Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
DEKALB, Dekalb Co., Ill., 8,102.
On Chicago, Aurora & DeK.; Chicago Great West.; Chicago, Mil. & Gary; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
DE LAND, c. h., Volusia Co., Fla., 2,812.
On Atlantic C. L. (R.R.).
DELANO, Wright Co., Minn., 1,031.
On Great North. (R.R.).
DELAVAN, Tazewell Co., Ill., 1,175.
On Chic. & Alt.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Walworth Co., Wis., 2,450.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
DELAWARE, c. h., Delaware Co., Ohio, 9,076.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Hocking Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
DELAWARE CITY, Newcastle Co., Del., 1,132.
On Penna. (R.R.).
DELFORD, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,005.
DE LEON, Comanche Co., Texas, 1,015.
On Texas Central (R.R.).
DELFT, Dist. of Rotterdam, Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 33,916.
Is located on the Schie River, and is divided into various sections by canals.
The chief buildings are the Prinsenhof, now a museum, the scene of the assassination of William I of Orange. The Oude Kerk dates from the fifteenth century and the Nieuwe Kerk from the fourteenth. The latter contains the tombs of William I and of Hugo Grotius. A town hall, erected in 1618, is an interesting edifice. Among the educational institutions are a polytechnic school and a training school for colonial officials.
Delft was formerly much celebrated for itf manufacture of delft-ware, which has been lately revived. The town was founded in the eleventh century.
DELHI, capital of Dist. of Delhi, Punjab, India, (1901) 208,575.
It is located on the right bank of the Jumna The Jumna Muspid, the principal mosque, is one of the most noteworthy buildings of its kind in India, on account both of its dimensions and its architecture.
The city has an extensive trade in grain, shawls, embroidered stuffs, and jewelry. Delhi is an important railway and financial centre.
The authentic history of the city begins in 1193, when it was taken by the Mohammedans.
—c. h., Delaware Co., N. Y., 1,736.
On N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 872.
On B. & O. Southwestern; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L. (R.R.)
DELICETO, Prov. of Foggia, Italy, (1901) 5,261.
DELITZSCH, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 10,940.
DELL RAPIDS, Minnehaha Co., S. Dak., 1,367.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
DELMAR, Clinton Co., Iowa, 548.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
DELMENHORST, Oldenburg, Germany (1905) 20,136.
DEL NORTE, c. h., Rio Grande Co., Colo., 840.
On Den. & Rio G. (R.R.).
DE LORIMIER, Maisonneuve Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,279.
DELPHI, c. h., Carroll Co., Ind., 2,161.
On Ch., Ind. & Lv.; Wabash (R.R.).
DELPHOS, Ottawa Co., Kans., 767.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Allen Co., Ohio, 5,038.
On Cincin., Ham. & Day.; Northern Ohio; Ohio Electric; Pennsylvania; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
DELRAY, Wayne Co., Mich., 7,000.
On Detroit & Toledo Shore Line; Detroit, Toledo & Iron.; Lake Shore & Michigan South.; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette; Wabash (R.R.).
DEL RIO, c. h., Valverde Co., Texas, 4,500.
On Gal., Har. & S. A. (R.R.).
DELTA, c. h., Delta Co., Colo., 2,388.
On Denver & Rio G. (R.R.).
—Keokuk Co., Iowa, 728.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., Ohio, 1,689.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Wabash (R.R.).
—York Co., Pa., 881.
On Md. & Penna. (R.R.).
DEMING, c. h., Luna Co., N. Mex., 1,864.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; El Paso & S. W. Sys.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
DEMMIN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,536.
DEMOPOLIS, Marengo Co., Ala., 2,417.
On Southern (R.R.).
DEMOREST, Habersham Co., Ga., 760.
On Tallulah Falls (R.R.).
DENAIN, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 23,950.
DENDRON, Surry Co., Va., 1,653.
On Surry, Sussex & South. (R.R.)
DENIA, Alicante, Spain, (1900) 12,431.
DENISON, c. h., Crawford Co., Iowa, 3,133.
On Illinois Central; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Grayson Co., Texas, (1910) 13,632.
On Frisco Lines; Houston & Texas Central; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
DENKERA, Gold Coast, Africa, 20,337.
DENMARK, Oxford Co., Maine, 596.
—Bamberg Co., S. C., 1,075.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
DENNIS, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,919.
DENNISON, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 4,008.
On P., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).

DENTON, c. h., Caroline Co., Md., 1,481.
On Maryland, Del. & Va. (R.R.).
—c. h., Denton Co., Texas, (1910) 4,732.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Texas & Pacific (R.R.)
DENVER, c. h., Denver Co., Colo., State capital, (1900) 133,859; (1910) 213,381.
Is located 5,200 feet above sea-level, at the junction of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek; is an important railroad centre at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Colorado Eastern; the Denver and Rio Grande; Denver and Intermountain; Denver N. W. and Pacific; the Union Pacific; the Colorado Southern, and other railroads.
It has many noteworthy buildings, among them the Capitol, constructed of Colorado granite at a cost of $2,000,000; the United States Custom-house and Post-office, the United States Mint, the County Court-house, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mining Exchange, and the Union Depot. It also has many educational institutions.
Denver was first settled by miners in 1858, and in 1859 incorporated as a city. It was named in honor of General J. W. Denver, then Governor of Kansas.
DEOBAND, Northwestern Provinces, India (1901) 19,250.
DE PERE, Brown Co., Wis., 4,477.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
DEPEW, Erie Co., N. Y., 3,921.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; International (El.); Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
DEPOSIT, Broome Co., N. Y., 1,864.
On Erie (R.R.).
DEPUE, Bureau Co., Ill., 1,339.
On Chicago, Ind. & So.; Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Depue & Northern (R.R.)
DERBY, Rockingham Co., N. H., 5,123.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2,954.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
DE RUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., 538.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
DES ARC, Prairie Co., Ark., 1,061.
On Chicago, Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
DESCHAILLONS, Lotbinière Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,213.
DESERONTO, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,527.
On Bay of Quinte (R.R.).
DESHLER, Thayer Co., Neb., 609.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—Henry Co., Ohio, 1,515.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
DESMET, c. h., Kingsbury Co., S. Dak., 1,063.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
DES MOINES, c. h., Polk Co., Iowa, State capital, (1905) 75,626; (1910) 86,368.
Is situated on the Des Moines River and at the mouth of Raccoon River, 357 miles west of Chicago, and on the Burlington Route; the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Northwestern Line; the Wabash, and other railroads.
It has many important buildings, among them the capitol, built at a cost of $3,000,000; the United States Government Building, the State Arsenal, and the State and city libraries.
Vast bituminous coal-fields have contributed to the growth of the extensive manufacturing industries. The city was one of the first to adopt the electric-car system.
Des Moines was settled in 1846, incorporated as the town of Fort Des Moines, 1851, chartered as a city and became the capital of the State in 1857.
DESOTO, Jackson Co., Ill., 644.
On Illinois Central; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
DESOTO, Jefferson Co., Mo., 4,721.
On St. L., I. M. & So. (R.R.).
DES PLAINES, Cook Co., Ill., 2,348.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
DESSAU, capital of Duchy of Anhalt, Germany, (1905) 55,134.
Is situated in a well-wooded plain, surrounded by a fertile and richly cultivated country. The most noted building is the ducal palace, which is interesting for its fine architectural features, its suite of Old German rooms, and paintings of the early Italian and Flemish schools. Other buildings of note are the palaces of Princess Louise and the hereditary prince, and the Parliament Building.
Its most important manufactures are sugar-refining, iron-casting, machine-building, spin-



MAP OF THE CITY OF DENVER, COLORADO

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ning and weaving of cloth, and carpet-making. It has several technical schools and libraries. Dessau is the birthplace of the poet Wilhelm Müller and of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn. Dessau was founded in the twelfth century by Albert the Bear.

Dessouk, Charbieh, Egypt, (1897) 11,878.

Detmold, capital of Principality of Lippe, Germany, (1905) 13,271.

Detour, Chippewa Co., Mich., 721.

Detroit, c. h., Wayne Co., Mich., (1904) 317,591; (1910) 465,766.
It is situated on the Detroit River, 18 miles from Lake Erie, altitude 600 feet, and on the lines of the Canadian Pacific; the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton; the Grand Trunk; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Michigan Central; the Pere Marquette; the Wabash, and other railroads. The Detroit River, sometimes called the "Dardanelles of the New World," is here the boundary between the United States and Canada. It affords a splendid harbor, with a water-front of about 9 miles. Ferries connect with the Canadian side. Many beautiful islands, with those of Lake St. Clair, are popular as places of summer residence and resort. One of these, Belle Isle, is the most noted park of the city. It contains 1,200 acres.
Detroit has an area of 29 square miles, and is laid out with great regularity, with a number of fine avenues and boulevards. Most of the streets intersect at right angles, radiating from the Grand Circus, a semicircular park of 5 1-2 acres in the heart of the city. Woodward Avenue, the principal thoroughfare, extends through this and divides the city into two very nearly equal parts. Woodward Avenue is the main business street, and at its northern end has many of the city's most prominent buildings. Its expansion, about half a mile from the river, is known as the Campus Martius.
The commerce of Detroit is enormous, a number of conditions favoring it as a commercial and industrial centre. Its geographical position brings it into relation with an immense lake traffic and with the Canadian trade. About three-fourths of the total trade is with Canada. The principal exports are grain, wool, pork, lard, hides, and copper. It has important lumbering interests and large tanneries. The total value of the manufactured product is about $100,000,000 per annum.
The most important buildings are the city hall, Chamber of Commerce, post-office, Detroit Athletic Club-house, Y. M. C. A. Building, Harper and Grace Hospitals. It is the seat of numerous public and private institutions of learning, such as the Detroit College (Roman Catholic), the Detroit College of Law, the Detroit College of Medicine, and the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery.
The manufactures include stoves, freight-cars, drugs, varnish, paint, furniture, carriages, automobiles, and matches. Other industries are those of iron and steel, foundry and machine-shop products, and the manufacture of malt liquors. The growth of the city has been phenomenal, the increase from 1880 to 1900 being at the rate of 145 per cent.
Next in importance to her manufacturing interests stand Detroit's shipping and shipbuilding. In 1907, 17 vessels, with total tonnage of 135,000, were constructed. Detroit is the terminal point for two great Canadian railway systems and is the natural gateway of traffic between the West and the Dominion of Canada. From 1890 to 1895 her export trade doubled, and doubled again from 1895 to 1900. Total exports grew from $18,053,065 in 1901 to $36,663,196 in 1906.
The site of Detroit was visited by a party of Frenchmen as early as 1610, and again by La Salle in 1670, but no permanent settlement was made until 1701, when Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, the first Governor of the French territory in this vicinity, built Fort Pontchartrain and established a small trading village. In 1815 Detroit was incorporated as a village, and in 1824 was chartered as a city by the Legislature of Michigan Territory. It was the capital of the Territory from 1805 to 1837, and of the State from 1837 to 1847.

—c. h., Becker Co., Minn., 2,807.
On Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

Deuben, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 10,648.

Deutsch Wilmersdorf, Prussia, Germany (1905) 63,538, (commune); (1910) 109,729.

Devall Bluff, c. h., Prairie Co., Ark., 924.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

Deventer, Overyssel, Netherlands, (1908) 27,840.

Devil's Lake, c. h., Ramsey Co., N. Dak., 5,157.
On Farmers Gr. & S. Co.; Great No. (R.R.).

Devonport, Devonshire, England, (1901) 70,028; estimated (1909) 83,103.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla., 1,344.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; M., K. & T. (R.R.)

De Witt, Clinton Co., Iowa, 1,634.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England (1901) 28,050.

Dexter, Dallas Co., Iowa, 767.
On Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Penobscot Co., Maine, 3,530.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

—Washtenaw Co., Mich., 726.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).

—Stoddard Co., Mo., 2,322.
On St. L., I. M. & S.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).

—Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,005.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Dhar, Central Provinces India, 20,000.

Diamond, Grundy Co., Ill., 255.

—Parke Co., Ind., 1,070.
On Chicago & East Illinois (R.R.)

Diarbekr, Turkey in Asia, 34,000.

Dickinson, c. h., Stark Co., N. Dak., 3,678.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).

Dickson, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 0,333.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y., Ontario & West. (R.R.).

Dickson, Dickson Co., Tenn., 1,850.
On Nash., C. & St. L. (R.R.).

Diedenhofen, Lorraine, Germany, (1905) 11,948.

Dieppe, Dept. of Seine Inférieure, France, (1906) 22,460.
It is situated at the mouth of the river Arques, on the English Channel, between two high ranges of chalk cliffs. A fifteenth-century castle, now used as a barracks, occupies a high cliff at the west end of the town. The principal buildings are the churches of St. Jacques and St. Remy, the museum and picture gallery, and the theatre. The principal manufactures are lace, fine linen, paper, tobacco, and carved articles of horn, bone, and ivory. There are also shipbuilding yards, sugar refineries, and distilleries. It has an important fishing fleet. Dieppe is the principal watering-place of France.



NEAR VIEW OF DENVER, COLORADO

Dighton, Bristol Co., Mass., 2,235.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart (R.R.).

Digne, capital of Dept. of Basses Alpes, France (1906) 6,320.

Dijon, capital of Dept. of Côte d'Or, France, (1906) 74,113.
Situated on the right bank of the Ouche and at the base of the vine-clad hills which produce the famous Burgundy wines. Dijon is surrounded by old walls, originally having five gates. The most interesting buildings are the Church of Notre Dame, the Church of St. Michel, the theatre, and the palace of the dukes of Burgundy, now used as a town hall. It is the seat of a university of law, science, and letters, a royal college, a theological seminary, and an academy of art. The principal industries are salt refineries, distilleries, and breweries.
Dijon dates from the Roman times. It came into the possession of the Burgundians in the fifth century, and from them passed to the Franks. In the eleventh century it was united to the Duchy of Burgundy and became the capital. On the death of Charles the Bold, 1477, it was annexed to the Crown of France

Dillon, c. h., Beaverhead Co., Mont., 1,835.
On Oregon S. L. (R.R.).

—Dillon Co., S. C., 1,757.
On Atl. Coast L.; No. & So. Carolina (R.R.).

Dillonvale, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1,519.
On L. Erie, Alliance & W.; Wheeling & L. Erie (R.R.)

Dillsburg, York Co., Pa., 853.
On Cumb. Valley (R.R.).

Dimiao, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 8,650.

Dinan, Dept. of Côtes-du-Nord, France, (1906) 8,776.

Dinant, Prov. of Namur, Belgium (1902) 7,551.

Dinapur, Bengal, India, 44,000.

Dinard, Dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, (1906) 6,082.

Dingle, Iloilo Prov., Panay, P. I. (1903) 12,129.

Dingras, Ilocos Norte Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 15,792.

Dirschau, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,184.

Dison, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1902) 12,214.

Divernon, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1,519.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.)

Divine, Medina Co., Tex., 1,042.

Dixfield, Oxford Co., Maine, 1,056.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

Dixmont, Penobscot Co., Maine, 757.

Dixon, Solano Co., Cal., 827.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).

—c. h., Lee Co., Ill., (1910) 7,216.
On Illinois Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Webster Co., Ky., 741.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

—Pulaski Co., Mo., 715.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Dizful, Prov. of Khuzistan, Persia, 30,000.

Dobbs Ferry, Westchester Co., N. Y., 3,455.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Dobeln, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 18,908.

Dobschau, Gomöro Comitat, Hungary (1901) 5,115.

Dodge, Dodge Co., Neb., 661.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Dodge City, c. h., Ford Co., Kans., 3,214.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

Dodgeville, c. h., Iowa Co., Wis., 1,791.
On Ill. Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Dole, Dept. of Jura, France (1901) 12,733.

Dolgeville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 2,685.
On Little Falls & Dolgev. (R.R.).

Dolonnor, Mongolia, 30,000.

Dolores, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic (1903) 10,000.

Dolton, Cook Co., Ill., 1,869.

Donaldsonville, c. h., Ascension Parish, La., 4,000.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

Donalsonville, Decatur Co., Ga., 747.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

Donaueschingen, Baden, Germany, (1905) 3,884.

Donauworth, Bavaria (1900) 4,367.

Donawitz, Austria (1900) 6,101.

Doncaster, Yorkshire, England (1901) 28,932.

Dongola, Union Co., Ill., 702.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

Doniphan, c. h., Ripley Co., Mo., 1,225.
On St. L., I. M. & So. (R.R.).

Donora, Washington Co., Pa., 8,174.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

Doon, Lyon Co., Iowa, 581.
On Great Northern; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England (1901) 9,458.

—Saline Co., Neb., 610.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Dordrecht, South Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 45,024.

Doremont, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,115.

Dornbirn, Vorarlberg, Austria (1900) 13,052.

Dorotheendorf, Prussia, Germany, united with Zabrze (1905)

Dorpat, Govt. of Livonia, Russia, (1897) 42,421.
Situated on the Embach. The Domberg, located at the northwest extremity of the town, was formerly occupied by a citadel, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace; it is now the site of an observatory, a library, and buildings connected with the university. It is the seat of Dorpat University, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and one of the principal seats of learning in Russia. It has a library of 200,000 volumes, and a botanical garden. Dorpat also possesses a teachers' seminary and a veterinary institute. It is the seat of Russian Protestantism.
Dorpat is believed to have been founded by Prince Yaroslav I in 1030. It was captured by the Teutonic knights in 1225 and became the seat of a bishop, and subsequently a commercial centre. Captured by the Russians, who in 1582 ceded it to Poland. In 1704 it came into permanent possession of Russia.

Dorranceton, Luzerne Co., Pa., 4,046.

Dorrisville, Saline Co., Ill., 1,184.

Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., 1,472.

Dortmund, Prov. of Westphalia, Prussia, (1905) 175,575; (1910) 214,333.
Situated near the Emster, 73 miles northeast of Cologne, in the most fertile part of Westphalia, and is an important railway centre.
Dortmund dates from 900. It became eventually a free imperial city, and joined the Hanseatic League. It began to decline in the fifteenth century, and especially from the time of the Thirty Years' War.

Dothan, c. h., Houston Co., Ala., (1910) 7,016.
On Atlanta & St. And. Bay; Atlantic Coast Line; Central of Georgia (R.R.).

Douai, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 29,946.

Douarnenez, Finistère, France, (1906) 13,472.

Double Springs, c. h., Winston Co., Ala., 1,571.

Douglas, Cochise Co., Ariz., 6,437.
On El Paso & Southwestern System; Nacozari (R.R.).

—c. h., Coffee Co., Ga., 3,550.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Georgia & Florida (R.R.).

—Isle of Man, 25,000.

—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,152.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—c. h., Converse Co., Wyo., 2,246.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Douglass, Butler Co., Kans., 657.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

Douglasville, c. h., Douglas Co., Ga., 1,462.
On Southern (R.R.).

Dour, Hainaut, Belgium, (1900) 11,425.

Dover, Kent, England, (1901) 41,794.
One of the chief ports of communication between England and the Continent; shipbuilding; sail, rope, and paper making; has thriving coasting trade and fisheries; is the chief of the Cinque Ports; the castle is a collection of formidable works occupying 35 acres; the harbor, of 3 basins, is a harbor of refuge.

—c. h., Kent Co., Del., State capital, (1900) 3,329; (1910) 3,720.
On Jones Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 48 miles south of Wilmington, and about 5 miles west of Delaware Bay.
It is the centre of a great fruit-growing section. The principal buildings face an open square planted with fine elms. The town has a State-house, with a State library, a post-office building, the Conference Academy, besides schools, public and select, and a handsome monument to Colonel John Haslett, M.D., who fell at the battle of Princeton.
The chief industries are fruit-evaporating and flour milling. There are foundry and machine shops, a carriage factory, stocking factory, etc. The first church of Dover (Episcopal) was completed in 1708. The town was settled in 1683, and incorporated about 1720, and at the outbreak of the Revolution became the State capital.

—Mason Co., Ky., 386.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).

—c. h., Piscataquis Co., Maine, 2,091.
On Bangor & Aroost.; Maine Central (R.R.).

—Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 708.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—c. h., Strafford Co., N. H., 13,247.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

—Morris Co., N. J., 7,468.
On Cent. of N. J.; Del., Lack. & West. (R.R.).

Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., (1910) 5,088.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).

Dow City, Crawford Co., Iowa, 462.
On Illinois Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Downer's Grove, Du Page Co., Ill., 2,601.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Downieville, c. h., Sierra Co., Cal., 500.

Downing, Schuyler Co., Mo., 513.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa., 3,326.
On Penn.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Situated on both banks of the Elbe. The river separates Altstadt and Friedrichstadt and their suburbs on the left bank from Neustadt and Antonstadt and their suburbs on the right bank. Five bridges cross the river, of which the Augustus Bridge dates from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The largest park, the Grasse Garten, contains numerous statues, a museum of antiquities, and a zoological and a botanical garden. The Brühl Terrace, on the left bank of the Elbe, is a half-mile long, with a beautiful staircase decorated with gilded statuary. The most prominent secular building is the royal palace, begun in 1534 and enlarged by Augustus the Strong. It has a tower 331 feet high. The Zwinger is the vestibule of an uncompleted palace begun during the reign of Augustus the Strong. Its northwest wing forms the museum, in which is located the Dresden Picture Gallery, for which the city is best known. The decorations include statues of Michelangelo, Giotto, Holbein, and Goethe. Other prominent buildings are the Prinzen Palais, the Brühl Palace, the Hof Theatre, the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, the Rathhaus, the court-house, and the Japanese palace, dating from 1715 and now containing the royal library. Dresden is the seat of the Royal Technical High School, several art and denominational schools, and the Royal Music School. The famous Court Theatre, devoted to opera, is one of the leading theatres of the world. The principal manufactures are machinery, pianos, gold and silver articles, paper, and porcelain.
Dresden is of Slavic origin. It became a city in 1216. In 1813 it was converted by Napoleon into an arsenal, and here he won his last victory on German soil. In 1817 the fortifications were demolished, and, with the opening of the Elbe to navigation, the city began to grow in economic importance. In 1866 Dresden was taken by the Prussians and held until the end of 1867.

Dresden, Lincoln Co., Maine, 882.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

—Muskingum Co., Ohio, 1,549.
On C. & M. V. (Penna. L.); Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).

—Bothwell Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,613.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).

—c. h., Weakley Co., Tenn., 708.
On Nash., Chat. & St. Louis (R.R.).

Driftwood, Cameron Co., Pa., 617.
On Buffalo & Susq.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Drogheda, Counties Louth and Meath, Leinster, Ireland, (1901) 12,765.
Is situated on both sides of the Boyne River, 26 miles north of Dublin. Some remains of the old wall by which it was enclosed still exist. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities of the town are an obelisk, commemorating the victory of the Orangemen; Magdalen's Steeple, a fragment of an old Dominican convent, and Lawrence Gate. There are many monasteries and nunneries. The industries include flax-spinning, cotton-weaving, tanning, brewing, the extraction of salt, and iron-casting. There is an active trade and an improved harbor.
Drogheda was a political and ecclesiastical centre as early as the twelfth century. In 1649 the town was stormed by Cromwell, and in 1690, within a few miles of its walls, was fought the battle of the Boyne.

Drohobycz, Galicia, Austria (1900) 19,432.

Drummondville, Drummond and Arthabasca Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,450.
On Canadian Pacific; Intercolonial (R.R.).

Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 709.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

Dublin, Dublin Co., Ireland, capital of Ireland, (1901) 373,179; estimated (1905), with suburbs, 375,350.
Situated at the mouth of the river Liffey, in Dublin Bay, on the east coast of Ireland. It is built on land reclaimed from the sea. The river, running between granite walls and parapets, divides the city into two almost equal parts, which are joined by bridges. A feature of Dublin is its squares, which are numerous and spacious.
It is the seat of Trinity College and Dublin University, also of a Catholic college. The most noted churches are St. Patrick's Cathedral (Protestant), built in 1190; Christ Church (Protestant); and among the Catholic are St. Mary's, St. Saviour's, St. Augustine's, and St. Kelvin's. The prominent buildings include the



DUBLIN, IRELAND, AND ENVIRONS

Downs, Osborne Co., Kans., 1,427.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).

Dows, Franklin Co., Iowa, 892.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

Doylestown, Wayne Co., Ohio, 877.

—c. h., Bucks Co., Pa., 3,304.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).

Dracut, Middlesex Co., Mass., 3,461.

Drakesboro, Muhlenberg Co., Ky., 1,126.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)

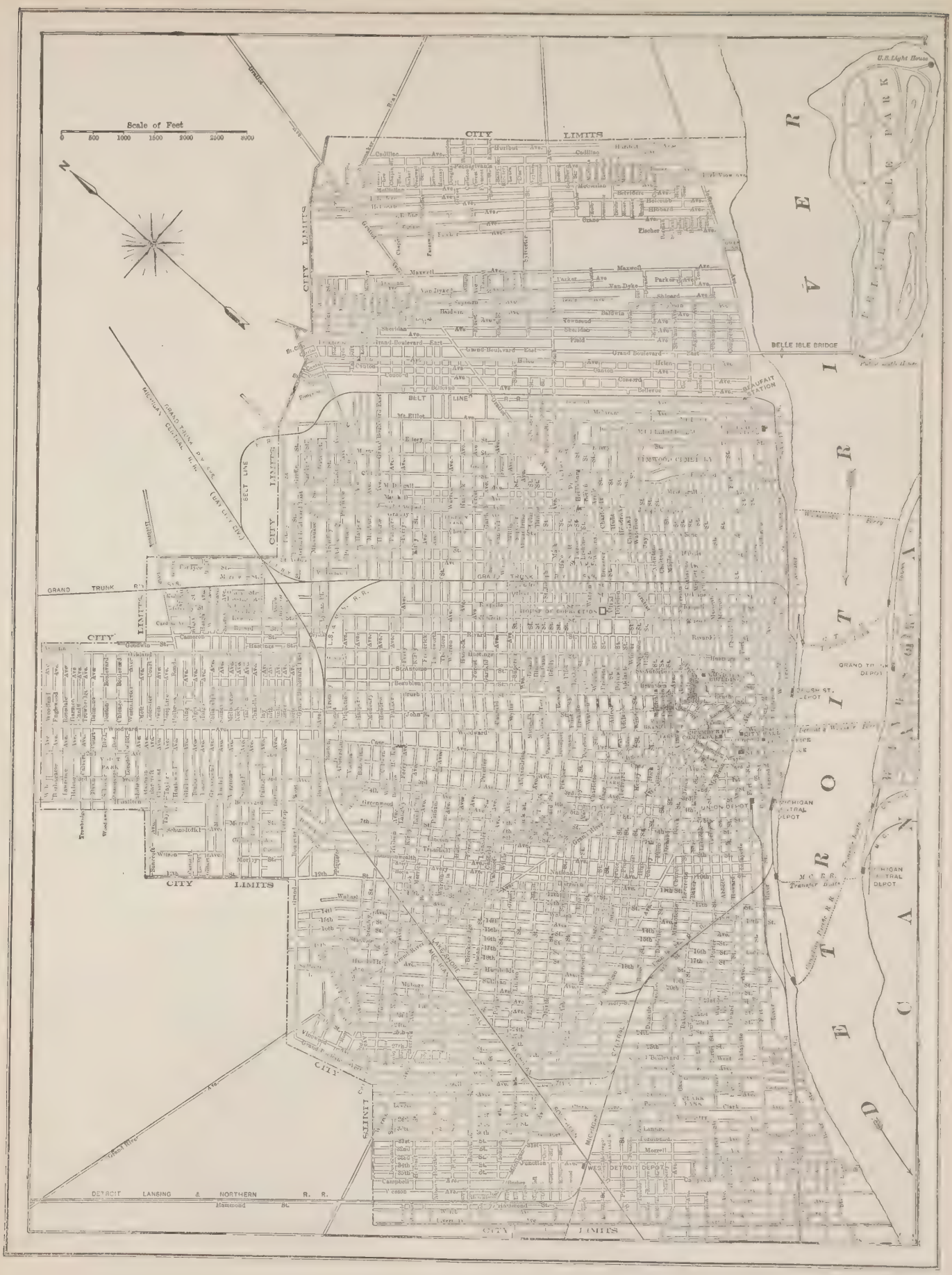
Drammen, Amt of Buskerud, Norway, (1905) 24,500; estimated (1908) 25,600.

Dravosburg, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,895.
On Penna. (R.R.)

Drayton, Pembina Co., N. Dak., 587.
On Northern Pac. (R.R.).

Dresden, capital of Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, (1910) 546,882.

House of Parliament, Trinity College, the custom-house, and the four courts. A noteworthy feature of Dublin is Phœnix Park, having over 1,750 acres, in some parts level, in others broken ground covered with timber and brushwood, which shelter herds of deer. The most important manufactures are porter, whisky, and poplin. Other industries are glass works, cotton and linen factories, and foundries. Dublin has a large import of grain, raw cotton, metal ores, timber, sugar, and butter. Total value of imports and exports averages over $12,000,000. Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. From the ninth century until 1170 Dublin was held by the Danes. The Anglo-Norman Conquest by Henry II finally dispossessed them. First parliament was held by James II in 1689. In 1798 and



MAP OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN

1803 unsuccessful attempts were made to capture the city.

Dublin, c. h., Laurens Co., Ga., 5,795.
On Cent. of Ga.; Macon, Dub. & Sav.; Wrightsv. & Tenn. (R.R.).

—Cheshire Co., N. H., 571.

—Erath Co., Texas, 2,551.
On Frisco Lines; Texas Central (R.R.).

Dubois, Clearfield Co., Pa., (1910) 12,623.
On Buff. & Susquehanna; Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Duboistown, Lycoming Co., Pa., 682.

Dubovka, Saratov, Russia in Asia. (1897) 16,370.

Dubuque, c. h., Dubuque Co., Iowa, (1900) 36,297; (1910) 38,494.
Situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, at the foot of a picturesque bluff. The railways entering the city are the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Illinois Central.
It is the seat of Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran), the German Presbyterian Theological School of the Northwest, and St. Joseph's and Mount St. Joseph's Colleges, both Roman Catholic.
Dubuque is important for its agricultural produce, and lead and zinc mining. Other industries are railway repair shops, flour and lumber mills, packing-houses, and iron and brass foundries. It manufactures boots and shoes, wagons, furniture, bricks, and oils. Its sash, door, and lumber works are among the largest in the world. Dubuque, the oldest city in the State, was named in honor of Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian. The first permanent settlement dates from 1833; four years later it was incorporated as a town, and was chartered as a city in 1840.

Dudley, in Staffordshire, belonging to Worcestershire, England, (1901) 48,733; estimated (1907) 50,020.

—Worcester Co., Mass., 4,267.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).

Duenweg, Jasper Co., Mo., 1,500.

Duero, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 6,853.

Duewest, Abbeville Co., S. C., 672.

Dugger, Sullivan Co., Ind., 1,226.
On Indianapolis South.; Vandalia (R.R.)

Duisburg, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 228,582.
Is situated 15 miles north of Düsseldorf, near the Rhine, between the Ruhr and Anger, and connected with both by canals. This ancient town was strongly fortified by Charlemagne. It became a port of Prussia at the end of the Napoleonic wars. It contains the handsome Gothic church of St. Salvator, dating from the fourteenth century; also the tomb of the greatest geographer, Mercator.
The number of vessels leaving the port is over 4,000 a year, with a tonnage of over 1,600,000

It is one of the principal points of export for Westphalian coal, and has two large harbors.

Dukinfield, Cheshire, England (1901) 18,929.

Dulag, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., (1903) 14,884.

Duluth, c. h., St. Louis Co., Minn., (1900) 64,942; (1910) 78,466.
Situated at the western end of Lake Superior, and is the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern; the Great Northern; the Northern Pacific; Duluth and Iron Range; Duluth, Missabe and Northern; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroads, and thirteen steamship lines.
Duluth is one of the leading shipping points in the United States. The principal buildings are the U. S. Custom-house, the U. S. Fisheries Building, the Board of Trade Building, and the Carnegie Library. The industries include a blast furnace, iron works, machine shops, match factories, lumber and flour mills. Its most important exports are lumber, flour, iron ore, coal, and grain. It was first settled in 1853, and in 1870 was incorporated as a city.

Dunkirk was a fortified place of importance in the Middle Ages. In 1658 it was given up to the English, in whose possession it continued until 1662, when Charles II sold it to Louis XIV, who made it a fortified naval station.

Dunkirk Jay Co., Ind., 3,031.
On P., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).

—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., (1910) 17,221.
On Buff. & Lake E. Tr. (El.); Dun., All. Val. & Pitts.; Erie; Lake Sh. & Mich So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—Hardin Co., Ohio, 1,109.
On Pennsylvania; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).

Dunlap, Harrison Co., Iowa, 1,155.
On Illinois Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Sequatchie Co., Tenn., 1,166.
On N., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

Dunmore, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 17,615.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; Lack. & Wyo. Val. (El.) (R.R.).

Dunn, Harnett Co., N. C., 1,823.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Durham & Southern (R.R.).



DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, AND ENVIRONS

Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 14,894.

Dumangas, Iloilo Prov., Panay, P. I. (1903) 12,428.

Dumanjug, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I. (1903) 22,203.

Dumbarton, capital of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, (1901) 19,864.

Dumfries, capital of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, (1901) 18,685.
Situated on the river Nith. Among the objects of interest are the mausoleum of Robert Burns and the house in which he was born.
The principal manufactures are tweeds and hosiery. Dumfries is said to have grown up about an ancient British fortress. It became a royal burgh in the twelfth century.

Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt., 643.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

Dumont, Butler Co., Iowa, 550.
On Chicago Great West.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Bergen Co., N. J., 1,783.
On N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).

Dunaburg, Govt. of Vitebsk (now called Dvinsk), Russia (1897) 72,231.

Dunbar, Fayette Co., Pa., 1,970.
On Baltimore & Ohio; New Haven & Dunbar; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Dunbarton, Merrimack Co., N. H., 513.

Duncan, c. h., Stephens Co., Okla., 2,477.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa., 1,474.
On Penna.; Susq. River & West. (R.R.).

Duncansville, Blair Co., Pa., 1,263.
On Penna. (R.R.).

Dundalk, capital of County Louth, Ireland, (1901) 13,067.

Dundas, Wentworth Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,173.
On Gd. Trunk; Toronto, Ham. & Buf. (R.R.).

Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, (1901) 160,871; estimated (1906) 165,007.
The third city in Scotland, situated on the left bank of the Firth of Tay, 10 miles from the sea, and 37 miles north by east from Edinburgh. Area, 3,675 acres. As in Edinburgh, the more recently formed streets are spacious and handsome, but the older ones are irregular and ill-built. The Tay is crossed here by a new railway bridge, 77 feet above high water, built to replace the old one, which was swept away by a gale in 1879.
The most conspicuous object in the city is the old tower, 156 feet high, erected in the twelfth century by David, Earl of Huntingdon. It has been recently restored. Other buildings are the town hall (eighteenth century) and the modern Royal Exchange and Albert Institute. The University College has a teaching staff of 42, with 208 students.
Dundee, the principal seat of the linen, hemp, and jute manufactures of Great Britain, manufactures also machinery. Shipbuilding is carried on. It has a large harbor, with docks lately extended at great cost. It is the principal seat of British whale and seal fisheries. Four miles below Dundee is Broughty Ferry, a place of residence for Dundee merchants.
The town, originally walled, was created a royal burgh by William the Lion. During the Reformation it was called the "Scottish Geneva." In 1645 it was stormed by Montrose, and again in 1651 by Monk.

Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich., 1,070.
On Ann Arbor; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).

—Douglas Co., Neb., 1,023.

—Yates Co., N. Y., 1,228.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Dunedin, capital of Dist. of Otago, New Zealand (1901) 52,390; estimated (1905) 58,000.
Principal commercial place of colony; seat of University of Otago.

Dunellen, Middlesex Co., N. J., (1910) 1,990.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).

Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, (1901) 25,250.
Manufacture of table linen.

Dunkirk (Fr. Dunkerque), Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 38,287.
Situated on the Strait of Dover and is one of the most important commercial towns of the Republic.

Dunnellon, Marion Co., Fla., 1,227.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Standard & Hernando (R.R.).

Dunnville, Haldimand and Monck Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,105.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Dunsmuir, Siskiyou Co., Cal., 1,719.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).

Duquesne, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 15,727.

Duquoin, Perry Co., Ill., 5,454.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).

Durand, Winnebago Co., Ill., 527.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

—Shiawassee Co., Mich., 2,315.
On Ann Arbor; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

—c. h., Pepin Co., Wis., 1,503.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Durango, c. h., La Plata Co., Colo., (1910) 4,686.
On Denv. & Rio Gr.; Rio Gr. South. (R.R.).

—Capital of State of Durango, Mexico (1900) 31,092.
On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).

—Bryan Co., Okla., 4,510.

—Prov. of Viscaya (Biscay), Spain, (1900) 4,319.

Durant, Cedar Co., Iowa, 720.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Holmes Co., Miss., 1,581.
On Ill. Central; Yazoo & Miss. Val. (R.R.).

—c. h., Bryan Co., Okla., 5,330.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kansas & Texas; Mo., Okla. & Gulf (R.R.).

Durazzo, Scutari Vilayet, Turkey, about 5,000.

Durban (or Port Natal), Natal, South Africa, (1904) 69,903.
Situated 3 miles from its harbor, on Port Natal Bay, at the head of a land-locked harbor. At the southern extremity of the bay is the fortified "Bluff," and its lighthouse.
It is the chief town and only seaport of the colony. Its public buildings include a town hall, a museum, a library, a theatre, a Masonic hall, a prison, public gardens, botanic gardens, and a race-course. The climate, though exceedingly hot during the summer, is not unhealthful. The harbor is well protected, and admits the largest vessels. The annual shipping of the port amounts to over 1,200,000 tons, valued at $30,000,000.
Durban was founded by the Dutch in 1823.

Durham, capital of Durham, England, (1901) 14,679.
Situated on a steep, rocky hill and nearly encircled by the Wear. The most noteworthy buildings are the cathedral, founded in 1093, and the castle, founded by William the Conqueror in 1072, and which is now the seat of the University of Durham. The manufactures include mustard, carpets, and iron ware. Durham dates from the year 995, when Bishop Aldune brought the bones of St. Cuthbert from Ripon and built a church to enshrine them.

Durham, Middlesex Co., Conn., 997.

—Androscoggin Co., Maine, 1,625.

—Strafford Co., N. H., 823.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

—c. h., Durham Co., N. C., 18,241.
On Durham & So. Carolina; Durham & Southern; Norfolk & West.; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).

—Grey Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,422.
On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Durlach, Baden, Germany, (1905) 12,706.

Duryea, Luzerne Co., Pa., 7,487.
On Del. Lack. & W. (R.R.)

Dushore, Sullivan Co., Pa., 813.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 356,733.
Situated in a valley on the right bank of the Rhine. The principal buildings are the town hall, dating from 1567; the Academy of Art, the theatre, the Provincial Ständehaus (House of the Rhenish Estates), and the palace of justice. The most interesting of the churches are the Church of St. Lambert, a Gothic structure of the fourteenth century, and the Church of St. Andrew.
Düsseldorf is noted as an art centre, and is the home of the famous Dusseldorf school of painting. It is also one of the chief centres of the iron industry in Germany. Other industries are textile mills, breweries, and distilleries.
Düsseldorf received municipal rights in 1288 and became the residence of the Counts of Berg. In 1609 it was united with Bavaria. From 1795 to 1801 it was held by the French, and in 1806 it became the capital of the Duchy of Berg, and was annexed to Prussia in 1814.

Dux, Bohemia, Austria (1900) 12,001.

Duxbury, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,688.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

Dwight, Livingston Co., Ill., 2,156.
On Chic. & Alt.; Chicago, Ind. & So. (R.R.).

Dyer, Gibson Co., Tenn., 1,166.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

Dyersburg, c. h., Dyer Co., Tenn., 4,149.
On Chic., Memph. & Gulf; Ill. Cent. (R.R.).

Dyersville, Dubuque Co., Iowa, 1,511.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Illinois Central (R.R.).

Dysart, Tama Co., Iowa, 906.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Fifeshire, Scotland (1901) 3,539.

Eagle Bend, Todd Co., Minn., 551.
On Great North. (R.R.).

Eaglegrove, Wright Co., Iowa, 3,387.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Eagle Lake, Colorado Co., Texas, 1,717.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Gal. Har. & San Ant.; San Ant. & Aran. P. (R.R.).

Eagle Pass, c. h., Maverick Co., Texas, 3,536.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant.; Mex. International (R.R.).

Earle, Crittenden Co., Ark., 1,542.
On Crittenden; St. Louis, Ir. Mt. & So. (R.R.)

Earlham, Madison Co., Iowa, 749.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).

Earlington, Hopkins Co., Ky., 3,931.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).

Earl Park, Benton Co., Ind., 609.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Earlville, Lasalle Co., Ill., 1,050.
On Burlington Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Delaware Co., Iowa, 552.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

Early, Sac Co., Iowa, 500.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Easley, Pickens Co., S. C., 2,083
On Pickens; Southern (R.R.).

East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., 2,781.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

East Bangor, Northampton Co., Pa., 1,186.
On Lehigh & New England (R.R.)

East Berlin, Adams Co., Pa., 672.
On East Berlin (R.R.).

Eastbourne, Sussex, England (1901) 43,344.

East Brady, Clarion Co., Pa., 1,493.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

East Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass., 3,363.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

East Chicago, Lake Co., Ind., (1910) 19,098.
On Chicago, Ind. & South.; Chic. Term. Trans.; Indiana Harbor Belt; Pennsylvania; Pere Marquette; Wabash (R.R.).

East Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 9,179.

East Helena, Lewis and Clarke Co., Mont., 800.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).

East Jordan, Charlevoix Co., Mich., 2,516.
On Det. & Charlevoix; East Jordan & South. (R.R.).

Eastland, c. h., Eastland Co., Texas, 855.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).

East Livermore, Androscoggin Co., Maine, 2,641.
On Me. Cent. (R.R.).

East Liverpool, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 20,387.
On Pennsylvania; Youngstown & O. R. (R.R.).

East London, Cape Colony, (1904) 25,220.

East Long Meadow, Hampden Co., Mass., 1,553.
On N. Y., New Hav. & Hart. (R.R.).

East Lyme, New London Co., Conn., 1,976.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

East Machias, Washington Co., Maine, 1,392.
On Washington County (R.R.).

East McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,118.

Eastman, c. h., Dodge Co., Ga., 2,355.
On Southern; Wrightv. & Tennille (R.R.).

East Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa., 3,548.

East Moline, Rock Island Co., Ill., 2,665.
On Burlington Route; Chic. Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Dav., Rock Isl. & N. W. (R.R.)

East Montpelier, Washington Co., Vt., 1,061.

East Newmarket, Dorchester Co., Md., 280.
On Phila., Balt. & Wash. (R.R.).

Easton, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,300.
On Bangor & Aroos. (R.R.).

—c. h., Talbot Co., Md., 3,083.
On Balt., Ches. & A.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—Bristol Co., Mass., 5,130.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—c. h., Northampton Co., Pa., (1910) 28,523.
On Central of New Jersey; Lehigh & Hud. River; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania (Phillipsburg) (R.R.).

East Orange, Essex Co., N. J., (1910) 34,371.
On Del., Lack. & Western; Erie (R.R.).

East Palestine, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 3,537.
On Penna. (R.R.).

East Peoria, Tazewell Co., Ill., 1,493.
On Ill. Cent.; Lake Erie & Western (R.R.).

East Pittsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa., 5,615.
On Bes. & Lake Erie; Pennsylvania; Union (R.R.)

East Point, Fulton Co., Ga., 3,682.
On Atlanta & W. Point; Central of Georgia (R.R.).

Eastport, Washington Co., Maine, 4,961.
On Wash. County (R.R.).

East Providence, Providence Co., R. I., 15,808.
On New York, New Haven and Hartford (R.R.).

East Retford, Nottinghamshire, England (1901) 12,340.

East Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., 2,398.
On N. Y. Central & Hud. Riv. (R.R.).

East Rockaway, Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 1,200.
On Long Island (R.R.).

East Rutherford, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 4,275.

East St. Louis, St. Clair Co., Ill., (1900) 29,655; (1910) 58,547.
Situated on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, Mo. The city is entered by the Burlington Route; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Chicago and Alton; Chicago and East Illinois; Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Illinois Central; Louisville and Nashville; Mobile and Ohio; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; Southern; Toledo, St. Louis and Western; Vandalia; Wabash, and other railroads, and is important as a manufacturing and industrial centre.

East San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 1,661.

East Spencer, Rowan Co., N. C., 1,729.

East Stonehouse, Devonshire, England (1901) 17,111.

East Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa., 3,330.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Delaware Valley; N. Y., Susq. & West.; Wilkes-Barre & E. (R.R.).

East Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 3,274.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

East Tawas, Iosco Co., Mich., 1,452.
On Detroit & Mackinac; Erie & Mich. (R.R.).

East Toronto, York Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,564.

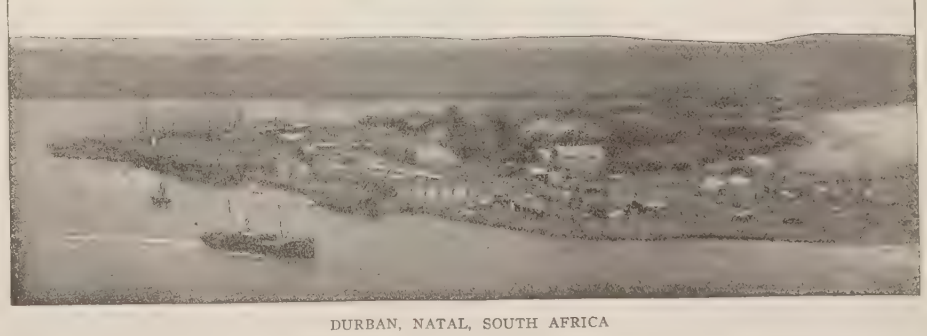
East Vandergrift, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,852.

Eastville, c. h., Northampton Co., Va., 322.
On N. Y., Ph. & Norf. (R.R.).

East Washington, Washington Co., Pa., 1,300.

East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,362.
On N. Y., New Hav. & Hart. (R.R.).

East Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, 4,972.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)



DURBAN, NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

East Conemaugh, Cambria Co., Pa., 5,046.

East Dubuque, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 1,253.
On Burlington Route; Illinois Central (R.R.).

East Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., 1,405.

East Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., 797.
On Central New England (R.R.).

East Grand Forks, Polk Co., Minn., 2,533.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

East Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Mich., 800.

East Greenville, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,235.
On Perkiomen (R.R.).

East Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., 3,420.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

East Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., 2,422.

East Ham, Essex, England, (1901) 96,000.

Eastham, Barnstable Co., Mass., 518.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

Easthampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., 8,524.
On Boston & Me.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—Suffolk Co., N. Y., 4,722.
On Long Isl. (R.R.).

East Hartford, Hartford Co., Conn., 8,138.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

East Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., 1,795.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

Eaton, Weld Co., Colo., 1,157.
On Great West.; Union Pacific (R.R.)

—Delaware Co., Ind., 1,428.
On Ft. W., Cin. & L. (R.R.).

—c. h., Preble Co., Ohio, 3,187.
On Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., Mich., 2,094.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central (R.R.).

Eatonton, c. h., Putnam Co., Ga., 2,036.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).

Eau Claire, Richland Co., S. C., 1,234.

—c. h., Eau Claire Co., Wis., 18,310.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Eaux Bonnes, Dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, France, (1906) 684.

Ebensburg, c. h., Cambria Co., Pa., 1,978.
On Penna. (R.R.).

Ebersbach, Saxony, (1905) 9,274.

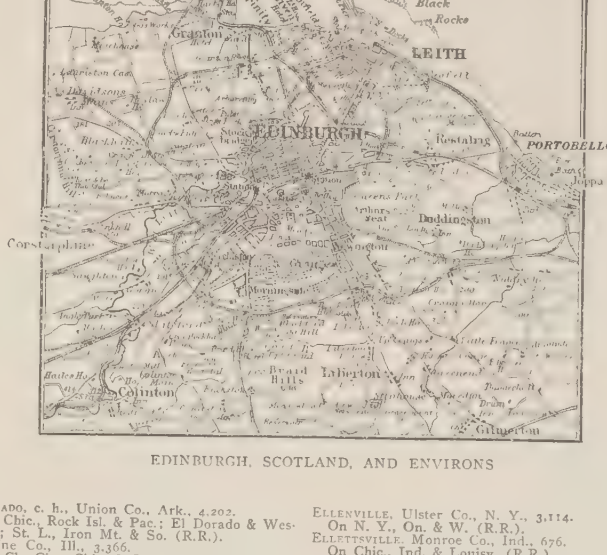
Eberswalde, Brandenburg, Prussia, (1905) 23,846.

Ebiar, Prov. of Charbieh, Egypt (1897) 10,327.

Eccles, Lancashire, England (1901) 34,369.

Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 34,153.

Eccleshall, Staffordshire, England, (1891) 3,878.
Eccleshill, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, (1891) 7,928.
Echternach, Luxemburg, 4,200.
Ecija, Prov. of Seville, Spain (1900) 24,372.
Ecorse, Wayne Co., Mich., 1,063.
On Det. & Tol. Shore Line; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central (R.R.).
Eddington, Penobscot Co., Maine, 663.
Eddystone, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,167.
On Phila. & Reading; Phila. Balt. & Wash. (R.R.)
Eddyville, Wapello Co., Iowa, 1,085.
On Chic. Rock Isl. & Pacific; Iowa Central (R.R.)
—c. h., Lyon Co., Ky., 1,442.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Ede, Gelderland, Netherlands, 15,195.
Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, (1910) 4,441.
—Lamoille Co., Vt., 751.
Edenburg, Shenandoah Co., Va., 574.
Edenton, c. h., Chowan Co., N. C., 2,789.
On Norfolk So. (R.R.).
Eden Valley, Meeker Co., Minn., 740.
On Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.).
Edgar, Clay Co., Neb., 1,080.
On Burlington Route; St. Joseph & Grand Island (R.R.).
Edgard, c. h., St. John the Baptist Parish, La., 600.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
Edgartown, c. h., Dukes Co., Mass., 1,191.
Edgecomb, Lincoln Co., Maine, 543.
Edgefield, c. h., Edgefield Co., S. C., 1,771.
On Southern (R.R.).
Edgemont, Fall River Co., S. Dak., 816.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Edgerton, Platte Co., Mo., 534.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Williams Co., Ohio, 1,072.
On L. S. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—Rock Co., Wis., 2,513
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Edgewater, Bergen Co., N. J., 2,665.
On N. Y. S. & W. (R.R.)
Edgewood, Clayton Co., Iowa, 555.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,596.
On Penna. (R.R.)
—Ohio Co., W. Va., 1,455.
Edgeworth, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,229.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Edina, Hennepin Co., Minn., 1,191.
—c. h., Knox Co., Mo., 1,562.
On Quincy, Omaha & K. C. (R.R.).
Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa., 666.
On E. E. & Cam. Spgs. Elec. (R.R.).
Edinburg, Christian Co., Ill., 918.
On B. & O. Southwest. (R.R.).
—Johnson Co., Ind., 2,040.
On Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Tr. (El.); Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
Edinburgh, Edinburgshire, Scotland, capital of Scotland, (1901) 316,479; estimated (1906) 341,035
Situated 2 miles from the south shore of the Firth of Forth, on lofty parallel ridges. It is divided into an Old Town and a New Town, through which stretches Prince's Street, one of the finest promenades in the world.
Edinburgh contains numerous buildings of note. Among the most important are the castle, a medieval royal residence surmounting an eminence 430 feet high; the famous royal palace of Holyrood; St. Giles's Church, dating from the fifteenth century; the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary's (1879), which is one of the largest churches built in Great Britain since the Reformation; the Parliament House, built in 1633; Heriot's Hospital (seventeenth century), now the seat of a technical school; the house of John Knox, National Gallery, Royal Institution, Museum of Science and Art, National Portrait Gallery and Antiquarian Museum, and the Blackford Observatory. The Gothic spire erected in 1844 in memory of Walter Scott and the memorial to the Prince Consort (1876) are beautiful monuments. The university, founded in 1582, is one of the most famous in Europe.
The name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria. Edinburgh rose into importance in the twelfth century. In the fifteenth century, under the Stuart kings, it became the capital of Scotland. On December 3, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city.
Edmond, Oklahoma Co., Okla., 2,000.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Edmonds, Snohomish Co., Wash., 1,114.
On Gt. North. (R.R.).
Edmonton, Edmonton Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 11,167.
On Canadian Northern; Grand Trunk Pacific (R.R.).
Edmore, Montcalm Co., Mich., 752.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
Edna, Labette Co., Kans., 489.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Scott Co., Mo., 1,209.
—c. h., Jackson Co., Texas, 1,144.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
Edon, Williams Co., Ohio, 678.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Edwards, Hinds Co., Miss., 589.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).
Edwardsville, c. h., Madison Co., Ill., 5,014.
On Illinois Terminal; Litchfield & Madison; Toledo, St. L. & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 8,407.
Effingham, c. h., Effingham Co., Ill., 3,898.
On Ill. Cent.; Ind. South.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Atchison Co., Kans., 674.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 558.
Egan, Moody Co., S. Dak., 516.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Eger, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 23,582.
Egga, Nigeria, Africa, estimated 25,000.
Eggenburg, Horn, Austria (1900) 3,194.
Egg Harbor City, Atlantic Co., N. J., 2,181.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Egham, Surrey, England (1901) 11,895.
Egremont, Berkshire, Mass., 605.
Ehrenbreitstein, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 5,020.
Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony (1905) 5,843.
Eichstatt, Bavaria, (1905) 7,942.
Eickel, Prussia, Germany (1905) 20,361.
Eilenburg, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 15,725.
Einsiedeln, Canton of Schwyz, Switzerland (1900) 4,077.
Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, Germany (1905) 35,123.
Eisleben, Prussian Saxony (1905) 25,120.
Ekaterinburg, Govt. of Perm, Russia, (1897) 43,239.
Ekaterinodar, capital of Dist. of Kuban, Caucasus, Russia, (1897) 65,606.
Ekaterinoslav, capital of Govt. of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, (1900) 135,552.
El-Araish, Morocco, 5,000.
El-Arish, Egypt, 16,991.
Elba, c. h., Coffee Co., Ala., 1,079.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
Elbassan, Monastir Vilayet, Turkey, 15,000.
Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 170,066.
Sixteen miles east of Düsseldorf, on both sides of the Wupper, an affluent of the Rhine. Elberfeld grew up about a castle. Was erected in the twelfth century and afterward united to the Duchy of Berg. Its real prosperity did not begin until the latter part of the eighteenth century through the introduction of silk weaving and Turkey-red dyeing. It is claimed that the Turkey-red dye can nowhere else be applied as cheaply nor with such firmness of color as at Elberfeld. There are over seventy dyeing establishments alone and ten bleaching grounds.
Elberton, c. h., Elbert Co., Ga., 6,483.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
Elbeuf, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, (1906) 17,987.
Elbing, Prussia, Germany (1905) 55,627.
Elbow Lake, c. h., Grant Co., Minn., 776.
On Great Northern; Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. (R.R.).
Elburn, Kane Co., Ill., 613.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
El Campo, Wharton Co., Tex., 1,778.
On Galv. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.)
El Carmen, Chile, 10,391.
El Centro, Imperial Co., Cal., 1,610.
On Holton Interurban; So. Pacific (R.R.)
Elche, Prov. of Alicante, Spain (1900) 27,308.
Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa, 2,024.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Miller Co., Mo., 1,999.
On Chic. Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
Eldora, c. h., Hardin Co., Iowa, 1,995.
On Iowa Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

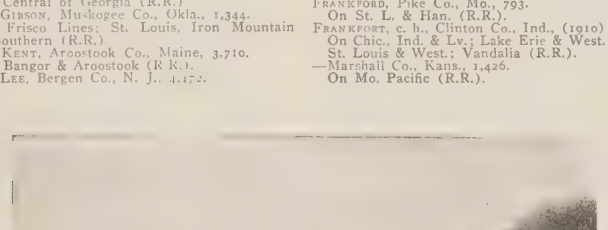


EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, AND ENVIRONS

Eldorado, c. h., Union Co., Ark., 4,202.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; El Dorado & Wesson; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Saline Co., Ill., 3,366.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central; Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Butler Co., Kans., 3,129.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Eldorado Springs, Cedar Co., Mo., 2,503.
On Missouri, Kansas & Tex. (R.R.).
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa., 1,235.
On Pennsylvania; Pitts., Shawmut & Northern (R.R.).
Elgin, Fayette Co., Iowa, 564.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Antelope Co., Neb., 606.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Union Co., Ore., 1,120.
On Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
—Bastrop Co., Tex., 1,707.
On Hous. & Tex. Cent.; Mo., Kan. & Tex (R.R.)
—Kane and Cook Cos., Ill., (1910) 25,976.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Capital of Elginshire, Scotland, (1901) 8,260.
Eliot, York Co., Maine, 1,530.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Elizabetgrad, Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) 61,488.
Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 703.
On Chic. Gt. West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Union County, N. J., 73,409.
Situated 2 miles west of Newark Bay, 5 miles south-southwest of Newark, and 14 miles west-southwest of New York City, on the Central of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania railroads.
Its port is accessible to small vessels and receives large quantities of coal from Pennsylvania mines and iron for reshipment. On account of the United States Government's extensive dredging operations in the Staten Island Sound, Kill von Kull, and Newark Bay, Elizabeth will soon be in a position to accommodate large ocean-going vessels of deep draft.
It was first settled in 1664, incorporated as a town in 1796 and given a charter as a city in 1855.
Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,311.
On Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Wirt Co., W. Va., 674.
On Little Kanawha (R.R.).
Elizabeth City, c. h., Pasquotank Co., N. C., 8,412.
On Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
Elizabethton, c. h., Carter Co., Tenn., 2,478.
On E. Tenn. & W. N. C.; Virginia & Southwest. (R.R.).
Elizabethtown, c. h., Hardin Co., Ill., 633.
—c. h., Hardin Co., Ky., 1,970.
On Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—c. h., Essex Co., N. Y., 505.
—Lancaster Co., Pa., 2,587.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Elizabethville, Dauphin Co., Pa., 1,039.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Elizavetinpol, capital of Govt. of Elizavethpol, Elk, Beckham Co., Okla., 3,165.
Transcaucasia, Russia, (1897) 33,625.
Elkader, c. h., Clayton Co., Iowa, 1,181.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Elk City, Montgomery Co., Kans., 650.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
Elk Garden, Mineral Co., W. Va., 438.
On Western Maryland (R.R.).
Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., 418.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
—Elkhart Co., Ind., (1910) 19,282.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Elkhorn, c. h., Walworth Co., Wis., 1,707.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Elkin, Surry Co., N. C., 886.
On Southern (R.R.).
Elkins, Randolph Co., W. Va., 5,260.
On Coal & Coke; Western Maryland (R.R.).
Elkland, Tioga Co., Pa., 1,175.
On Buffalo & Susq.; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Elko, c. h., Elko Co., Nev., 1,677.
On South. Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
Elk Point, c. h., Union Co., S. Dak., 1,200.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Elk Rapids, Antrim Co., Mich., 1,673.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Elk River, c. h., Sherburne Co., Minn., 859.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Elkton, c. h., Todd Co., Ky., 1,228.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Cecil Co., Md., 2,487.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Huron Co., Mich., 553.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—Brookings Co., S. Dak., 742.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Ellaville, c. h., Schley Co., Ga., 672.
On Central of Ga. (R.R.).
Ellendale, c. h., Dickey Co., N. Dak., 1,389.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern (R.R.).
Ellensburg, c. h., Kittitas Co., Wash., 4,209.
On Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., 3,114.
On N. Y., On. & W. (R.R.).
Ellettsville, Monroe Co., Ind., 676.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
Ellichpur, capital of Dist. of Ellichpur, Berar, India (1901) 26,082.
Ellicott City, c. h., Howard Co., Md., 1,151.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 985.
On Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. (R.R.).
Ellijay, c. h., Gilmer Co., Ga., 659.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., 1,999.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
Ellinwood, Barton Co., Kans., 976.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Elliott, Montgomery Co., Iowa, 528.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Ellis, Ellis Co., Kans., 1,404.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
Ellisville, c. h., Jones Co., Miss., 2,446.
On New Orl. & Northeast.; New Orl., Mob. & Chic. (R.R.).
Ellore, Godavery Dist., Madras, India, 30,000.
Ellsworth, c. h., Ellsworth Co., Kans., 2,041.
On Frisco Lines; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Hancock Co., Maine, 3,549.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Pa., 2,084.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Pierce Co., Wis., 1,005.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Ellwood City, Lawrence Co., Pa., 3,902.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Elma, Howard Co., Iowa, 807.
On Chicago Gt. West. (R.R.).
—Chehalis Co., Wash., 1,532.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
Elm City, Wilson Co., N. C., 500.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
Elmer, Salem Co., N. J., 1,167.
On Jersey & Seashore (R.R.).
Elm Grove, Ohio Co., W. Va., 1,500.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Elmhurst, Dupage Co., Ill., 2,360.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Elmira, c. h., Chemung Co., N. Y., (1910) 37,176.
Situated on the Chemung River, and on the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Northern Central, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads. It is the seat of Elmira College, and the Elmira Free Academy. Here is also located the New York State Reformatory, and a State armory. The chief industries of the city are rolling mills, railroad car shops, iron and steel bridge works. The first permanent settlement was in 1788, and it was incorporated as the village of Newton in 1815, then reincorporated as the village of Elmira in 1828. Elmira became a county seat in 1836, and was chartered as a city in 1864.
Elmira (or West Woolwich), Waterloo Co., Ontario, Canada, (1900) 1,060.
On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Elmira Heights, Chemung Co., N. Y., 2,732.
On Del., Lack. & Western; Erie; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
Elmore, Faribault Co., Minn., 795.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Ottawa Co., Ohio, 937.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Elmshorn, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, (1905) 13,984.
Elmwood, Peoria Co., Ill., 1,390.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Cass Co., Neb., 635.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
Elmwood Place, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 3,423.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Elnora, Daviess Co., Ind., 961.
On Evansv. & Indianapolis; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
Elon College, Alamance Co., N. C., 200.
On Southern (R.R.).
Elora, Wellington Co., Centre, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,187.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
El Paso, Woodford Co., Ill., 1,470.
On Illinois Cent.; Tol., Peoria & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., El Paso Co., Texas, (1910) 39,279.
On A., T. & S. Fe; El Paso & S. W. Sys.; Gal. Har. & San Ant.; National of Mexico; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
El Reno, c. h., Canadian Co., Okla., 7,872.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L., El Reno & West. (R.R.).
Elroy, Juneau Co., Wis., 1,729.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Elsberry, Lincoln Co., Mo., 1,018.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Elsie, Clinton Co., Mich., 592.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).
Elsinore, Sevier Co., Utah, 676.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
—Island of Zealand, Denmark (1901) 13,902.
Elvas, Prov. of Alemtejo, Portugal (1900) 14,018.
Elvins, St. Francois Co., Mo., 2,071.
On the Illinois Southern; Miss. Riv. & B. Terre (R.R.)
Elwood, Madison Co., Ind., (1910) 11,028.
On Lake Erie & W.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Doniphan Co., Kans., 636.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Jo. & Gd. Island (R.R.).
Ely, Cambridge, England, on the Isle of Ely (1901) 7,713.
—St. Louis Co., Minn., 3,572.
On Dul. & Iron Range (R.R.).
—White Pine Co., Nev. 2,055.
On Nevada Northern (R.R.)
Elyria, c. h., Lorain Co., Ohio, 14,825.
On Balt. & Ohio; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Lake Shore Electric (R.R.).
Emaus, Lehigh Co., Pa., 3,501.
On Perkiomen; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Emden, Hanover, Germany (1905) 20,754.
Emerson, Mills Co., Iowa, 478.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Dakota Co., Neb., 838.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Emeryville, Alameda Co., Cal., 2,613.
Eminence, Henry Co., Ky., 1,274.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Shannon Co., Mo., 1,524.
Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., 1,110.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Emmen, Drenthe, Netherlands, 10,000.
Emmendingen, Baden, Germany, (1905) 7,533.
Emmerich, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,562.
Emmetsburg, c. h., Palo Alto Co., Iowa, 2,325.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Emmett, Canyon Co., Idaho, 1,351.
On Idaho Northern; Fayette Valley (R.R.).
Emmitsburg, Frederick Co., Md., 1,054.
On Emmitsburg (R.R.).
Empire, Leelanau Co., Mich., 578.
On Manistee & Northeast. (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Ohio, 509.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Empoli, Prov. of Florence, Italy, (1901) about 7,000.
Emporia, c. h., Lyon Co., Kans., (1910) 9,058.
On Atch., Top. & San. Fe; Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenesville Co., Va., 2,018.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).
Emporium, c. h., Cameron Co., Pa., 2,916.
On Empor. & Rich. Val.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Ems (or Bad-Ems), Hesse-Nassau, Germany (1905) 6,791.
Emsworth, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,510.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Enderlin, Ransom Co., N. Dak., 1,540.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Endicott, Broome Co., N. Y., 2,408.
On Erie (R.R.).
Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn., 9,719.
—Middlesex, England (1901) 42,738.
—White Co., Ill., 927.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Louisv. & Nashville (R.R.).
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 970.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Hampshire Co., Mass., 874.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,448.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Halifax Co., N. C., 1,167.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.)
Engelberg, Canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland (1900) 1,966.
England, Lonoke Co., Ark., 1,407.
On St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colo., 2,983.
—Bergen Co., N. J., 9,924.
On Erie (R.R.).
English, c. h., Crawford Co., Ind., 583.
On Southern (R.R.).
Enid, c. h., Garfield Co., Okla., 13,799.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Ennis, Ellis Co., Texas, 5,669.
On Houston & Texas Central; Texas Midland (R.R.).
Enosburg Falls, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,153.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
Enschede, Oberyssel, Netherlands, (1908) 32,655.
Ensley, Jefferson Co., Ala., 7,000.
On Birmingham South.; Frisco Lines; Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashv.; Queen & Cres. Route; Southern (R.R.).
Enterprise, Coffee Co., Ala., 2,322.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—Dickinson Co., Kans., 706.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Clarke Co., Miss., 877.
On Mob. & O.; New Orl. & Northeast. (R.R.).
—Wallowa Co., Ore., 1,242.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
Enumclaw, King Co., Wash., 1,129.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
Eperies, Sáros Comitat, Hungary (1901) 14,447.
Epernay, Dept. of Marne, France, (1906) 20,435.
Ephraim, Sanpete Co., Utah, 2,206.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa., 3,192.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
Epinal, Dept. of Vosges, France (1906) 22,463.
Epping, Essex, England, (1901) 3,789.
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,649.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Epsom, Surrey, England (1901) 10,915.
Epworth, Dubuque Co., Iowa, 520.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Equality, Gallatin Co., Ill., 1,180.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
Ercilla, Malleco, Chile, 1,500.
Erfurt, Prussian Saxony, Germany (1905) 98,847; (1910) 111,498.
Ergasteria (or Lavrion), Attica Nomos, Greece, (1908) 10,007.
Erie, Whiteside Co., Ill., 804.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Neosho Co., Kans., 1,300.
On At., T. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).

ERIE, c. h., Erie Co., Pa., 66,525.
On Bes. & Lake Erie; Buff. & Lake E. Tr. (El.); Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chicago & St. L.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
ERIN, c. h., Houston Co., Tenn., 943.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
ERIVAN, Russian Armenia (1897) 29,006.
ERLANGEN, Franconia, Bavaria (1905) 23,720.
ERLAU, c. h., Heves Comitat, Hungary (1901) 25,893.
ERVING, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,148.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
ERWIN, Unicoi Co., Tenn., 1,149.
On Car. Clinch. and Ohio (R.R.)
ERZERUM, Erzerum Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 40,000.
ESBJERG, Jutland, Denmark (1901) 13,365.
ESCALANTE, Negros Occidental, Negros, P. I. (1903) 12,192.
ESCANABA, c. h., Delta Co., Mich., 13,194.
On Escanaba & Lake Sup.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
ESCHWEGE, Prussia, Germany, (1905), 11,841.
ESCHWEILER, Rhenish Prussia, Germany (1905) 23,639.
ESCONDIDO, San Diego Co., Cal., 1,334.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast Lines (R.R.).
ESCORIAL, Prov. of Madrid, Spain (1900) 4,470.
ESCUINTLA, Dept. of Escuintla, Guatemala, 5,200.
ESKILSTUNA, Södermanland, Sweden (1907) 26,-808.
ESKI-SAGHRA, Eastern Rumelia (1901) 19,428.
ESKRIDGE, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 797.
On Atch., Topr & Santa Fe (R.R.).
ESPERANZA, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 2,177.
ESSEK, Virovitiz Comitat, Slavonia, Hungary (1901) 24,930.
ESSEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany (1905) 231,-396; (1910) 294,629.
Twenty-seven miles northeast of Düsseldorf by rail. Among notable buildings is the cathedral, dating from the 12th century, and a gymnasium, a Realschule. It derives its prosperity from neighboring rich coal mines, from its proximity to both the Ruhr and the Rhine, and its situation on three lines of railroads. Its chief industries are connected with the immense iron works established by the Krupps, which give occupation to more than 43,000 people. This is the foremost iron and steel foundry in Germany. The majority of the inhabitants either work in the foundries or are dependent on those who do. Over 5,000 men are employed in the coal mines surrounding the city.
ESSEX, Essex Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,391.
On Michigan Cent. (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Conn., 2,745.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Page Co., Iowa, 776.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Essex Co., Mass., 1,621.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Chittenden Co., Vt., 2,714.
ESSEX JUNCTION, Chittenden Co., Vt., 1,245.
On Cent. Vt. (R.R.)
ESSEXVILLE, Bay Co., Mich., 1,477.
ESSLINGEN, Würtemberg, Germany (1905) 29,045.
ESTACION, Chile, 1,000.
ESTE, Prov. of Padua, Italy, in Lombardy, (1901) about 6,000.
ESTHERVILLE, c. h., Emmet Co., Iowa, 3,404.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Minneapolis & St. L. (R.R.).
ETNA, Siskiyou Co., Cal., 518.
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 523.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 5,830.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
ETON, Buckinghamshire, England (1901) 3,301.
ETOWAH, McMinn Co., Tenn., 1,685.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
ETTERBEEK, Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 26,501.
EUCLID, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,953.
On C. L. & N. (Penna. L.); Cin. No. (R.R.)
EUDORA, Douglas Co., Kans., 640.
On Atch., Top. & Sa. Fe (R.R.).
EUFAULA, Barbour Co., Ala., (1910) 4,259.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., McIntosh Co., Okla., 1,307.
On Missouri, Kansas & Tex. (R.R.).
EUGENE, c. h., Lane Co., Ore., 9,009.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
EUNICE, St. Landry Parish, La., 1,684.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Louisiana & Western; New Orl., Tex. & Mex.; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
EUPEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 13,-594.
EUPORA, Webster Co., Miss., 896.
On South. in Miss. (R.R.).
EUREKA, c. h., Humboldt Co., Cal., (1910) 11,845.
On Northwest. Pac.; Oregon & Eureka (R.R.).
—Woodford Co., Ill., 1,525.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Tol., Peoria & Western (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenwood Co., Kans., 2,333.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Eureka Co., Nev., 661.
On Eureka & Palisade (R.R.).
—McPherson Co., S. Dak., 911.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Juab Co., Utah, 3,410.
On Den. & Rio Grande; San Ped., Los A. & S. L. (R.R.).
EUREKA SPRINGS, c. h., Carroll Co., Ark., 3,228.
On Missouri & North Ark. (R.R.).
EUSKIRCHEN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,347.
EUTAW, c. h., Greene Co., Ala., 1,001.
On Alabama Great South. (R.R.).
EUTIN, capital of principality of Lübeck, Germany (1905) 5,402.
EVANSBURG, Butler Co., Pa., 1,339.
EVANSTON, Cook Co., Ill., 24,978.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Uinta Co., Wyo., 2,583.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
EVANSVILLE, Randolph Co., Ill., 562.
On Illinois South. (R.R.).
—c. h., Vanderburg Co., Ind., (1910) 69,647.
A port of entry on the Ohio River, and on the Evansville and Terre Haute; the Evansville and Indianapolis; the Evansville, Suburban and Newburgh; Illinois Central; Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis, and Southern Railroads. Evansville was founded in 1816 by General Robert M. Evans; it became the county seat in 1819, and was incorporated as a city in 1847.
—Rock Co., Wis., 2,061.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
EVART, Osceola Co., Mich., 1,386.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
EVELETH, St. Louis Co., Minn., 7,036.
On Duluth & Iron R.; Dul., Miss. & North. (R.R.).
EVERETT, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 33,484.
On Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Bedford Co., Pa., 1,725.
On Hunt. & Broad Top Mt. (R.R.).
—c. h., Snohomish Co., Wash., (1910) 24,814.
Subport of entry. Is situated on Puget Sound, and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads, 33 miles north by east from Seattle.
Has a fine harbor and markets flour, lead, paper, creosote, timber and lumber throughout Alaska, South America, and the Orient, and frequently in Everett-built vessels. Is the centre of a great gold, silver, lead, and copper mining district. It is said to be the largest log market in the world.
In 1891 the site of the city was an uninhabited tract of timber.
EVERGREEN, c. h., Conecuh Co., Ala., 1,582.
On Louisville & Nashv. (R.R.).
EVERSON, Fayette Co., Pa., 1,759.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
EVERTON, Dade Co., Mo., 522.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
EVESHAM, Worcestershire, England (1901) 7,101.
EVORA, Prov. of Alemtejo, Portugal (1900) 16,152.
EVREUX, capital of Dept. of Eure, France, (1906) 15,348.
EXCELSIOR, Hennepin Co., Minn., 1,015.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.)
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Clay Co., Mo., 3,900.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Wabash (R.R.).
EXETER, Devonshire, England, (1901) 47,185; est. (1909) 48,793.
A city, river port, and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in the county of Devon, on the left bank of the Exe, 10 miles northwest from its outlet in the English Channel. By means of a canal vessels of 300 tons can reach the city. The largest vessels remain at Exmouth. Exeter is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans.
—Fillmore Co., Neb., 916.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 4,897.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,792.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 3,537.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
—Washington Co., R. I., 778.
EXIRA, Audubon Co., Iowa, 787.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
FABRIANO, Prov. of Ancona, Italy, (1901) 7,493; commune 22,996.
FACTORYVILLE, Wyoming Co., Pa., 759.
On Del., L. & W. (R.R.).
FAENZA, Prov. of Ravenna, Italy, (1901) 22,-239.
FAIRBANK, Buchanan Co., Iowa, 618.
On Chic. Gt. West. (R.R.).
FAIRBURN, c. h., Campbell Co., Ga., 1,395.
On Atlanta & W. P. (R.R.).
FAIRBURY, Livingston Co., Ill., 2,505.
On Tol., P. & W.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Neb., 5,294.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
FAIRCHANCE, Fayette Co., Pa., 1,760.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
FAIRCHILD, Eau Claire Co., Wis., 678.
On Fairchild & Northeast.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
FAIRFAX, Renville Co., Minn., 815.
On Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Atchison Co., Mo., 666.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Vt., 1,318.
FAIRFIELD, Fairfield Co., Conn., 6,134.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Ill., 2,479.
On B. & O. S. W.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Iowa, (1910) 4,970.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Maine, 4,435.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Clay Co., Neb., 1,054.
On Burlington Route; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
—c. h., Freestone Co., Texas, 600.
—Franklin Co., Vt., 1,778.
On St. Johnsbury & L. C. (R.R.).
FAIRHAVEN, Bristol Co., Mass., 5,122.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Cayuga Co., N. Y., 571.
On Lehigh Val. (R.R.).
—Rutland Co., Vt., 2,554.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
FAIRLAND, Ottawa Co., Okla., 569.
FAIRMONT, Vermilion Co., Ill., 847.
—c. h., Martin Co., Minn., 2,958.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Fillmore Co., Neb., 921.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., W. Va., (1910) 9,711.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
FAIRMOUNT, Grant Co., Ind., 2,506.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch., & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.)
FAIRPORT, Monroe Co., N. Y., 3,112.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; West Shore (R.R.).
—Lake Co., Ohio, 2,263.
FAIRVIEW, Bergen Co., N. J., 2,441.
On Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Major Co., Okla., 2,020.
On Kansas City, Mexico & Orient (R.R.).
—Sanpete Co., Utah, 1,218.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
FAIZABAD, Oudh, British India (1901) 74,076.
FAJOU, Dept. of Humacao, Porto Rico, (1899) 3,414.
FALAISE, Dept. of Calvados, Normandy, France (1906) 6,374.
FALCONER, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 2,141.
On Chautauqua Trac. (El.); Dunk., A. Val. & P.; Erie (R.R.).
FALKIRK, Stirling, Scotland (1901) 29,271.
FALL RIVER, c. h., Bristol Co., Mass., (1910) 119,295.
Situated at the mouth of the Taunton River, on the eastern shore of Mt. Hope Bay. It is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and is reached by several lines of steamboats.
The chief manufactures are cotton goods, calico prints, ginghams, woolen goods, men's hats, knit goods, yarn, thread, and shoes.
Fall River was included within the limits of Freetown until 1803, and from 1804 to 1834 was called Troy. In 1854 it was chartered as a city.
FALLS CHURCH, Fairfax Co., Va., 1,128.
On Southern (R.R.)
FALLS CITY, c. h., Richardson Co., Neb., 3,255.
On Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
FALLS CREEK, Jefferson Co., Pa., 1,204.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Penn. (R.R.)
FALLSTON, Beaver Co., Pa., 555.
On Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
FALMOUTH, Cornwall, England (1901) 11,789.
—c. h., Pendleton Co., Ky., 1,780.
—Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,511.
—Barnstable Co., Mass., 3,149.
FALUN, capital of Kopparberg, Sweden, (1907) 10,800.
FANO, Prov. of Pesaro and Urbino, Italy, (1901) 10,162.
FARGO, c. h., Cass Co., N. Dak., (1910) 14,331.
On C., Mil. & St. P.; Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
FARIBAULT, c. h., Rice Co., Minn., 9,001.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
FARLEY, Dubuque Co., Iowa, 676.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central (R.R.).
FARMER CITY, Dewitt Co., Ill., 1,603.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
FARMERSBURG, Sullivan Co., Ind., 1,115.
On Ev. & T. H. (R.R.).
FARMERSVILLE, Collin Co., Texas, 1,848.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
FARMERVILLE, c. h., Union Parish, La., 598.
On Arkansas Southeast.; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
FARMINGDALE, Nassau Co., N. Y., 1,567.
On Long Island (R.R.)
FARMINGTON, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,478.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., Ill., 2,421.
On Burlington Route; Iowa Central (R.R.).
—Van Buren Co., Iowa, 1,165.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Me., 3,210.
On Maine Central; Sandy R. & Rang. Lks. (R.R.).
—Oakland Co., Mich., 564.
—Dakota Co., Minn., 1,024.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., St. Francois Co., Mo., 2,613.
—Strafford Co., N. H., 2,621.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Davis Co., Utah, 1,231.
On Den. & Rio Grande; Oregon Short Line; Salt Lake & Ogden (R.R.).
FARMLAND, Randolph Co., Ind., 907.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
FARMVILLE, c. h., Prince Edward Co., Va., 2,971.
On Norfolk & Western; Tidewater & West. (R.R.).
FARNBOROUGH, Hampshire, England (1901) 11,500.
FARNHAM, Missisquoi Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,114.
On Can. Pacific; Central Vermont (R.R.).
—Surrey, England, (1901) 6,124.
FARNWORTH, Lancashire, England (1901) 25,-927.
FARO, Prov. of Algarve, Portugal (1900) 11,835.
FARRAGUT, Fremont Co., Iowa, 431.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
FARWELL, Clare Co., Mich., 522.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
FASANO, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 12,184.
FASHN, Prov. of Minieh, Egypt, 11,984.
FATIPUR (or FUTTEPORE), Allahabad, India (1901) 21,328.
FAULKTON, c. h., Faulk Co., S. Dak., 802.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
FAUNSMITH, Orange River Colony, South Africa, 950.
FAVARA, Prov. of Girgenti, Sicily, (1901) 20,398.
FAVERSHAM, Kent, England (1901) 11,290.
FAYETTE, c. h., Fayette Co., Ala., 636.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Fayette Co., Iowa, 1,112.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Miss., 775.
On Yazoo & Miss. V. (R.R.).
—c. h., Howard Co., Mo., 2,586.
On Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., Ohio, 915.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Toledo & West. (El.) (R.R.).
FAYETTE CITY, Fayette Co., Pa., 2,005.
On Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
FAYETTEVILLE, c. h., Washington Co., Ark., 4,471.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Fayette Co., Ga., 709.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1,481.
On West Shore (R.R.).
—c. h., Cumberland Co., N. C., 7,045.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Raleigh & Southport (R.R.).
—c. h., Lincoln Co., Tenn., 3,439.
On Nash., Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
FECAMP, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France (1906) 16,529.
FEDERALSBURG, Caroline Co., Md., 1,050.
On Penna. (R.R.).
FELEGYHAZA, Pest Comitat, Hungary (1901) 33,408.
FELICITY, Clermont Co., Ohio, 578.
FENELON FALLS, Victoria Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,130.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
FENNIMORE, Grant Co., Wis., 1,159.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
FENTON, Genesee Co., Mich., 2,331.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Staffordshire, England (1901) 22,742.
FEODOSIA, Russia. *See* THEODOSIA.
—Govt. of Taurus, Russia, in the Crimea, 27,238.
FERGUS, Wellington Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,396.
On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
FERGUS FALLS, c. h., Ottertail Co., Minn., 6,887.
On Gt. No.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
FERGUSON, St. Louis Co., Mo., 1,658.
On Wabash (R.R.).
FERMO, Prov. of Ascoli-Piceno, Italy, (1901) 6,618; commune 20,542.
FERNANDINA, c. h., Nassau Co., Fla., 3,482.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
FERNDALE, Humboldt Co., Cal., 905.
FERRARA, capital of Prov. of Ferrara, Italy, (1901) 35,825; commune 82,310.
FERRIS, Ellis Co., Texas, 1,233.
On Hous. & Tex. C. (R.R.).
FERROL, Prov. of Corunna, Spain, (1900) 25,-281.
FERTILE, Polk Co., Minn., 614.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
FESSENDEN, c. h., Wells Co., N. Dak., 713.
On Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.).
FESTINIOG, Merionethshire, Wales, (1901) 11,-435.
FESTUS, Jefferson Co., Mo., 2,556.
On Frisco Lines; Miss. River & Bonne T. (R.R.).
FEZ, one of the capitals of Morocco, about 140,000.
Chief commercial centre of Morocco, situated on both banks of a tributary of the Sebu. Fez was founded in 793. In the thirteenth century it became the capital of an independent state, and in the sixteenth of Morocco.
FICEAC, Dept. of Lot, France (1901) 4,480.
FIERRO, Grant Co., N. Mex., 721.
FIESOLE, Prov. of Florence, Italy (1901) 58,-000.
FIFE LAKE, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., 340.
On G. R. & Ind. (R.R.).
FIGUERAS, Prov. of Gerona, Spain (1900) 10,-714.
FILLMORE, Montgomery Co., Ill., 499.
On Tol., St. Louis & Western (R.R.).
—c. h., Millard Co., Utah, 1,191.
FINCASTLE, c. h., Botetourt Co., Va., 479.
FINDLAY, c. h., Hancock Co., Ohio, (1900) 17,-613; (1910) 14,858.
Centre of the oil and natural gas fields. Situated on the Blanchard River. It is on the Toledo and Ohio Central; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Lake Erie and Western railroads.
The most notable buildings are Findlay College, the public library, and the city hospital. The chief manufacturing establishments are glass factories, brick and tile works, foundries and machine shops, rolling mills, boiler works, bridge works, target works, potteries, oil refinery, etc.
Findlay was first incorporated in 1837.
FINSTERWALDE, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,685.
FIRMINY, Dept. of Loire, France (1906) 17,944.
FIROZPUR, Lahore, India, 50,500.
FISHER, Champaign Co., Ill., 850.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
FISHKILL, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 516.
On Central New England (R.R.).
FISHKILL LANDING, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 3,902.
On Central New England; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
FITCHBURG, c. h., Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 37,826.
Situated on a branch of the Nashua River, and on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.
The most notable buildings are the Fitchburg State Normal School, the Burbank Hospital, and the public library.
The industrial interests include granite quarries and manufactures of cotton yarns and woolens. Fitchburg was chartered as a city in 1872.
FITZGERALD, Ben Hill Co., Ga., 5,795.
On Atlanta, B. & Atl.; Fitzg., Ocilla & Brox.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
FITZWILLIAM, Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,148.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
FIUME, Croatia, Austria-Hungary, (1901) 38,955; estimated (1906) 43,896.
A royal free town and seaport, situated at the head of the Bay of Guarnero.
The most notable buildings are the cathedral, the Church of St. Vitus, the Naval Academy, the Roman triumphal arch, the town hall, and the Government buildings.
The chief industrial establishments are the Government tobacco factory, the Whitehead torpedo works, the petroleum refinery, the rice-shelling factory, the paper and the saw mills. The fisheries are also important.
Fiume was a town of the Byzantine Empire. In the ninth century it was ruled over by its own dukes. In 1471 it came into the possession of Austria, and in 1799 was attached to the crown of Hungary.
FLAGSTAFF, c. h., Coconino Co., Ariz., 1,633.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coast Lines (R.R.).
FLANAGAN, Livingston Co., Ill., 590.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
FLANDREAU, c. h., Moody Co., S. Dak., 1,484.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
FLAT RIVER, St. Francois Co., Mo., 5,112.
On Illinois Southern; Miss. Riv. & Bonne T. (R.R.)
FLEETWOOD, Berks Co., Pa., 1,394.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
FLEMINGSBURG, c. h., Fleming Co., Ky., 1,219.
On Cincin., Flem. & Southeast. (R.R.).
FLEMINGTON, c. h., Hunterdon Co., N. J., 2,693.
On Cent. of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Clinton Co., Pa., (1910) 1,022.
FLENSBURG, Schleswig, Germany, (1905) 53,777.
FLERS, Dept. of Orne, France, (1906) 13,314.
FLETCHER, Franklin Co., Vt., 737.
On St. J. & Lake C. (R.R.).
FLINT, c. h., Genesee Co., Mich., (1910) 38,550.
Situated on both banks of the Flint River, 34 miles from Saginaw, 68 miles from Detroit, on the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette Railroads. The city is known as the "Vehicle City" on account of its numerous factories for the manufacture of wagons, carriages, wheels, bodies, axles, paints, and varnishes. Fifteen per cent of the total output for the country in these lines are manufactured in Flint. Other industries are cigar factories, automobile works, flouring and woolen mills, breweries, and brick and tile works. Seat of Michigan School for the Deaf. Numerous schools, including high school in building erected at a cost of $100,000, fine public library, court-house, and hospital.
—Flintshire, Wales (1901) 4,625.
FLORA, Clay Co., Ill., 2,704.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., Ind., 1,386.
On Vandalia (R.R.)
FLORALA, Covington Co., Ala., 2,439.
On Central of Georgia; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
FLORAL PARK, Nassau Co., N. Y., 1,225.
On Long Island (R.R.)
FLORENCE (or FIRENZE), capital of Prov. of Tuscany, Italy, (1901) 205,589.
Situated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Arno. The river divides it into two unequal parts, and is crossed by six bridges, two of which, the Ponte della Santa Trinità and the Ponte Vecchio (1362, by Taddeo Gaddi), are famous.
Florence is remarkable for its well-preserved and handsome medieval edifices. There are many magnificent palaces (Strozzi, Rucellai, Riccardi, the Medici, etc.) The Pitti and the Uffizi art treasures are world-famous. Among the notable squares, or piazzas, are the Palazzo Vecchio, the Piazzo della Signoria, and the Loggia dei Lanzi, where Savonarola was burned at the stake.
The most striking building in Florence, and perhaps in Europe, is the Duomo (begun in 1298), with the largest dome in the world, executed by Brunelleschi, and a campanile, begun by Giotto in 1334. The most noted of 170 other churches are the Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novelli. Southwest of the Palazzo Pitti are the Boboli Gardens. Among other institutions of the city are the monastery of San Marco, the Laurentian and Marucellian Libraries, Academy of Fine Arts, and Royal Institute.
Florence occupied the foremost place in the history of the Renaissance. It was the home of Dante, Giotto, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. In the sixteenth century Florentine art culminated in Michelangelo. Under the Medici, Florence rose to extraordinary splendor.
FLORENCE, c. h., Lauderdale Co., Ala., 6,689.
On Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
—Fremont Co., Colo., 2,712.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Denver & Rio Gr.; Flor. & Cripple Ck. (R.R.).
—Marion Co., Kans., 1,568.
On A., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—Douglas Co., Neb., (1910) 1,526.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Florence Co., S. C., 11,057.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
FLORESVILLE, c. h., Wilson Co., Texas, 1,398.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
FLORIDA, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, estimated (1904) 1,535.
FLORIDSDORF, Vienna Dist., Austria, (1900) 36,599.
FLORISANT, St. Louis Co., Mo., 765.
FLOVILLA, Butts Co., Ga., 495.
On Flovilla & Ind. Spgs.; Southern (R.R.).
FLOYD, c. h., West Carroll Parish, La.
FLUSHING (or VLISSINGEN), Zealand, Netherlands (1900) 18,893.
—Genesee Co., Mich., 938.
—Queens Co., N. Y., former village, now Fourth Ward of Queens Borough, New York City.
—Belmont Co., Ohio, 868.
FOGGIA, capital of Prov. of Foggia, Italy (1901) 49,000.
FOKCHANY, Moldavia, Rumania, (1899) 23,783.
FOLIGNO, Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 8,951.
FOLKESTONE, Kent, England, (1901) 30,650.
FOLLANSBEE, Brooke Co., W. Va., 2,031.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
FONDA, Pocahontas Co., Iowa, 978.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Montgomery Co., N. Y., 1,100.
FOND-DU-LAC, c. h., Fond-du-Lac Co., Wis., 18,-797.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

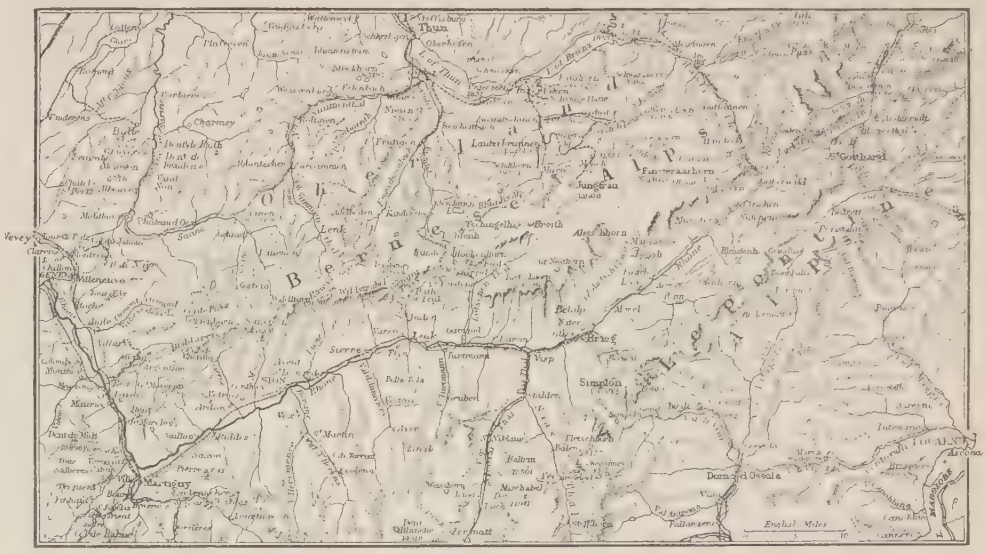
Fontainebleau, Dept. of Seine-et-Marne, France (1906) 11,281.
The residence of kings of France; contains famous park (45,000 acres).
Fontanelle, Adair Co., Iowa, 789.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Fontenay-le-Comte, Dept. of Vendée, France, (1906) 8,458.
Ford, Clark Co., Ky., 702.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Ford City, Wayne Co., Mich., 1,689.
—Armstrong Co., Pa., 4,850.
Fordsville, Ohio Co., Ky., 649.
On Illinois Central; Louisv., Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
Fordyce, Dallas Co., Ark., 2,794.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Fordyce & Princeton; St. Louis Southwestern (R.R.).
Forest, c. h., Scott Co., Miss., 1,136.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).
—Hardin Co., Ohio, 1,285.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Penna. (R.R.).
—Lambton Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,553.
Forest City, c. h., Winnebago Co., Iowa, 1,691.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—Holt Co., Mo., 534.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Rutherford Co., N. C., 1,592.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Susquehanna Co., Pa., (1910) 5,749.
On Delaware & Hudson; Erie; N. Y., Ont. & Western (R.R.).
Forest Dale, Salt Lake Co., Utah, 1,549.
Forestgrove, Washington Co., Ore., 1,772.
On Oregon Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.). Seat of the Pacific University.
Forest Park, Cook Co., Ill., 6,594.
On Chicago Gt. West; Chic. Term. Transfer; Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.).
Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 721.
On Erie (R.R.).
Forfar, Forfarshire, Scotland (1901) 12,061.
Forli, Prov. of Forli, Italy, (1901) 19,180.
Forney, Kaufman Co., Tex., 1,114.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.)
Forrest, Livingston Co., Ill., 967.
On Tol., Peoria & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
Forrest City, c. h., St. Francis Co., Ark., 2,484.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Forreston, Ogle Co., Ill., 870.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Forst, Brandenburg, Germany (1905) 33,757.
Manufactures of woolen cloth
Forsyth, c. h., Monroe Co., Ga., 2,208.
On Central of Ga. (R.R.).
—Rosebud Co., Mont., 1,398.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific (R.R.)
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis., 3,877.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Fort Benton, c. h., Choteau Co., Mont., 1,004.
Fort Bragg, Mendocino Co., Cal., 2,408.
Fort Branch, Gibson Co., Ind., 1,182.
On Evan. & T. H. (R.R.).
Fort Brook, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 2,135.
Fort Collins, c. h., Larimer Co., Colo., 8,210.
On Colorado & Southern (R.R.).
Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y., 877.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Fort-de-France, Martinique, West Indies (1901) 22,164.
Fort Deposit, Lowndes Co., Ala., 893.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Fort Dodge, c. h., Webster Co., Iowa, (1910) 15,543.
On Chicago Gt. Western; Ft. D., Des M. & S.; Illinois Central; Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.).
Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., 3,762.
On D. & Hud. (R.R.).
Site of Fort E[illegible] Collegiate Institute
Fort Fairfield, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,620.
On Bangor & Aroost.; Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
Fort Gaines, Clay Co., Ga., 1,320.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.)
Fort Gibson, Muskogee Co., Okla., 1,344.
On Frisco Lines; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern (R.R.)
Fort Kent, Aroostook Co., Maine, 3,710.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Fort Lee, Bergen Co., N. J., 4,172.
Fort Sheridan, Lake Co., Ill., 1,500.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Fort Smith, c. h., Sebastian Co., Ark., (1910) 23,975.
On Arkansas Central; Ft. Smith & Western; Frisco Lines; Kansas City South.; Midland Valley; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Second city of the State; manufactures bricks, furniture, and leather.
Fort Valley, Houston Co., Ga., 2,697.
On Central of Georgia; Southern (R.R.).
Fortville, Hancock Co., Ind., 1,174.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Fort Wayne, c. h., Allen Co., Ind., (1910) 63,933.
Situated at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary Rivers. It is on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Grand Rapids and Indiana; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; the Wabash; the Lake Erie and Western; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroads. The city is in an agricultural district. The industrial plants include shops of the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Railroads, foundries and machine shops, wheel works, flouring mills, electric-lamp factory, knitting mills, oil-tank works, and packing-houses.
Fort Wayne was at first a fort, built by General Anthony Wayne in 1794. It was chartered as a city in 1839.
Fort White, Columbia Co., Fla., 329.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
Fort William, Algona Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,997.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.). Large shipments of grain; grain elevators, saw and planing mills.
Fort Worth, c. h., Tarrant Co., Texas, (1910) 73,312.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Gulf; Ft. Worth & Den. C.; Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Houston & Tex. Cent.; Internat. & Gt. Nor.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; St. Louis Southwest.; Texas & Pacific; Trinity & Brazos Val. (R.R.).
Forty Fort, Luzerne Co., Pa., 2,353.
On Del., Lack. & West. (R.R.).
Fossil, c. h., Wheeler Co., Ore., 421.
Fosston, Polk Co., Minn., 1,075.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Foster, Providence Co., R. I., 1,124.
Fostoria, Hancock Co., Ohio, 9,597.
On Balt. & Ohio; Hocking Valley; Lake Erie & West.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
Fouah, Lower Egypt, 10,990.
Fougeres, Dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, France (1906) 22,090.
Fountain City, Buffalo Co., Wis., 1,031.
On the Burlington Route (R.R.).
Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., Utah, 875.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Fountain Hill, Lehigh Co., Pa., 1,388.
Fourmies, Dept. of Nord, France (1906) 13,617.
Fowler, c. h., Benton Co., Ind., 1,491.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Fowlerville, Livingston Co., Mich., 905.
Foxboro, Norfolk Co., Mass., 3,863.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Foxcroft, Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,629.
On Bangor & Aroost.; Maine Central (R.R.).
Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis., 851.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Frackville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 3,118.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
Framingham, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 12,948.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Francestown, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 693.
Francesville, Pulaski Co., Ind., 729.
On Chicago, Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
Franconia, Grafton Co., N. H., 505.
Franeker, Friesland, Netherlands (1901) 7,187.
Frank, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,178.
On Can. Pacific (R.R.).
Frankenberg, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,350.
Frankenhausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany (1905) 6,543.
Frankenmuth, Saginaw Co., Mich., 693.
Frankenthal, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 18,190.
Frankford, Pike Co., Mo., 793.
On St. L. & Han. (R.R.).
Frankfort, c. h., Clinton Co., Ind., (1910) 8,634.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv.; Lake Erie & West.; Tol., St. Louis & West.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Marshall Co., Kans., 1,426.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).



FOUNTAIN CITY AND BLUFFS, WISCONSIN

Fort Madison, c. h., Lee Co., Iowa, (1910) 8,900.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Burlington Route (R.R.).
Fort Meade, Polk Co., Fla., 1,165.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
Fort Mill, York Co., S. C., 1,616.
On Southern (R.R.).
Fort Morgan, c. h., Morgan Co., Colo., 2,800.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Fort Myers, Lee Co., Fla., 2,463.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
Fort Payne, c. h., Dekalb Co., Ala., 1,317.
On Alabama Great South. (R.R.).
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie Co., Fla., 1,333.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.)
Fort Pierre, c. h., Stanley Co., S. Dak., 792.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 2,762.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. (R.R.)
Fort Recovery, Mercer Co., Ohio, 1,193.
On Lake E. & W. (R.R.).
Fort Scott, c. h., Bourbon Co., Kans., (1910) 10,463.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kansas & Tex.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Ky., State capital, (1900) 9,487; (1910) 10,465.
Situated on the Kentucky River, and on the Louisville and Nashville, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. The river is navigable by steamboats below and above the city.
—Waldo Co., Maine, 1,157.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—c. h., Benzie Co., Mich., 1555.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).
—Herkimer Co., N. Y., 3,303.
On West Shore (R.R.).
—Ross Co., Ohio, 734.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1910) 414,598.
Situated on the right bank of the Main. The most prominent squares are the Rossmarkt, with the Gutenberg monument; the Goetheplatz, with Schwanthaler's statue of Goethe; the Schillerplatz, with the statue of Schiller; the Kaiserplatz, and the Börsenplatz. The most notable buildings are the Cathedral of St. Bartholomew (870), built in the Gothic style (the place of the election and coronation of the German emperors); the Wahlkapelle; the Paulskirche, the seat of the German National Parliament of 1848-49; the Kaisersaal, in which the newly elected emperor held his public banquet; the Municipal Historical Museum, containing among its documents the Golden Bull; the Goethe house and the adjoining Goethe museum. The modern buildings of note are the city library, with its Corinthian portico; the new exchange, the opera-house, the Central Railway Station, the most magnificent structure of its kind on the continent, and the Stadel Art Institute.
The chief manufactures are chemicals, gold and silver wire, machinery, carpets, drugs, tobacco, and electric supplies. It is the seat of many of the most important industrial and mercantile associations of southern Germany and the home of some of the strongest moneyed institutions in the world, famous since the days of the early Rothschilds.
In 794 Charles the Great held a church council at Frankfurt. After the partition of Charles's empire, the city became the capital of the East Frankish kingdom. The Golden Bull of 1356 made Frankfurt the electoral city of Germany, and after the middle of the sixteenth century the German emperors were crowned there. For hundreds of years it was ruled by a merchant oligarchy, but was made a free city at the Congress of Vienna. In 1816 it became the capital of the German Confederation. In 1866 it was incorporated with Prussia.
Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 64,304.
Franklin, New London Co., Conn., 527.
On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
—Morgan Co., Ill., 696.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Johnson Co., Ind., 4,502.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. Louis; Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction (El.); Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
—c. h., Simpson Co., Ky., 3,063.
On Louis. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., St. Mary Parish, La., 3,857.
On Franklin & Abbev.; Morgan's La. & Tex. (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Maine, 1,161.
—Norfolk Co., Mass., 5,641.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Merrimack Co., N. H., 6,132.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Warren Co., Ohio, 2,659.
On Cincinnati North.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
Cambria Co., Pa., 2,102.
—c. h., Venango Co., Pa., (1910) 9,767.
On Erie; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Williamson Co., Tenn., 2,924.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Robertson Co., Texas, 600.
On Inter. & Great North. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Vt., 1,108.
—Southampton Co., Va., 2,271.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill., 572.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Franklinton, Franklin Co., N. C., 809.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Frantsinville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1,508
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Frankton, Madison Co., Ind., 936.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Frascati, Prov. of Rome, Italy (1901) 9,915.
Fraserville, Temiscouata Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 4,569.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Fray Bentos, Dept. of Rio Negro, Uruguay, 5,000.
Frazee, Becker Co., Minn., 1,645.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
Frazer, Boone Co., Iowa, 537.
Frederica, Kent Co., Del., 659.
Fredericia, Jutland, Denmark (1901) 12,714.
Frederick, c. h., Frederick Co., Md., (1900) 9,296; (1910) 10,411.
Centre of the finest farming section in the State, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Central (Pennsylvania), and the Frederick railroads.
—c. h., Tillman Co., Okla., 3,027.
On Frisco Lines; Wichita Falls & Northwest. (R.R.).
Fredericksburg, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, 558.
On Chicago Gt. Western (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Ohio, 507.
On C., A. & C. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
—c. h., Gillespie Co., Texas, 1,200.
—Spottsylvania Co., Va., 5,874.
On Pot., Fred. & Pied.; Rich., Fred. & Pot. (R.R.).
Fredericktown, c. h., Madison Co., Mo., 2,632.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Knox Co., Ohio, 1,021.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Fredericton, capital of Province and of County of York, New Brunswick, Canada, (1901) 10,790.
Fredonia, c. h., Wilson Co., Kans., 3,040.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Chautauqua Co., N. Y., (1910) 5,285.
Fredrikshald, Amt of Smaalenene, Norway, (1900) 11,957; estimated (1908) 12,263.
Fredrikstad, Amt of Smaalenene, Norway, (1900) 14,635; estimated (1908) 15,350.
Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill., (1910) 1,397.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Freedom, Carroll Co., N. H., 542.
Beaver Co., Pa., 3,060.
Freehold, c. h., Monmouth Co., N. J., 3,233.
On Central of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Freeland, Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 6,197.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
Freeman, Hutchinson Co., S. Dak., 615.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Freeport, c. h., Stephenson Co., Ill., 17,567.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Maine, 965.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 4,836.
On Long Island (R.R.).
—Harrison Co., Ohio, 624.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
—Armstrong Co., Pa., 2,248.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, West Africa, 30,000.
—Bristol Co., Mass., 1,470.
Freiberg, Dresden Circle, Saxony, (1905) 30,807.
Centre of mining district and mining administration of Saxony, on the northern slope of the Erzgebirge.
The building of the greatest note is the Late Gothic cathedral. The sculptures on the golden door, a relic from the Romanesque church burned in 1484, are some of the finest of the Middle Ages, and its burial-vault contains the bodies of forty-one Protestant Saxon princes. The church organ was built by Silbermann. Other notable buildings are the castle of Freudenstein, the Late Gothic Rathhaus, and the Mining Academy, attended by students from all parts of the world.
The chief manufactures are gold and silver wire, machinery, leather, woolens, fertilizers, etc. Freiberg owes its origin to the discovery of silver in the vicinity in the beginning of the thirteenth century. It fell under the rule of the Saxon Albertine line in 1485.
Freiburg, capital of Dist. of Freiburg, Germany, (1905) 74,102.
Situated in the valley of the Dreisam.
The most notable buildings are the cathedral, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin, the Protestant Ludwigskirche, the Rathhaus, the Kaufhaus, the Kornhalle, and the university.
The chief manufactures are silk thread, glass, beads, buttons, paper, furniture, scientific and musical instruments, machinery, chocolate, sugar products, wine, tobacco, and cigars.
Freiburg was founded in 1090. In 1368 it passed under the protection of the House of Hapsburg.
Freising, Bavaria, (1905) 13,586.
Manufactures machinery and agricultural implements; seat of Royal Agronomic School.
Fremantle, capital of Western Australia, Australia (1901) 14,704.
Fremont, Steuben Co., Ind., 694.
On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
—Mahaska Co., Iowa, 501.
On Burlington Route; Iowa Central (R.R.).
—Newaygo Co., Mich., 2,009.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—c. h., Dodge Co., Neb., 8,718.
On Burlington Route; Northwest. Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 622.
—c. h., Sandusky Co., Ohio, 9,939.
On Lake Erie & West.; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Lake Shore Electric; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
French Lick, Orange Co., Ind., 1,803.
On Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; South. (R.R.).
Frenchtown, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 984.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Frenchville, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,414.
Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico (1900) 6,309
On Mex. Cent. (R.R.).
Fresno, c. h., Fresno Co., Cal., (1910) 24,892.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
Friarpoint, c. h., Coahoma Co., Miss., 775.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Fribourg, capital of Canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, (1908) 18,069.
Friedenau, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 18,011.
Friedland, Bohemia (1900) 6,241.
Friedrichroda, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany (1905) 4,409.
Friedrichshafen, Würtemberg, Germany (1905) 5,390.
Friedrichshagen, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 13,204.
Friedrichsthal, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,090.
Friend, Saline Co., Neb., 1,261.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Friendship, Knox Co., Maine, 776.
On Allegany Co., N. Y., 1,218.
On Erie, Pitts., Shawmut & No. (R.R.).
Fr[illegible]on Co., Va., 1.
On Norfolk & West. R.R.
Frome, Somerset, England (1901) [illegible]
Frontenac, Crawford Co., Kans., 3,356.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico, 7,000.
Front Royal, c. h., Warren Co., Va., 1,133.
On Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.).
Frost, Navarro Co., Texas, 702.
On St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
Frostburg, Allegany Co., Md., 6,028.
On Cumberland & Penna. (R.R.).
Fryeburg, Oxford Co., Maine, 540.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Fu-chow, capital of Prov. of Fo-Kien, China, estimated 624,000.
Fukui, capital of Prefecture of Fukui, Japan (1908) 50,396.
Fukuoka, capital of Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan (1908) 82,106.
Fulda, Hesse-Nassau, Germany (1905) 20,420
—Murray Co., Minn., 743.
Fullerton, Orange Co., Cal., 1,725.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coast Lines (R.R.).
—Vernon Parish, La., 1,238.
On Gulf & Sabine River (R.R.)
—c. h., Nance Co., Neb., 1,638.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
Fulton, Hempstead Co., Ark., 647.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Whiteside Co., Ill., 2,174.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest Line (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., Ky., 2,575.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Callaway Co., Mo., 2,128.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—Oswego Co., N. Y., (1910) 10,480.
On Del., L. & W.; N. Y. C. & H. R.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
—Ohio Co., W. Va., 1,038.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)
Fultonville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 812.
On West Shore (R.R.).
Fumay, Dept. of Ardennes, France, (1906) 5,836.
Funchal, capital of Madeira, 10,000.
Funfkirchen, capital of Baranya Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 43,982; estimated (1906) 40,413
Situated on the southern slopes of the Meczek Mountains.
The most notable buildings are the Stadtkirche and a Franciscan church, formerly two of the five Turkish mosques from which the town derives its name; the Episcopal palace, the town hall, and a synagogue. A large trade is carried on in coal, marble, wine, fruit, tobacco, gall-nuts, and hogs. The chief manufactures are leather, cloth, and pottery
Fünfkirchen is thought to be the Roman Colonia Serbium. It was occupied by the Turks from 1543 to 1686.
Funkstown, Washington Co., Md., 568.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Furruckabad, capital of Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, (1901), 62,878.
Furstenberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, (1905) 6,137.
Furstenwalde, Brandenburg, Germany (1905) 20,498.
Furth, Middle Franconia, Bavaria, (1905) 60,525.
Situated at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz.
The notable buildings are the Rathhaus, built in Italian style, a synagogue, and the Church of St. Michael, with its excellent Late Gothic ciborium.
The chief manufactures are the famous "Nüremberg Goods," mirrors, toys, gold leaf, bronzes, spectacles and optical instruments, wooden articles, etc. The trade in these manufactures and in hops is very extensive.
Fürth was burned by the Croats in 1634, and passed from Prussia to Bavaria in 1806. It obtained a municipal charter in 1818.
Fusan, Korea, 16,797.
Futehpur. *See* Fatipur.
Gadsden, c. h., Etowah Co., Ala., 10,557.
On Ala. Gt. So.; Chattanooga South.; Louisville & Nash.; Nash., Chat. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.).
Gaeta, Prov. of Caserta, Italy (1901) about 5,000.
Gaffney, c. h., Cherokee Co., S. C., 4,767.
On Southern (R.R.).
Gainesboro, c. h., Jackson Co., Tenn., 408.
Gainesville, Sumter Co., Ala., 532.

GAINESVILLE, c. h., Alachua Co., Fla., 6,183.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Tampa & Jacksonv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hall Co., Ga., (1910) 5,925.
On Gainesville Midland; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Cooke Co., Texas, (1910) 7,624.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
GAINSBOROUGH, Lincolnshire, England (1901) 17,660.
GAITHERSBURG, Montgomery Co., Md., 625.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
GALASHIELS, Roxburgh and Selkirk, Scotland, (1901) 13,952.
GALATIA, Saline Co., Ill., 745.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
GALATZ, Moldavia, Rumania, (1908) 66,000.
GALENA, c. h., Jo Daviess Co., Ill., (1910) 4,835.
On Burl. Route; Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Cherokee Co., Kans., (1910) 6,096.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
GALESBURG, c. h., Knox Co., Ill., 22,089.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Burlington Route; Rock Isl. So. (Electric) (R.R.).
—Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 656.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
GALESVILLE, Trempealeau Co., Wis., 973.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
GALETON, Potter Co., Pa., 4,027.
On Buffalo & Susq. (R.R.).
GALION, Crawford Co., Ohio, 7,214.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Erie (R.R.).
GALLATIN, c. h., Daviess Co., Mo., 1,825.
On Ch., R. I. & P.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Sumner Co., Tenn., 2,309.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
GALLIPOLIS, c. h., Gallia Co., Ohio, 5,560.
On Hocking Valley; Kanawha & Mich. (R.R.).
GALLITZIN, Cambria Co., Pa., 3,504.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Coke.
GALLUP, c. h., McKinley Co., N. Mex., 2,204.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast Lines (R.R.).
GALT, Grundy Co., Mo., 583.
—Waterloo Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 7,866.
On Canadian Pac.; Galt, Pres. & Hesp.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
GALVA, Henry Co., Ill., 2,408.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
GALVESTON, c. h., Galveston Co., Texas, (1900) 37,789; (1910) 36,981.
Port of entry; the sixth commercial port of the United States.
Situated on Galveston Island, which is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the south and Galveston Bay on the north. Is the terminus of the Southern Pacific; the International and Great Northern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; the Rock Island; the Gulf and Interstate; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, and other railroads, and has regular steamship communications with European, Asiatic, Mexican, and Cuban ports.
Galveston ranks first in exports of cotton and cottonseed products, and is one of the leading grain exporting ports of the country, and is second alone to New York in value of foreign exports. Its chief manufactured products are cement, iron, ice, doors, sashes, and beer, etc. Its most important buildings are the State Medical College, St. Mary's University, Ball High School, Scottish Rite Cathedral, and Cotton Exchange. The United States has located in Galveston three forts, a life-saving station, and a branch of the weather bureau, while the State has a quarantine station. It is connected with the mainland by two miles of railroad bridge, which is being superseded by a solid concrete causeway. On its southern exposure it is protected from the Gulf by a granite sea-wall, 17 feet above the level of the sea, which is supported by earthen filling, extending two miles in width and five miles in length. This was erected after the disastrous storm of September, 1900, in which thousands of lives were lost, and property valued at over $10,000,000 was destroyed. The sea-wall is two feet above the highest water of the 1900 storm.
The island was the resort of pirates until 1827. A charter of incorporation was granted in 1839.
GALWAY, capital of County Galway, Ireland (1901) 13,426.
GAMBIER, Knox Co., Ohio, 537.
On C., A. & C. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
GANANOQUE, Leeds Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,536.
On Thous. Isl. (R.R.).
GANDARA, Samar Prov., Samar, P. I. (1903) 12,014.
GAPAN, Nueva Ecija Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 11,278.
GARDEN CITY, c. h., Finney Co., Kans., 3,171.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Garden City, Gulf & No. (R.R.).
—Cass Co., Mo., 713.
On Kan. City, Clin. & Spring. (R.R.).
GARDEN GROVE, Decatur Co., Iowa, 611.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
GARDINER, Kennebec Co., Maine, 5,311.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
GARDNER, Grundy Co., Ill., 946.
On Chicago & Alton; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 14,699.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
GARFIELD, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 10,213.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Whitman Co., Wash., 932.
On Northern Pacific; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co.; Spok. & Inland Emp. (R.R.).
GARLAND, Penobscot Co., Maine, 817.
—Dallas Co., Texas, 804.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
GARNER, Hancock Co., Iowa, 1,028.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
GARNETT, c. h., Anderson Co., Kans., 2,334.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
GARRETSON, Minnehaha Co., S. Dak., 668.
On Great North. (R.R.).
GARRETT, Dekalb Co., Ind., 4,149.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
GARRETTSVILLE, Portage Co., Ohio, 1,001.
On Erie (R.R.).
GARRISON, Benton Co., Iowa, 438.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Nacogdoches Co., Texas, 627.
On Houston, E. & W. Texas (R.R.).
GARWOOD, Union Co., N. J., 1,118.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).
GARY, Lake Co., Ind., (1910) 16,802.
GAS CITY, Grant Co., Ind., 3,224.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Allen Co., Kans., 1,281.
On Mo., Kans. & Texas; Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
GASSAWAY, Braxton Co., W. Va., 1,086.
On Coal & Coke (R.R.)
GASTONIA, Gaston Co., N. C., 5,759.
On Carolina & Northwest.; Southern (R.R.).
GATE CITY, c. h., Scott Co., Va., 599.
On Va. & Southwest. (R.R.).
GATESHEAD, Durham, England (1901) 109,888; estimated (1909) 131,024.
GATESVILLE, c. h., Coryell Co., Texas, 1,929.
On St. L. Southwest. (R.R.).
GAYA, British India (1901) 71,288.
GAYLORD, c. h., Ostego Co., Mich., 1,538.
On Boyne City, Gay. & A.; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Sibley Co., Minn., 610.
On Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
GAZA (or GUZZEH), Sandschak of Jerusalem, Palestine, 40,000.
GEARY, Blaine Co., Okla., 1,452.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
GEBWEILER, Alsace, Germany, (1905) 13,313.
Extensive manufactures of textiles and machinery.
GEELONG, Victoria, Australia, (1901) 23,411.
GEESTEMUNDE, Hanover, Germany (1905) 23,625.
GEFLE, Gefleborg, Sweden (1907) 30,837.



MAP OF CENTRAL SWITZERLAND, FROM GENEVA TO ST. GOTTHARD
Showing the Alps, the Lake Region, and the route of the Rhone

GELSENKIRCHEN, Westphalia, Germany, (1910) 168,293
An important centre in the coal regions of Westphalia. The city in 1903 incorporated the surrounding suburban towns of Schalke, Hesseler, Bismarck, Bulmke, Hullen, and Uckendorf, thus increasing the population by over 110,000 since 1900
GEM, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 613.
On Northern Pacific; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
GEMBLOUX, Prov. of Namur, Belgium (1902) 4,500.
GENAZZANO, Campagna di Roma, Italy (1901) 4,121.
GENESEE, Latah Co., Idaho, 742.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
GENESEO, Henry Co., Ill., 3,199.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Livingston Co., N. Y., 2,067.
On Erie (R.R.).
GENEVA, capital of Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, (1900) 105,521; (1908) 121,192.
Situated at the southwestern end of Lake Geneva, where the Rhone joins it. The wealthiest city of the country and third in population. It has two parts connected by bridges over the Rhone. Its suburbs, incorporated with the town, are Carouge, Eaux Vives, and Plainpalais. The cathedral, consecrated in 1024, is marred by a Corinthian portico of the last century. The interior is a good example of transition from Romanesque to Pointed, and has good Late Pointed carved stalls and fine monuments to the Rohnn family of the seventeenth century. The Flamboyant Chappelle des Macchabées belongs to the fifteenth century. Another good monument in the city is that erected to Duke Charles II of Brunswick; it is 66 feet high. Other interesting objects are the town hall, the university, the Rath Musée (picture gallery), the Musée de l'Ariana, and the opera house. Geneva was the birthplace of Rousseau.
The city has a large trade, and manufactures principally watches, jewelry, musical boxes, etc. Geneva was a town of the Allobroges as early as the first century B. C.; then it became a Roman city, and later the capital of the Burgundian kingdom. It belonged in succession to the Franks, to the later Burgundians, and the Empire. It became a centre of the Reformation under the lead of John Calvin (1536-1564), who died here. In 1602 the Savoyards were repulsed in the so-called "Escalade," an event still celebrated in the city. In 1798 it was incorporated with France. In 1815 it entered with its canton into the Swiss Confederation, and in 1847 adopted a liberal constitution.
GENEVA, c. h., Geneva Co., Ala., 969.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Kane Co., Ill., 2,451.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Adams Co., Ind., 1,140.
On Gd. Rap. & Ind. (R.R.).
—c. h., Fillmore Co., Neb., 1,741.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Ontario Co., N. Y., (1910) 12,446.
On Lehigh Val.; N. Y. C. & Hud. R. (R.R.).
—Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 2,496.
On L. S. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chicago & St. L. (R.R.).
GENNEVILLIERS, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 11,586.
GENOA, Prov. of Genoa, Italy, (1901) 159,236.
Seaport and commercial centre, situated at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, between the rivers Bisagno and Palcevera.
The beauty of the city and the number of palaces and churches it contains have conferred upon it the epithet "La Superba." The most notable buildings are the ducal palace, one of the finest architectural structures now existing; the Doria, the Serra, the Palazzo Reale, the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, the Church of Carignano, resembling St. Peter's; Santo Stefano, L'Annunziata, and the Teatro Carlo Felice, one of the largest theatres of Italy.
Genoa came under the sway of Rome toward the close of the third century. After the fall of the Roman Empire it passed successively into the hands of the Byzantines, the Lombards, and the Franks. In 1797 Bonaparte constituted the Genoese dominions into the Ligurian Republic, which was annexed to the French Empire in 1805. In 1815 Genoa was united to Sardinia.
GENOA, Dekalb Co., Ill., 1,257.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Nance Co., Neb., 1,376.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Douglas Co., Nev., 261.
—Ottawa Co., Ohio, 817.
On Lake Shore & Mich So.; Lake Shore Electric (R.R.).
GEORGETOWN, capital of British Guiana (1901) 53,176.
Queen's College.
GEORGETOWN, c. h., Clear Creek Co., Colo., 950.
Situated on the Front (or Snowy) Range and on Clear Creek. Altitude about 8,500 feet. It is 50 miles from Denver on the Colorado and Southern Railroad.
Its prosperity is derived from the gold, silver, and lead mines in the vicinity. It has several concentrating and sampling mills, reduction works, etc.
—District of Columbia, 14,540.
Now a part of Washington City.
—c. h., Sussex Co., Del., 1,609.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Vermilion Co., Ill., 2,307.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Scott Co., Ky., 4,533.
On Cin., N. Ori. & Tex. P.; Louisville & Nashville; Southern (R.R.).
—Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 742.
—Essex Co., Mass., 1,958.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Brown Co., Ohio, 1,580.
On Cincin., Geo. & Ports.; Ohio R. & Columbus (R.R.).
—Halton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,313.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Kings Co., Prince Edward Island, (1901) 1,123.
—c. h., Georgetown Co., S. C., 5,530.
On Georgetown & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Williamson Co., Texas, 3,096.
On Internat. & Gt. North.; Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
—King Co., Wash., 4,000.
GEORGIA, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,090.
On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
GEORGIANA, Butler Co., Ala., 999.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
GERA, capital of Reuss-Schleiz-Gera (Younger Line), Germany, (1905) 46,910.
GERARDMER, Dept. of Vosges, France, (1906) 8,549.
GERING, c. h., Scotts Bluff Co., Neb., 627.
GERMANTOWN, Clinton Co., Ill., 711.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1,778.
GERONA, Tarlac Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 13,615.
—Capital of Prov. of Gerona, Spain (1900, 15,787.
GERRESHEIM, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 14,434.
GETTYSBURG, c. h., Adams Co., Pa., 4,030.
On Gettysburg & Harrisburg; West. Maryland (R.R.).
GEVELSBERG, Westphalia, Prussia, (1905) 15,838.
GHANAYEM, Prov. of Siut, Egypt, 12,529.
GHAZIPUR, Prov. of Agra and Oudh, India, (1901) 39,186.
GHEEL, Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 14,463.
GHENT, capital of East Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 163,059.
Situated at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt.
The most notable buildings are the Cathedral of St. Bavon, the Churches of St. Nicholas, St. Michael, and St. Peter, the Château des Comtes, the seat of the Counts of Flanders, the university buildings, and the Institute des Sciences.
Ghent is famous for the products of its looms; manufactures iron products, lace, machinery; exports grain, oil, and flax.
In 1834 Ghent passed to the House of Burgundy. Charles the Bold was crowned there and Charles the Fifth born there.
GHENT, Carroll Co., Ky., 421.
GHIBINE EL KOM, Egypt, 20,705.
GHUZNI, Afghanistan, estimated 10,000.
GIARRE, Prov. of Catania, Sicily, about 17,000.
GIBARA, Santiago Prov., Cuba, 6,841.
GIBSON, Buffalo Co., Neb., 718.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
GIBRALTAR, Spain, (1901) 27,460.
A fortified rock and town in Andalusia, situated at the southern extremity of Spain, and is connected with the continent by a sandy isthmus. The highest point of the rock is 1,396 feet above sea-level.
The most notable buildings are the convent, the governor's residence, the admiralty, naval hospital, exchange, victualing office and barracks, and a handsome theatre. The Alameda or central garden, is the most attractive part of the city.
The city is the entrepot for the distribution of British manufactures to the countries on the Mediterranean Sea. The importation of live stock is a large part of its trade.
Gibraltar, or the Pillar of Hercules, was regarded by the ancients as the western boundary of the world. It came into the possession of the English by conquest in 1704.
GIBSLAND, Bienville Parish, La., 1,065.
On Louisiana & Northwest.; Vicks., Shreve. & Pac. (R.R.).
GIBSON, McKinley Co., N. Mex., 917.
GIBSONBURG, Sandusky Co., Ohio, 1,864.
On Lake Shore Electric; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
GIBSON CITY, Ford Co., Ill., 2,086.
GIBSONVILLE, Guilford Co., N. C., 1,162.
On Southern (R.R.).
GIDDINGS, c. h., Lee Co., Texas, 1,500.
On Hous. & Tex. Cent.; San Ant. & Ar. Pass (R.R.).
GIESSEN, capital of Oberhessen, Hesse, Germany (1905) 28,910.
Situated at the confluence of the Wieseck and the Lahn. It is the seat of a university founded in 1607. It was made famous by the chemical researches of Liebig. The manufactures include textiles, musical instruments, chemicals, and tobacco.
GIFU, Prov. of Central Nippon, capital of the Ken Gifu, Japan, (1908) 41,488.
GIJON, Prov. of Oviedo, Asturias, Spain (1900) 47,544.
GILBERTON, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 5,401.
GILBERT, St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,700.
On Duluth & Iron Range (R.R.)
GILFORD, Belknap Co., N. H., 744.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
GILL, Franklin Co., Mass., 942.
GILLESPIE, Macoupin Co., Ill., 2,241.
On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
GILLY, Prov. of Hainaut, Belgium, (1900) 22,604.
GILMAN, Iroquois Co., Ill., 1,305.
On Illinois Central; Toledo, Peoria & Western (R.R.).
GILMANTON, Belknap Co., N. H., 968.
GILMER, c. h., Upshur Co., Texas, 1,484.
On Marshall & East. Tex.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
GILROY, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 2,437.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
GINATILAN, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I. (1903) 10,617.
GIOIA DEL COLLE, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 20,020.
GIRARD, Russell Co., Ala., 4,214.
—Macoupin Co., Ill., 1,891.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—c. h., Crawford Co., Kans., 2,446.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Trumbull Co., Ohio, 3,736.
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Erie Co., Pa., 1,156.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).
GIRARDVILLE, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 4,396.
On Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
GIRGENTI, capital of Prov. of Girgenti, Sicily (1901) 25,024.
GISORS, Dept. of Eure, France, (1906) 4,783.
GIURGEVO, capital of Vlascha, Rumania, 13,077.
GLADBACH, Rhenish Prussia, Germany (1905) 60,709.
GLADBROOK, Tama Co., Iowa, 869.
On Chicago Great Western; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
GLADSTONE, Delta Co., Mich., 4,211.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
GLADWIN, c. h., Gladwin Co., Mich., 988.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
GLASCO, Cloud Co., Kans., 720.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
GLASGOW, Lanarkshire, Scotland, (1901) 622,372.
Situated on the river Clyde, and is the most important and populous manufacturing and commercial city of Scotland. The city contains many public buildings, among which the most celebrated are the Cathedral of St. Mungo, a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, begun in 1123; the court-house, Royal Exchange, Traders' Hall, town hall, and the Royal Infirmary. It contains a celebrated university, founded in 1450, which has a library of 175,000 volumes. There are, besides the Andersonian University, the College of Physicians and the Mechanics' Institute.
The great industries of the town are shipbuilding and engineering. The manufactures include steam-tubes, boilers, locomotives, textiles, chemicals, sugar, tobacco, beer, etc.
Glasgow came into existence in 560, when St. Kentigern built an abbey there. In 1636 it became a royal burgh
GLASGOW, c. h., Barren Co., Ky., 2,316.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Howard Co., Mo., 1,507.
On Ch. & Alton; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Valley Co., Mont., 1,158.
On Great North. (R.R.).
GLASSPORT, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 3,540.
GLASTONBURY, Somerset, England (1901) 4,016.

Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn., 4,796.
Glatz, Prussian Silesia, Germany, (1905) 16,052.
Glauchau, Saxony (1905) 24,394.
Gleichenburg, Styria, Austria Hungary (1900) 702.
Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia, Germany, (1905) 61,324.
Glen Campbell, Indiana Co., Pa., 1,099.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Glen Carbon, Madison Co., Ill., 1,220.
On Illinois Central; Litchfield & Madison; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.)
Glencoe, Cook Co., Ill., 1,020
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., McLeod Co., Minn., 1,788.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,034.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk; Wabash (R.R.).
Golden, Adams Co., Ill., 579.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
Golden City, Barton Co., Mo., 882.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Goldendale, c. h., Klickitat Co., Wash., 1,203.
On Spokane, Port. & Seat. (R.R.).
Golden Valley, Hennepin Co., Minn., 692.
Goldfield, Teller Co., Colo., 1,112.
On Colo. Sp. & Cr. Ck. Dis.; Florence & Crip. Ck. (R.R.).
—Wright Co., Iowa, 618.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Esmeralda Co., Nevada, 4,838.
On Bullfrog Goldfield; Las Vegas & Tonopah; Tonopah & Goldfield (R.R.).
Goldhill, Storey Co., Nev., 649.
On Va. & Truckee (R.R.).
—Rowan Co., N. C., 304.
On Southern (R.R.).



GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, AND ENVIRONS

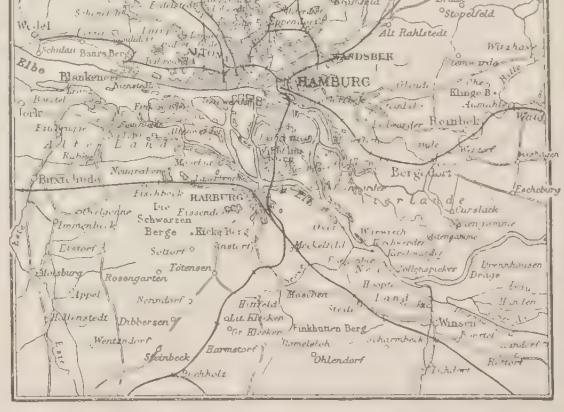
Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 2,746.
On Pacific Electric; San Pedro, L. A. & S. L. (R.R.)
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,741.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
Glendive, c. h., Dawson Co., Mont., 2,428.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
Glenellyn, Dupage Co., Ill., 1,763.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Glenfield, Allegheny Co., Pa., 984.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Glenolden, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,157.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Glen Ridge, Essex Co., N. J., 3,260.
On D., L. & W.; Erie (R.R.).
Glen Rock, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,055.
On Erie (R.R.)
—York Co., Pa., 1,263.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Glen Rose, Somervell Co., Texas, 890.
Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., 15,243.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
Glenwood, c. h., Mills Co., Iowa, 4,052.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Mich., 1,400.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Pope Co., Minn., 2,161.
On Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—St. Croix Co., Wis., 954.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Glenwood Springs, c. h., Garfield Co., Colo., 2,619.
On Colorado Midland; Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Glidden, Carroll Co., Iowa, 850.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Globe, Gila Co., Ariz., 7,083.
On Ariz. East. (R.R.).
Glocester, Providence Co., R. I., 1,404.
Glogau, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 23,462.
Glossop, Derbyshire, England (1901) 21,526.
Gloster, Amite Co., Miss., 1,486.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Gloucester, capital of Gloucestershire, England, (1901) 47,955; estimated (1909) 53,926.
Situated on the left bank of the Severn. It carries on a considerable shipping trade, the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal giving access to the docks. The most remarkable public edifice is the cathedral, originally the church of a Benedictine abbey, dating from 1058. Other buildings are several handsome old churches, the shire hall, the guild hall, and the bishop's palace. The schools include the collegiate school founded by Henry VIII, the theological college, the blue-coat school, founded in 1666, and the grammar school of St. Mary de Crypt, founded in the time of Henry VIII. The industries include car and engine works, iron foundries, shipbuilding, etc. Chemicals, cutlery, and agricultural implements are manufactured.
—Essex Co., Mass., 23,308.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Gloucester City, Camden Co., N. J., 9,162.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Gloster, Athens Co., Ohio, 2,227.
On Kanawha & Mich.; Toledo & Ohio Cent.; Zanesville & West. (R.R.).
Glover, Orleans Co., Vt., 932.
Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y., 20,642.
On Fonda, Johns. & Glov. (R.R.).
Gluckstadt, Holstein, Prussia, (1905) 6,218.
Gmund, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 20,476.
Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 560.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Gnesen, Prov. of Posen, Prussia (1905) 23,727.
Goa, Portuguese Prov. of Goa, India, 2,000.
Gobleville, Van Buren Co., Mich., 537.
Goderich, Huron Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,158.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Goding, Moravia (1900) 10,233.
Godollo, Pest Comitat, Hungary (1901) 5,893.
Godthaab, capital of Danish Colony of Greenland, (1901) 294.
Goffstown, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 2,579.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Golconda, c. h., Pope Co., Ill., 1,088.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Golden, c. h., Jefferson Co., Colo., 2,477.
Situated on Clear Creek, 14 miles west of Denver, and on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Intermountain Railways. It has flouring mills, collieries, machine shops, potteries, smelting and reduction works.
Goldsboro, c. h., Wayne Co., N. C., 6,107.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Norfolk Southern; Southern (R.R.).
Goldthwaite, c. h., Mills Co., Texas, 1,129.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Goletta, Tunis, 6,000.
Goliad, c. h., Goliad Co., Texas, 2,000.
On Galv. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
Gomel (or Homel), Govt. of Mohilev, Russia, (1900) 36,775.
Gonaives, Haiti, estimated (1908) 13,000.
Gondar, capital of Amhara, Abyssinia, about 5,000.
Gonzales, c. h., Gonzales Co., Texas, 3,139.
On Gal. Har. & San. Ant.; San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Gooding, Lincoln Co., Idaho, 1,444.
On Idaho So.; Oregon Short Line (R.R.)
Goodland, Newton Co., Ind., 1,105.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sherman Co., Kans., 1,993.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Goodwater, Coosa Co., Ala., 740.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
Goole, Yorkshire, England (1901) 16,576.
Goppingen, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 20,802.
Gorakhpur (or Goruckpur), capital of Dist. of Gorakhpur, British India (1901) 64,148.
Gordon, Wilkinson Co., Ga., 702.
On Cent. of Georgia (R.R.).
—Sheridan Co., Neb., 920.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,185.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
Gorham, Cumberland Co., Maine, 2,822.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 2,155.
On Bost. & Me.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Gorkum (or Gorinchem), South Holland, Netherlands (1900) 11,987.
Gorlitz, Prussian Silesia, Germany, (1905) 83,768.
On the left bank of the Neisse. Among its Gothic churches is that of St. Peter and St. Paul (1423-1497). Outside the town is the Kreuzkapelle (1481-1489), an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. A railway viaduct, 2,720 feet in length and 118 feet high, here crosses the valley of the Neisse. Görlitz manufactures cloth, cotton, linen, and textile wares; there are also iron foundries and machine shops. Here Jakob Böhme spent most of his life and died. Görlitz was taken and held alternately by the Swedes and the Imperialists during the Thirty Years' War.
Gorz (or Goritz), capital of Görz and Gradiska, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 25,432.
Goshen, c. h., Orange Co., N. Y., 3,081.
On Erie; Lehigh & New Eng. (R.R.).
—c. h., Elkhart Co., Ind., 8,514.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Goslar, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 17,818.
Gosport, Hampshire, England, with Alverstoke (1901) 28,883.
—Owen Co., Ind., 776.
On Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Vandalia (R.R.).
Gotha, capital of Gotha, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, (1905) 36,983.
Situated on the outskirts of the Thuringian Forest. The principal public building is the castle of Friedenstein, built in 1648; it contains a library of 200,000 volumes and a valuable numismatic collection. The new museum (1878), in the Renaissance style, contains a picture gallery, in which Van Eyck, Holbein, Rubens, and Rembrandt are represented. Gotha is an active industrial town, the principal manufactures being shoes, fire-engine pipes, sugar, and toys. Gotha sausages have a widespread celebrity.
Gothenburg (or Goteborg), capital of Län of Göteborg, Sweden, (1907) 156,337.
A seaport, the second in importance. Situated at the mouth of the Göta. It is one of the best built towns in Sweden. The manufactures include sail-cloth, cotton, and other goods. Other industries comprise shipbuilding yards, tobacco factories, breweries, sugar refineries, etc. The trade is very extensive, the harbor is defended by forts, and there is a drydock cut in the solid rock. The completion of the Göta Canal and railway facilities have increased its importance.
Gothenburg, Dawson Co., Neb., 1,730.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
Gottingen, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 34,085.
University of Gottingen, founded by George II; royal academy of sciences.
Gouda, Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands (1900) 22,303; estimated (1908) 24,384.
Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia, (1901) 10,618.
Gouldsboro, Hancock Co., Maine, 1,349.
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 4,128.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 2,012.
On Erie (R.R.).
Gowris, Webster Co., Iowa, 829.
On Chic., Rock Island & Pacific; Ft. D., Des Moines & South.; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Graaf-Reynet, Cape Colony, Africa (1904) 10,083.
Grafton, Jersey Co., Ill., 1,116.
On Chicago, Peoria & St. L. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 5,705.
On Grafton & Upton (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 641.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Walsh Co., N. Dak., 2,229.
On Great No.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—Lorain Co., Ohio, 955.
On Balt. & Ohio; C., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Windham Co., Vt., 729.
—c. h., Taylor Co., W. Va., 7,563.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Graham, c. h., Alamance Co., N. C., 2,504.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Young Co., Texas, 1,569.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Gulf (R.R.).
—Tazewell Co., Va., 1,917.
On Norf. & West. (R.R.).
Grahamstown, capital of Albany Dist., Cape Colony (1904) 13,887.
Grammichele, Prov. of Catania, Italy (1901) 15,075.
Grammont (or Geeraardsbergen), Prov. of East Flanders, Belgium (1902) 12,512.
Gran, Hungary, (1901) 17,909.
Granada, capital of Prov. of Granada, Andalusia, Spain (1900) 75,900.
Formerly the Moorish capital, occupying a spur of the Sierra Nevada. The place of greatest interest, in connection with Granada, is the Alhambra, a Moorish palace, which is the finest specimen of Moorish architecture. Other fine edifices are the unfinished palace of Charles V, the Generalife, the Puerta Judicaria, the Alcazaba (fortress), and the cathedral. The University of Granada, founded in 1531, still exists. Hats, paper, and textiles are manufactured, and there are distilleries founded in the Middle Ages.
In 1235 Granada was a splendid city, with 700,000 inhabitants. After the expulsion of the Moors from Spain it declined rapidly.
Granada, capital of Dept. of Nicaragua, Nicaragua, (1906) 17,092.
Granbury, c. h., Hood Co., Texas, 1,336.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Granby, Hampshire Co., Mass., 761.
—Newton Co., Mo., 2,442.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Shefford Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,733.
On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
Grand Coteau, St. Landry Parish, La., 392.
Grand Forks, c. h., Grand Forks Co., N. Dak., 12,478.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Grand Haven, c. h., Ottawa Co., Mich., 5,856.
On Gd. Rap., Gd. H. & M. (El.); Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Grand Island, c. h., Hall Co., Neb., 10,326.
On Burlington Route; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Grand Isle, Grand Isle Co., Vt., 839.
On Rutland (R.R.).
Grand Junction, c. h., Mesa Co., Colo., 7,754.
On Colorado Midland; Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
—Greene Co., Iowa, 1,012.
On Minn. & St. Louis; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Grand Ledge, Eaton Co., Mich., 2,893.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Grandmere, Champlain Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,611.
On Canadian Northern Quebec; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
Grand Pre, King's Co., Nova Scotia (1901) 874.
On Dom. Atl. (R.R.).
Grand Rapids, c. h., Kent Co., Mich., 112,571.
Situated on both sides of the Grand River, and on the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Grand Trunk, the Pere Marquette, the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and other railroads. It is the second largest city in the State.
The Grand River supplies excellent water-power for the extensive manufacture of school furniture, brass goods, flour, brushes, felt, carpet sweepers, and refrigerators. The gypsum quarries of Grand Rapids have the largest output in the world.
The noteworthy buildings include the city hall, St. Cecilia and Peninsula club-houses. The Central High School, Powell School for Boys, and the Grand Rapids Business University represent the educational institutions.
The manufacture of furniture is the principal industry, and there are 52 factories employing 6,000 men at an estimated yearly cost for wages alone of $3,000,000. Its great furniture expositions in summer and in midwinter are great features, exhibiting as they do over 48,000 individual pieces, with total values estimated at $2,000,000. Another important manufacture is laid and calcined plaster, stucco of plaster of Paris. Over 100,000 tons are mined and ground here annually. Its flouring mills have a capacity of 6,000 barrels daily. It has two large wagon factories, and also manufactories of boots and shoes, agricultural implements, large brush and broom factories, tanneries, and large brick yards producing over 20,000,000 bricks yearly.
Grand Rapids was the site of an Indian village in 1760, was settled in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1850.
—c. h., Itasca Co., Minn., 2,230.
On Great No. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wood Co., Wis., 6,521.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Green Bay & West.; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Grand Saline, Van Zandt Co., Tex., 1,065.
On Texas & Pacific; Texas Short Line (R.R.)
Grand Tower, Jackson Co., Ill., 873.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
Grandview, Spencer Co., Ind., 735.
—Johnson Co., Texas, 1,018.
On Mo., K. & T. (R.R.).
Grandville, Kent Co., Mich., 680.
On Gd. Rap., H. & Ch. (El.); Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Granger, Williamson Co., Texas, 1,708.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
Grangeville, c. h., Idaho Co., Idaho, 1,534.
Granite, Greer Co., Okla., 1,220.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.).
Granite City, Madison Co., Ill., 9,903.
On Chicago & Alton; Chic. & East. Ill.; Chic., Peoria & St. L.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; St. L., Mer. Br. Term.; Toledo, St. L. & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
Granite Falls, c. h., Yellow Medicine Co., Minn., 1,454.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern (R.R.).
Graniteville, Iron Co., Mo., 846.
Grant City, Worth Co., Mo., 1,207.
On Burl. Route (R.R.)
Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, (1901) 17,593.
Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,317.
Grantsburg, c. h., Burnett Co., Wis., 721.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
Grants Pass, c. h., Josephine Co., Ore., 3,897.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).
Grantsville, Tooele Co., Utah, 1,154.
Grantville, Coweta Co., Ga., 1,132.
On Atl. & W. Pt. (R.R.).
Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., 1,391.
On Chic. & Alt.; Chicago, Ind. & So.; Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.)
—Hampden Co., Mass., 781.
—Washington Co., N. Y., 3,920.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
—McHenry Co., N. Dak., 455.
On Great No. (R.R.).
—Dept. of Manche, France, (1906) 10,589.
—Licking Co., Ohio, 1,394.
On Ohio Cent. L.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
Graslitz, Bohemia (1900) 11,802.
Grasmere, Westmoreland, England, (1901) 781.
Grasse, Dept. of Alpes-Maritimes, France, (1906) 18,809.
Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich., 760.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal., 4,520.
On Nevada Co. Narrow Gauge (R.R.).
Gratz, capital of Styria, Austria-Hungary (1900) 138,080.
A picturesque old town with four suburbs, built on both sides of the Mur. The town contains several old buildings, as the Late Gothic cathedral (1462), two Gothic churches (one built in 1283), the ancient castle of the Styrian dukes, the Landhaus, the university (founded in 1586), an armory, palaces of the Styrian nobles, and four monasteries. There are also a technical school, a library of 150,000 volumes, and a botanical garden. The most important industries are the manufacture of machines, steel goods, rails, and railway carriages, sugar, wine, perfumery, stearine candles, soap, etc. The town is mentioned as early as 881.
Graudenz, Prov. of West Prussia, Germany (1905) 35,953.
Gravelines, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 6,004.
Fortified seaport; industries shipbuilding; herring and other fisheries; manufactures sail-cloth; has mills and salt refineries; Spaniards under Egmont defeated French here in 1558.
Gravenhurst, Simcoe Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,146.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Gravesend, Kent, England (1901) 27,196.
Gravina, Prov. of Bari, Italy (1901) 18,605.
Gravity, Taylor Co., Iowa, 475.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,270
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich., 1,775.
On Manistee & Northeast.; Mich. Cent. (R.R.)
Grayson, c. h., Carter Co., Ky., 735.
On East. Kentucky (R.R.).
Graysport, Grenada Co., Miss., 1,409.
Graysville, White Co., Ill., 1,940.
On Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., 5,926.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Great Bend, c. h., Barton Co., Kans., 4,622.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Susquehanna Co., Pa., 788.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).
Greater Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., 9,058.
Great Falls, c. h., Cascade Co., Mont., 13,948.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Greeley, c. h., Weld Co., Colo., 8,179.
On Colo. & So.; Den., Laramie & N. W.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Anderson Co., Kans., 492.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Greeley Co., Neb., 845.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Green Bay, c. h., Brown Co., Wis., 25,236.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Green Bay & West.; Kewaun., Gr. B. & W.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Greenbush, Penobscot Co., Maine, 485.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Greencastle, c. h., Putnam Co., Ind., 3,700.
On Chicago, Ind. & Lv.; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
Seat of De Pauw University (Methodist).
—Franklin Co., Pa., 1,919.
On Cumb. Val. (R.R.).
Green Cove Springs, c. h., Clay Co., Fla., 1,319.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
Greene, Butler Co., Iowa, 1,150.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Androscoggin Co., Maine, 771.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Chenango Co., N. Y., 1,275.
On Del., Lack. & Western (R.R.).
Greenville, c. h., Greene Co., Tenn., 1,920.
On Southern (R.R.).
Greenfield, Greene Co., Ill., 1,161.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—c. h., Hancock Co., Ind., 4,148.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Adair Co., Iowa, 1,379.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Mass., 10,427.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Dade Co., Mo., 1,434.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 574.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
—Highland Co., Ohio, 4,228.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron. (R.R.).
—Weakley Co., Tenn., 1,516.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.)
Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y., 4,737
On D., L. & W.; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
Greenland, Rockingham Co., N. H., 575.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
Greenleaf City, Washington Co., Kans., 781.
Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland (1901) 67,515.
Greenport, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 3,089.
On Long Isl. (R.R.).
Green River, c. h., Sweetwater Co., Wyo., 1,313.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
Greensboro, c. h., Hale Co., Ala., 2,048.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Greene Co., Ga., 2,120.
On Georgia (R.R.).
—Caroline Co., Md., 609.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Guilford Co., N. C., 15,895.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Orleans Co., Vt., 931.
On St. Johns. & Lk. Champ. (R.R.).
Greensburg, c. h., Decatur Co., Ind., 5,420.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Kiowa Co., Kans., 1,190.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Westmoreland Co., Pa., 13,012.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Greenspring, Sandusky Co., Ohio, 833.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Greentown, Howard Co., Ind., 1,166.
On Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
Greentree, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,143.
On Wabash, Pitts. Term. (R.R.)
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Ill., 1,224.
On Ill. Cent.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenup Co., Ky., 680.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
Greenview, Menard Co., Ill., 921.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
Greenville, c. h., Butler Co., Ala., 3,377.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Meriwether Co., Ga., 909.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Bond Co., Ill., 3,178.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Muhlenberg Co., Ky., 1,604.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,474.
On Bang. & Aroostook; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
—Montcalm Co., Mich., 4,045.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Miss., 9,610.
On Southern in Miss.; Yazoo & Miss. Val. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Mo., 914.
On Wmsv., Greenv. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,374.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Grosseto, capital of Prov. of Grosseto, Italy, (1901) 5,260.
Grosslichterfelde, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 34,336, (commune).
Gross Point, Cook Co., Ill., 1,008.
Grosswardein, capital of Bihar Comitat, Hungary (1901) 50,177.
Groton, New London Co., Conn., (1910) 1,895.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,155.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1,260.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Brown Co., S. Dak., 1,108.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 915.
On Montp. & Wells River (R.R.).
Grove, c. h., Delaware Co., Okla., 888.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Grove City, Franklin Co., Ohio, 837.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Pa., 3,674.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Groveland, Essex Co., Mass., 2,253.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Grover Hill, Paulding Co., Ohio, 676.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).



THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA AND BOLIVAR STATUE, GUAYAQUIL

Greenville, c. h., Pitt Co., N. C., 4,101.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Darke Co., Ohio, 6,237.
On Cincin. Northern; Dayton & Union; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Pa., (1910) 5,909.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenville Co., S. C., 15,741.
On Charleston & W. Car.; Greenville & Knoxv.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Hunt Co., Texas, (1910) 8,850.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; St. Louis Southwest.; Texas Midland (R.R.).
Greenwich, Kent, England, (1901) 95,770.
—Fairfield Co., Conn., 16,463.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., N. Y., 2,314.
On Green. & J. (R.R.)
—Huron Co., Ohio, 876.
On B. & O.; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Northern Ohio (R.R.).
Greenwood, Sebastian Co., Ark., 1,124.
On Midland Valley; St. L. Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)
—Johnson Co., Ind., 1,608.
On Ind., Col. & So. Tr. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Leflore Co., Miss., 5,836.
On Southern in Miss.; Yazoo & Miss. Val. (R.R.).
—Cass Co., Neb., 387.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenwood Co., S. C., 6,614.
On Charles. & W. Car.; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Clark Co., Wis., 665.
On Fairchild & Northeast.; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Greer, Greenville Co., S. C., 1,673.
On Southern (R.R.).
Gregory, Gregory Co., S. D., 1,142.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Greifswald, Pomerania, Germany (1905) 23,763.
Greiz, Reuss-Greiz (Old-Line), Thuringia, Germany (1905) 23,114.
Grenada, c. h., Grenada Co., Miss., 2,814.
On Ill. Cent.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Grenoble, capital of Dept. of Isère, France, (1906) 73,022.
Fortified town, situated on both sides of the river Isère. It has a cathedral, and a noteworthy church (St. André), with the tomb of Bayard; a public library of 170,000 volumes, a college, museum, bishop's palace, and arsenal. The manufactures consist of gloves, linen, and hemp goods, liquors, leather, etc. Grenoble existed in the time of Cæsar.
Grenola, Elk Co., Kans., 532.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Gretna, c. h., Jefferson Parish, La., 3,000.
On Morgan's La. & Tex.; New Orleans So.; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
Gridley, McLean Co., Ill., 750.
On Tol., Peo. & W. (R.R.).
Griffin, c. h., Spalding Co., Ga., 7,478.
On Cent. of Ga.; Southern (R.R.).
Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., 1,262.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Grimma, Saxony, (1905) 11,177.
Grimsby (or Great Grimsby), Lincolnshire, England, (1901) 63,138; estimated (1909) 73,036.
—Wentworth Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,001.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Grindelwald, Canton of Bern, Switzerland (1900) 3,365.
Grinnell, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, (1910) 5,036.
On Chic., Rock I. & Pac.; Iowa Cent. (R.R.).
Griswold, New London Co., Conn., 4,233.
—Cass Co., Iowa, 949.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Grivegnee, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1903) 10,506.
Grodek, Galicia, Austria (1900) 11,845.
Grodno, capital of Govt. of Grodno, Russia, (1906) 41,607.
Groesbeck, c. h., Limestone Co., Texas, 1,454.
On Hous. & T. C. (R.R.).
Groningen, Prov. of Gröningen, Netherlands, (1908) 74,272.
Grossenhain, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 12,024.
Groveton, c. h., Trinity Co., Texas, 1,500.
On Groveton, Lufkin & No.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
Grovetown, Columbia Co., Ga., 558.
On Georgia (R.R.).
Grunberg, Silesia, Germany (1905) 21,631.
Grundy Center, c. h., Grundy Co., Iowa, 1,354.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Guadalajara, capital of State of Jalisco, Mexico (1900) 101,208.
On Mexican Central (R.R.).
Second city of the country; blacksmithing and silver-smithing; university, academy of painting, priests' seminary.
Guadalupe, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 13,289.
On Mex. Nat. Constr. Co.; National of Mexico (R.R.).
Guadalupe Hidalgo, State of Mexico, Mexico, (1900) 5,834.
Guadix, Prov. of Granada, Spain, (1900) 12,652.
Guagua, Luzon, P. I., 10,772.
Gualleco, Chile, 10,260.
Guanabacoa, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 13,965.
Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Prov., Cuba (1899) 6,483.
Guanajuato, capital of State of Guanajuato, Mexico (1900) 41,486.
Guanare, capital of State of Zamora, Venezuela, 10,880.
Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, (1899) 7,137.
Guatemala (or Guatemala la Nueva), capital of the Republic of Guatemala, (1904) 96,560.
Guayama, Guayama Dept., Porto Rico (1899) 5,334
Guayaquil, capital of Prov. of Guayas, Ecuador, estimated 75,000.
Situated in the valley of the Guayas. The custom-house is the most noteworthy of the public buildings. The annual exports average $6,500,000, of which cocoa represents nearly five-sixths; other items are coffee, ivory-nuts, rubber, hides, and Panama hats. It was founded by Orellana in 1537, and removed to its present site in 1693.
Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, (1900) 8,648.
On West Coast Route (R.R.).
Gubat, Sorsogon Prov., Luzon, P. I., 15,500.
Gubbio, Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 5,673.
Guben, Brandenburg, Germany (1905) 36,666.
Guelma, Dept. of Constantine, Algeria, 5,000.
Guelph, c. h., Wellington, Ontario (1901) 11,496.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Guerrero, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 4,371.
Gueydan, Vermilion Parish, La., 1,081.
On Louisiana & Western (R.R.).
Guijisan, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 4,610.
Guildford, capital of Surrey, England (1901) 15,938.
Guildhall, c. h., Essex Co., Vt., 445.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn., 3,001.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
—Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,680.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Windham Co., Vt., 760.
Guilingan, Negros Oriental, Negros, P. I. (1903) 14,415.
Guindulman, Bohol Prov., Bohol, P. I. (1903) 10,447.
Guines, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 8,149.
Guinobatan, Albay Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 20,027.
Guiuan, Samar Prov., Samar, P. I. (1903) 11,594.
Gulfport, c. h., Harrison Co., Miss., 6,386.
On Gulf & Ship Island; Louisv. & Nashville (R.R.).
Gumbinnen, East Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,196.
Gummersbach, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,224.
Gunnison, c. h., Gunnison Co., Colo., 1,026.
On Colo. & Southern; Denv. & Rio Grande (R.R.).
—Bolivar Co., Miss., 515.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
—Sanpete Co., Utah, 950.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Guntersville, c. h., Marshall Co., Ala., 1,145.
On Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (R.R.).
Gurabo, Dept. of Guayama, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,309.
Gurdon, Clark Co., Ark., 1,284.
On St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Gurley, Madison Co., Ala., 750.
Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, (1905) 17,161.
Guthrie, Todd Co., Ky., 1,096.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Logan Co., Okla., State capital, (1900) 10,006; (1910) 11,654.
On Cottonwood Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Fort Smith and Western; and St. Louis, El Reno and Western railroads.
The principal buildings include the Capitol, Scottish Rite Temple, Carnegie Library, city hall, and Federal prison. The city owns and operates its water-works. It has an extensive trade in wholesale merchandise; among the industrial establishments are cottonseed oil, planing, and flouring mills, a foundry and machine shop, and broom works.
Guthrie was founded in 1899 when the Territory was opened for settlement; became the Territorial capital in 1890 and the State capital in 1907. The first constitutional convention was held here November 20, 1906.
Guthrie Center, c. h., Guthrie Co., Iowa, 1,337.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Guttenburg, Clayton Co., Iowa, 1,873.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Hudson Co., N. J., 5,647.
Guyandotte, Cabell Co., W. Va., 1,702.
On Balt. & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.)
Guymon, c. h., Texas Co., Okla., 1,342.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.).
Gympie, Queensland, Australia (1901) 11,959.
Gypsum, Saline Co., Kans., 623.
Gyula, capital of Comitat of Békés, Hungary, (1901) 25,483.
Haarlem, North Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 70,152.
Haarlemer Meer, Prov. of North Holland, Netherlands (1900) 16,621.
Hackensack, c. h., Bergen Co., N. J., 14,050.
On N., Jersey & N. York; New York, Sus. & W. (R.R.).
Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J., 2,715.
On D., L. & W. (R.R.).
Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., 1,958.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Haddington, capital of Haddingtonshire, Scotland (1901) 3,992.
Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J., 4,142.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., 1,999.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Hagaman, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 875.
Hagen, Westphalia, Germany (1905) 77,498.
Hagenau, Alsace, Germany, (1905) 18,737.
Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., 936.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Md., 16,507.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cumberland Valley; Norfolk & Western; Western Maryland (R.R.).
Hagersville, Haldimand and Monck Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,020.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
Hagonoy, Bulacan Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 21,304.
Hague, The (or 's Gravenhage), capital of the Netherlands, also of Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 259,012.
Hahnville, c. h., St. Charles Parish, La., 400.
On Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
Haida, Leipa, Bohemia (1900) 3,110.
Haifa, Syria, 10,000.
Hailey, c. h., Blaine Co., Idaho, 1,231.
On Ore. Sh. Line (R.R.).
Hailey ville, Pittsburg Co., Okla., 2,024.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.).
Hainau, Silesia, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 10,119.
Hainburg, Lower Austria, Austria, (1900) 6,225.
Hajdu-Boszormeny, Comitat of Hajdu, Hungary, (1901) 25,070.



HAMBURG, GERMANY, AND ENVIRONS

Hajdu-Nanas, Comitat of Hajdu, Hungary, (1901) 15,884.
Hajdu-Szoboszlo, Comitat of Hajdu, Hungary, (1901) 15,451.
Hajipur, Bengal, India, 20,000.
Hakodate, Prov. of Oshima, Japan, (1908) 87,875.
Situated at the base of a rocky cliff on the island of Yezo. It has a capacious and fortified harbor with extensive docks. The city is clean, symmetrically laid out, and contains some attractive buildings. It is the seat of a naval school. The manufacturing of matches is the chief industry. The exports include seaweed, sulphur, salted salmon, and matches.
Hal, Brabant, Belgium (1903) 13,335.
Halas, Pest Comitat, Hungary, Austria, (1901) 10,856.
Halberstadt, Magdeburg, Germany (1905) 45,534.
Hale, Carroll Co., Mo., 587.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Haledon, Passaic Co., N. J., 2,560.
Haleysville, Winston Co., Ala., 1,111.
On Ill. Cent.; Northern Alabama (R.R.)
Halifax, Plymouth Co., Mass., 550.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Dauphin Co., Pa., 745.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Windham Co., Vt., 635.
Halifax, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia, Canada, (1901) 40,832; estimated (1908) 55,000.
On the Dominion Atlantic; Halifax and Southwestern, and the Intercolonial railroads.
Capital of Nova Scotia; excellent harbor, strongly fortified; fine docks; manufactures machinery, boots, shoes, cordage, cotton, woolen goods; numerous fine buildings, including cathedrals, churches, schools, etc.; seat of Dalhousie College.
—Yorkshire, England (1901) 104,936; estimated (1909) 111,911.
Hall, Austrian Tyrol, (1900) 6,191.
Hall (or Schwabisch Hall) Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 9,400.
Halle-on-Saale, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1910) 180,496.
Attained commercial importance in the eleventh century, and during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was a member of the Hanseatic League. From 1806-14 became part of the Kingdom of Westphalia. By the treaty of Vienna was restored to Prussia.
This great university was founded in 1694, and is one of the chief seats of learning of Germany. Its library, founded in 1696, contains over 210,000 volumes and many thousand manuscripts. The town is also the seat of the Scientific Society, Leopoldinisch-Karolinische Akademie. Chief local industry for centuries has been the production of salt, obtained from an islet of the Saale. The inhabitants employed around these salt springs form a peculiar race in speech, character, and customs, and are called Halloren. Manufactures machinery, and iron and copper articles, chocolate, cocoa, chicory, malt, sugar, beer, etc.
Hallettsville, c. h., Lavaca Co., Texas, [illegible]
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Hallock, c. h., Kittson Co., Minn., 910.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Hallowell, Kennebec Co., Maine, 2,[illegible]54.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Hallstead, Susquehanna Co., Pa., 1,538.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie (R.R.).
Halluin, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 16,086.
Halmstad, capital of Halland, Sweden (1907) 17,100.
Halstead, Harvey Co., Kans., 1,004.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Hamadan, capital of Prov. of Hamadan, Irak-Ajemi, Persia, 28,000.
Hambleton, Tucker Co., W. Va., 1,300.
On Western Maryland (R.R.)
Hamborn, Düsseldorf, Germany, (1910) 101,693.
Hamburg, capital of Hamburg Free State, Germany, (1910) 936,000.
One of the free cities of Germany, a member of the German Empire, and the greatest commercial port on the Continent of Europe. It is situated about 80 miles from the North Sea, on the northern branch of the Elbe. The town of Altona adjoins it on the west. From the Elbe proceed canals which intersect the eastern and lower part of the city in all directions, and it is also intersected by the Alster, which here forms two fine streams, the Binnenalster and Aussenalster. The quays and harbor accommodation are very extensive. After the destructive fire of 1842 whole streets were rebuilt in a magnificent and expensive style. The most important public buildings are the Church of St. Nicholas, a noble Gothic structure with a lofty tower and spire, built between 1845 and 1874; St. Peter's, another lofty Gothic edifice; St. Michael's, the largest of the churches; St. Catherine's, an ancient edifice; St. James's, erected in 1354, but surmounted by a modern tower; an elegant Jewish temple; an exchange, a noble edifice, consisting chiefly of a magnificent hall, surrounded by a fine colonnade. There are also the Johanneum Institution, containing an ancient college, museums, and the city library, with about 300,000 volumes; several well-endowed hospitals; zoological and botanical gardens; the Kunsthalle, a large collection of pictures and sculpture, theatres, etc. Hamburg is of most importance on account of its great shipping trade and the business of banking, exchange, marine insurance, etc. Its manufactures, though large, are less important, including shipbuilding, tobacco and cigar making, iron-founding, brewing, etc. The total value of imports, according to latest figures, was nearly 130,000,000 marks, and of exports, over half that sum. The total number of vessels which enter and clear annually is 13,000, with a tonnage of nearly 7,500,000. The city was founded by the emperor Charlemagne, who (808-811) built a citadel and a church on the heights between the Elbe and the eastern bank of the Alster. It became important as a commercial city in the twelfth century and in the thirteenth it combined with Lübeck in forming the Hanseatic League. In 1618 Hamburg was formally acknowledged a free city of the empire. During the Thirty Years' War its population and prosperity continued to increase. In the eighteenth century it obtained a large share of the trade with North America. In 1810 it was formally incorporated in the French empire along with the northwestern part of Germany. In 1815 it joined the Germanic Confederation as a free city. In 1888

the city was included in the Zollverein or German Customs Union.
HAMBURG, c. h., Ashley Co., Ark., 1,787.
On Ark., La. & Gulf; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & S. (R.R.).
—Fremont Co., Iowa, 1,817.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Erie Co., N. Y., 2,134.
On Erie; Buffalo & Susq.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Berks Co., Pa., 2,301.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
HAMDEN, New Haven Co., Conn., 5,850.
HAMDEN JUNCTION, Vinton Co., Ohio, 1,019.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
HAMELN, Hanover, Germany (1905) 20,738.
HAMILTON, c. h., Marion Co., Ala., 422.
—Capital of Bermuda (1901) 2,246.
—Hancock Co., Ill., 1,627.
On Tol., Peoria & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Marion Co., Iowa, 391.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
—Essex Co., Mass., 1,749.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Caldwell Co., Mo., 1,761.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Ravalli Co., Mont., 2,240.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
—Madison Co., N. Y., 1,689.
On N. Y., Ont. & W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Butler Co., Ohio, 35,279.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wentworth Co., Ontario, (1901) 52,634; estimated (1908) 80,000.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk; Tor., Ham. & Buff. (R.R.).
—Lanarkshire, Scotland (1901) 32,775.
—c. h., Hamilton Co., Texas, 1,548.
On Stephenv., N. & S. Tex. (R.R.).
HAMLER, Henry Co., Ohio, 596.
On Balt. & Ohio; Detroit, Tol. & Iron. (R.R.).
HAMLET, Richmond Co., N. C., 2,173.
On No. & So. Car.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
HAMLIN, Aroostook Co., Maine, 657.
—Jones Co., Tex., 1,978.
On Abilene & Southern; K. City, Mex. & Orient; Texas Central (R.R.)
HAMM, Westphalia, Germany (1905) 38,430.
HAMME, East Flanders, Belgium (1903) 14,326.
—Westphalia, Germany, united with Bochum (1904).
HAMMOND, Lake Co., Ind., 20,925.
On Ches. & Ohio of Ind.; Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Chic., Indiana & So.; Chic. Term. Transfer; Elgin, Joliet & East.; Erie; Indiana Harbor Belt.; Michigan Cent.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania; Wabash (R.R.).
—Tangipahoa Parish, La., 2,942.
On Ill. Cent.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
HAMMONDSPORT, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1,254.
On Bath & Hammondsp. (R.R.).
HAMMONTON, Atlantic Co., N. J., 5,088.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
HAMPDEN, Penobscot Co., Maine, 2,380.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., 915.
HAMPSHIRE, Kane Co., Ill., 697.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
HAMPSTEAD, Rockingham Co., N. H., 796.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
HAMPTON, Windham Co., Conn., 583.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Ga., 1,093.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.)
—c. h., Franklin Co., Iowa, 2,617.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Iowa Central; St. P. & Des Moines (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,215.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hampton Co., S. C., 748.
On Charles. & West. Car.; Hampton & Branchv. (R.R.).
—c. h., Elizabeth Co., Va., 5,505.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
Seat of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (colored and Indian).
—Middlesex, England (1901) 6,813.
HAMPTON FALLS, Rockingham Co., N. H., 652.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
HAMTRAMCK, Wayne Co., Mich., 3,559.
HANAU, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1905) 31,637.
HANCOCK, Hancock Co., Maine, 843.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Md., 893.
On Balt. & Ohio; West. Maryland (R.R.).
—Houghton Co., Mich., 8,081.
On Copper Range; Mineral Range (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 642.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Delaware Co., N. Y., 1,329.
On Erie; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
HANDSBORO, Harrison Co., Miss., 907.
HANFORD, c. h., Kings Co., Cal., 4,829.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
HANGCHAU, capital of Prov. of Che-kiang, China, (1906) 3,500,000.
HANGING ROCK, Lawrence Co., Ohio, 662.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
HANKAU, Prov. of Hupeh, China, about 530,000.
HANKINSON, Richland Co., N. Dak., 1,503.
On Great Northern; M., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
HANLEY, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 61,599; estimated (1909) 68,831.
HANNIBAL, Marion Co., Mo., 18,341.
On Burl. Route; Mo., Kan. & Texas; St. L. & Hannibal; Wabash (R.R.).
HANOI (or KE-CHO), capital of Tong-king, French Indo-China, (1900) 103,188
HANOVER, capital of Prov. of Hanover, Germany (1910) 302,384.
Lies on both sides of the Leine. The old city is surrounded on the north and east by a new and modern city, built since 1840 and noticeable for its handsome buildings. The most important buildings are the museum, the Polytechnic School, the Lyceum, and the royal palace, the latter an extensive building and situated on the Leine.
In 1837 it became the residence of the King of Hanover, and since its annexation to Prussia has grown rapidly.
The principal industries of Hanover are cotton and cloth weaving.
Hanover is the headquarters of provincial industrial organizations. It is also a widely famous educational centre, having beside the school of technology, seminaries for teachers, a decorative art school, several lyceums, and military and industrial schools.
HANOVER, Grafton Co., N. H., 2,075.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Seat of Dartmouth College.
—To Daviess Co., Ill., 650.
On Burlington Route; Hanover (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Kans., 1,039.
On Burlington Route; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
—Plymouth Co., Mass., 2,326.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—York Co., Pa., 7,057.
On Penna.; Western Maryland (R.R.).
—Grey Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,392.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
HANSI, Hissar Dist., Punjab, India, 15,000.
HANSON, Hopkins Co., Ky., 509.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,854.
HARBOR BEACH, Huron Co., Mich., 1,556.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
HARBOR SPRINGS, Emmet Co., Mich., 1,805.
On Gd. Rapids & Indiana (R.R.).
HARBOUR GRACE, Newfoundland (1901) 5,184.
HARBURG, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 55,676.
HARDENBERG, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,148.
HARDIN, c. h., Calhoun Co., Ill., 654.
—Ray Co., Mo., 635.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Wabash (R.R.).
HARDINSBURG, c. h., Breckenridge Co., Ky., 737.
On Louisv., Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
HARDWAR. *See* HURDWAR.
HARDWICK, Worcester Co., Mass., 3,524.
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 2,094.
On St. Johnsb. & Lake Cham. (R.R.).
HARLAN, c. h., Shelby Co., Iowa, 2,570.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
HARLEM, Columbia Co., Ga., 736.
On Georgia (R.R.).
HARLINGEN, Friesland, Netherlands (1900) 10,448.
HARMONY, Somerset Co., Maine, 730.
—Fillmore Co., Minn., 655.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Butler Co., Pa., 673.
On Balt. & O. (R.R.).
HARPER, Harper Co., Kans., 1,638.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Kan. City, Mex. & O. (R.R.).
HARPER'S FERRY, Jefferson Co., W. Va., 766.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Scene of John Brown's raid.
HARRAR, Prov. of Harrar, Abyssinia, about 40,000.
HARRIMAN, Roane Co., Tenn., 3,061.
On Harriman & Northeast.; Southern; Tennessee Central (R.R.).
Seat of American university.
HARRINGTON, Kent Co., Del., 1,500.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Maine, 1,020.
On Washington County (R.R.).
HARRIS, Chisago Co., Minn., 673.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
HARRISBURG, c. h., Saline Co., Ill., 5,309.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Banner Co., Neb., 100.
—Linne Co., Ore., 453.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
HARRISBURG, Dauphin Co., Pa., State capital and county seat.(1900) 50.167; (1910) 64,186.
On the Susquehanna River, and on the following railroads: The Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Cumberland Valley. The two modern railroad stations adjoin each other.
The situation of Harrisburg is most picturesque. The river, almost a mile wide at this point, is spanned by four fine bridges, two of them iron and steel railroad bridges and another a steel driving bridge, replacing the old historic wooden "Camel-back Bridge." A formal and most interesting commemorative city entrance is at the eastern end of this bridge.
The river-front forms a most attractive public park. In a beautiful park of sixteen acres stands the new Capitol, one of the most palatial and costly steel, brick, and marble structures in the country, replacing the old one which was burned in 1897. In Capitol Park is a monument to the soldiers who fell in the Mexican War, and a statue of General John F. Hartranft. The Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument, a shaft 110 feet high, raised to the soldiers of the county who died in the Civil War, stands in State Street, at its intersection with Second Street.
Besides the Capitol, and the State Library, founded in 1790, Harrisburg contains a courthouse, governor's residence, State arsenal, State Insane Hospital, county court-house prison, several theatres, two high schools, a public library, Board of Trade Building, Conservatory of Music, two Masonic buildings, city hospital, Home for the Friendless, and the Children's Industrial Home. The town is the seat of a Protestant Episcopal and of a Roman Catholic bishop.
Harrisburg is notable for its public parks and parkways. The latter girdle the city. The former include playground and athletic facilities, a golf course, public baths, etc. In 1902 was inaugurated a harmonious scheme of public improvements, by which streets have been paved, sewers constructed, a filtration plant put in operation, and a park system organized. Owing to its exceptional railroad facilities, Harrisburg is also important in the commercial world. The iron trade is large; there are extensive iron and steel works. The Pennsylvania Railroad has round-houses and repair shops. There are also foundry and machine shops, tin mills, rolling mills, nail works, furnaces, typewriter works, boot and shoe factories, large printing establishments, breweries, pipe-bending works, manufactures of beds, wagons, mattresses, women's hats, coffins, clothing, silk goods, flour, brooms, brick and tile, galvanized iron cornices, and marbleized slate.
Settled in 1726 by John Harris, an English trader who secured grants of 800 acres. In 1753 was known as Harris's Ferry. In 1785 the town was laid out and called first Harrisburg and then Louisburg in honor of Louis XVI. In 1791 incorporated as Harrisburg, in 1812 became the State capital, and in 1860 chartered as a city. It was here in 1828 that the Harrisburg Convention met that led to the high protective tariff bill of that year. In 1839 Harrison and Tyler were nominated for the Presidency here.
HARRISON, c. h., Boone Co., Ark., 1,602.
On Missouri & North Ark. (R.R.).
—Kootenai Co., Idaho, 932.
On Northern Pacific; Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Maine, 967.
On Bridgton & Saco River (R.R.).
—c. h., Clare Co., Mich., 543.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—c. h., Sioux Co., Neb., 186.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Hudson Co., N. J., 14,498.
On Erie, Lack. & Western; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,368.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
HARRISONBURG, c. h., Catahoula Parish, La., 361.
—c. h., Rockingham Co., Va., 4,879.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chesapeake West.; Southern (R.R.).
HARRISONVILLE, Richmond Co., Ga., 1,882.
On Georgia (R.R.)
—c. h., Cass Co., Mo., 1,947.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Sp.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
HARRISTON, Wellington Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,637.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
HARRISVILLE, Cheshire Co., N. H., 623.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Lewis Co., N. Y., 921.
On N. Y. Central & Hud. River (R.R.).
—c. h., Ritchie Co., W. Va., 608.
On Lorama (R.R.).
HARRODSBURG, c. h., Mercer Co., Ky., 3,147.
On Southern (R.R.).
HARROGATE, Yorkshire, England (1901) 28,423.
HARROW-ON-HILL, Middlesex, England (1901) 10,220.
HART, Oceana Co., Mich., 1,555.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
HARTFORD, Geneva Co., Ala., 1,159.
On Cent. of Georgia (R.R.)
HARTFORD, Sebastian Co., Ark., 1,780.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Midland Valley (R.R.)
HARTFORD, c. h., Hartford Co., Conn., State capital, (1900) 79,850; (1910) 98,915.
Port of entry, situated at the head of navigation for large vessels on the Connecticut River, 50 miles from Long Island Sound and at the mouth of Park River, that flows through the city and is crossed by several bridges. The city is 124 miles west by south from Boston, and 111 miles northeast from New York, on the Central New England, the New Haven and Hartford, and the Connecticut railroads. It is regularly planned and covers about 17 square miles.
The new Capitol, a fine building of white marble, contains valuable portraits and statues. The present city hall was once the old Statehouse, where the Hartford Convention met in 1814-15. Other buildings are the State Arsenal, post-office, Wadsworth Atheneum, St. Joseph's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Young Men's Christian Association, Hartford and St. Joseph's Hospitals, Hartford Orphan Asylum, Retreat for the Insane, American Asylum for the Deaf and Asylum for the Blind, Trinity College, and Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational). The chief libraries are the State, the Public, Watkinson, and Historical Society. Besides Bushnell Park, covering forty-six acres, and Charter Oak Park, famous for its fair grounds and trotting track, there are Kenney, Goodwin, Riverside, Pope, Elizabeth, and other parks.
Hartford is the centre of vast insurance interests. Its chief manufactures are bicycles, firearms, Gatling guns, woven wire, mattresses, screws, nails, pins, envelopes, steam boilers and engines, machinery, car-wheels, hosiery, knit goods, furniture, carriages, and electric vehicles. The city is the centre of an extensive trade in Connecticut tobacco.
In 1633 the Dutch built a fort on what is still known as Dutch Point. In 1635 and 1636 the Rev. Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone came with colonists from Newtown (Cambridge), Mass., and called the place Newtown, and in 1637 Hartford, after Hertford, England, the birthplace of Stone. On January 14, 1639, was adopted here the first of all written Government constitutions, the famous "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut." In 1654 the Dutch fort was seized by the English colonists and the Dutch expelled from Connecticut. It was here in 1687 that the Royal Governor Andros attempted to seize the Connecticut charter, which, as tradition says, the colonists saved by concealing in an oak, since called the Charter Oak. Here in 1780 the Yorktown campaign was planned. From 1701 to 1873 New Haven was co-capital with Hartford, but in 1875 the latter became again sole capital. Out of Hartford have come many famous names in history and literature.
HARTFORD, Lyon Co., Kans., 589.
On Mo., Kan. & T. (R.R.).
—c. h., Ohio Co., Ky., 976.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—Van Buren Co., Mich., 1,568.
On Kal., Lake Sh. & Chic.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 4,179.
On Central Vt.; Woodstock (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Wis., 2,982.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
HARTFORD CITY, c. h., Blackford Co., Ind., 6,187.
On Pt. Wayne, Cin. & Louisv.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
HARTINGTON, c. h., Cedar Co., Neb., 1,413.
On N. W. Line (R.R.).
HARTLAND, Somerset Co., Maine, 1,176.
On Sebasticook & Mooseh. (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 1,316.
On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
—Waukesha Co., Wis., 728.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
HARTLEPOOL, Durham, England (1901) 22,723.
HARTLEY, O'Brien Co., Iowa, 1,106.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
HARTSELLS, Morgan Co., Ala., 1,374.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
HARTSHORNE, Pittsburg Co., Okla., 2,963.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.).
HARTSVILLE, Darlington Co., S. C., 2,365.
—c. h., Trousdale Co., Tenn., 600.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
HARTVILLE, c. h., Wright Co., Mo., 507.
HARTWELL, c. h., Hart Co., Ga., 2,007.
On Hartwell (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 2,823.
On Cin., H. & D.; Cin. No.; Cl., Cin., Chi. & St. L. (R.R.).
HARVARD, McHenry Co., Ill., 3,008.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 1,034.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Clay Co., Neb., 1,102.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
HARVEY, Cook Co., Ill., 7,227.
On Chic. Term. Trans.; Grand Trunk; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Wells Co., N. Dak., 1,443.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
HARWICH, Essex, England (1901) 10,070.
—Barnstable Co., Mass., 2,115.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, Bergen Co., N. J., 2,155.
On New Jersey & New York (R.R.).
HASKELL, c. h., Haskell Co., Texas, 2,436.
On Wichita Valley (R.R.).
HASLINGDEN, Lancashire, England, (1901) 18,543.
HASPE, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 19,813.
HASSELT, capital of Prov. of Limburg, Belgium (1903) 15,901.
HASTINGS, c. h., Barry Co., Mich., 4,383.
On Ch., Kal. & Saginaw; Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Dakota Co., Minn., 3,983.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)
—Cambria Co., Pa., 2,125.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Adams Co., Neb., 9,338.
On Burl. Route; Missouri Pacific; Northwest. Line; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
—Sussex, England, (1901) 65,528; estimated (1909) 68,165.
Watering-place; fisheries.
HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, Westchester Co., N. Y., 4,552.
On N. Y. Central & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
HATFIELD, Hampshire Co., Mass., 1,986.
On Boston & Maine; N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Pa., 705.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
HATHRAS, Prov. of Agra and Oude, India, (1901) 41,849.
HATTIESBURG, c. h., Forest Co., Miss., 11,733.
On Gulf & Ship Island; Mississippi Central; New Orleans & N. E.; New Orl., Mob. & Chic. (R.R.).
HAUTMONT, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 12,949.
HAVANA, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, capital of Cuban Republic, (1907) 297,159.
An important commercial point. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and strongly fortified. The city is divided into two sections, the older one of which has narrow, crooked streets, while the modern Havana has broad avenues, lined with palm trees. Among the notable buildings are the opera-house (Teatro Tacon); the cathedral, built in 1724; the Government buildings, and the celebrated fortresses, Morro Castle and Punta, at the mouth of the harbor; and La Cabana, a fortress southeast of Morro. The city has a university and botanical gardens.
The manufactures include chocolate, sugar, woolens, and straw hats. The cigars of Havana are world-famous. Sugar, tobacco, molasses, and beeswax are exported. Havana was founded by Velasquez in 1519.
—c. h., Mason Co., Ill., 3,525.
On Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis; Illinois Central (R.R.)
HAVANT, Hampshire, England (1901) 3,839.
HAVELOCK, Lancaster Co., Neb., 2,680.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
HAVERHILL, Essex Co., Mass., 44,115.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Manufactures boots, shoes, hats, bricks, and flannel; birthplace of the poet Whittier.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 3,498.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
HAVERSTRAW, Rockland Co., N. Y., 5,669.
On New Jersey & N. Y.; N. Y., Ont. & West; West Shore (R.R.)
HAVRE, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, (1906) 132,430.
A fortified town and the principal seaport. Is situated on a low alluvial tract of land, and is divided into unequal parts by its outward port and basins. The port is the best and most accessible on the coast, and is capable of accommodating about 450 ships.
The principal buildings are the Church of Notre Dame, the Exchange, Palace of Justice, and Musée Bibliothèque. There are also schools of navigation, geometry, and industrial arts.
Havre ranks third among coast-trade cities of France. The manufactures include steam-engines, cotton goods, glassware, etc. The exports consist of cottons and silks, woolens, leather, copper, hides, and wine. The ship-building is extensive.
Havre, originally named Ville Françoise, was founded by Francis I in the sixteenth century.
HAVRE, Choteau Co., Mont., 3,624.
On Great North. (R.R.).
HAVRE DE GRACE, Harford Co., Md., 4,212.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
HAWARDEN, Sioux Co., Iowa, 2,107.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P.; Northw. Line (R.R.).
HAWESVILLE, c. h., Hancock Co., Ky., 1,002.
On Louisv., Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
HAWICK, Roxburghshire, Scotland, (1901) 17,303.
HAWKESBURY, Prescott Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,150.
On Can. North. Quebec; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
HAWKINSVILLE, c. h., Pulaski Co., Ga., 3,420.
On Gulf Line; Southern; Wrightsville & Ten. (R.R.).
HAWLEY, Clay Co., Minn., 800.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Pa., 2,018.
On Erie (R.R.).
HAWTHORNE, c. h., Esmeralda Co., Nev., 471.
—Passaic Co., N. J., 3,400.
On Erie; N. Y., Susq. & West. (R.R.).
HAYESVILLE, c. h., Clay Co., N. C., 100.
HAYS, Ellis Co., Kans., 1,961.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,888.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
HAYTI, Pemiscot Co., Mo., 1,057.
On Frisco Lines.
HAYWARDS, Alameda Co., Cal., 2,746.
HAZARIBAUGH, Bengal, British India, about 15,000.
HAZEBROUCK, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 12,235.
HAZEL DELL, Lawrence Co., Pa., 1,168.
HAZLEHURST, Jeff Davis Co., Ga., 1,181.
On Georgia & Florida; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Copiah Co., Miss., 2,056.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
HAZLETON, Gibson Co., Ind., 648.
On Evans. & T. H. (R.R.).
—Luzerne Co., Pa., 25,452.
On Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Wilkes-B. & Haz. (El.) (R.R.).
HEADLAND, Henry Co., Ala., 1,090.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
HEALDSBURG, Sonoma Co., Cal., 2,011.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).
HEARNE, Robertson Co., Texas, 2,352.
On Hearne & Braz. Val.; Houston & Tex. Cent.; Internat. & Gt. North. (R.R.).
HEBER, c. h., Wasatch Co., Utah, 2,031.
On Denver & Rio G. (R.R.).
HEBRON, Tolland Co., Conn., 894.
—Porter Co., Ind., 821.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Thayer Co., Neb., 1,778.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
HECTOR, Renville Co., Minn., 866.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
HEDRICK, Keokuk Co., Iowa, 978.
On Burl. Route; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Iowa Central (R.R.).
HEIDELBERG, Baden, Germany, (1905) 49,439.
Situated on the left bank of the Neckar, at the foot of the Geisberg and Königstuhl.
The principal buildings are the Church of St. Peter, the Church of the Holy Ghost, and the castle, begun in the end of the thirteenth century. The University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386, is the oldest in Germany. Its library possesses 700,000 volumes.
The principal industry is brewing. One of the greatest curiosities of the place is the Heidelberg tun, kept in a cellar under the castle. In the sixteenth century Heidelberg was prominent as the seat of Calvinism.
HEIDELBERG, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,848.
HEIDENHEIM, Schleswig, Germany, (1905) 12,173.
HEILBRONN, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 40,026.
HELDER, North Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 26,838.
HELENA, c. h., Phillips Co., Ark., 8,772.
On Missouri & No. Ark.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; Yazoo & Miss. Val. (R.R.).
Important shipping point for cotton.
—Telfair Co., Ga., 891.
On Seab. Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Lewis and Clarke Co., Mont., State capital, (1900) 10,770; (1910) 12,515.
This commercial centre of the State is on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, 73 miles north by east from Butte, and 4,200 feet above sea-level. It lies in the fertile Prickly Pear Valley, surrounded by a highly productive mineral region; engages extensively in gold, silver, and iron mining. The famous Last Chance Gulch gold vein traverses the city. Has foundries and machine shops, flour, saw, and planing mills.
Seat of Montana Wesleyan University, St Vincent's Academy, and St. Aloysius College. The chief buildings are the Capitol, the United States Assay Office, and public, State, and other libraries. The town was settled in 1864 as a mining camp, and incorporated in 1881
HELLERTOWN, Northampton Co., Pa., 915.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
HELLIN, Prov. of Albacete, Murcia, Spain (1900) 12,558.
HELMSTEDT, Brunswick, Germany, (1905) 15,415.
HELSINGBORG, län of Malmöhus, Sweden, (1907) 31,336.
HELSINGFORS, Govt. of Nyland, capital of Finland (1905) 117,317.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Hertfordshire, England (1901) 11,264.

HEMPSTEAD, Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 4,964.
On Long Island (R.R.).
—c. h., Waller Co., Texas, 2,000.
On Hous. & T. C. (R.R.).
HENDERSON, c. h., Henderson Co., Ky., 11,452.
On Ill. Cent.; Louisville & Nash.; Louis., Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sibley Co., Minn., 751.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Vance Co., N. C., 4,503.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Chester Co., Tenn., 1,087.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.)
—c. h., Rusk Co., Texas, 1,500.
On Int. & Gt. N.; Timpson & Henderson (R.R.).
HENDERSONVILLE, c. h., Henderson Co., N. C., 2,818.
On Southern (R.R.).
HENGELO, Overyssel, Netherlands, (1900) 14,968.
HENNEPIN, c. h., Putnam Co., Ill., 451.
HENNESSEY, Kingfisher Co., Okla., 1,500.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
HENNIKER, Merrimack Co., N. H., 1,395.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
HENNING, Ottertail Co., Minn., 603.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
HENRIETTA, Rutherford Co., N. C., 1,856.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Clay Co., Texas, 2,104.
On Ft. Worth & Den. C.; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Southwestern (R.R.).
HENRY, Marshall Co., Ill., 1,687.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
HENRYETTA, Okmulgee Co., Okla., 1,671.
On Frisco Lines; Miss., Okla. & Gulf (R.R.).
HEPPNER, c. h., Morrow Co., Ore., 880.
On O. R. R. & N. Co. (R.R.).
HERAT, Afghanistan, estimated 45,000 to 50,000. Situated in a plain near the Herirood River. Is a post of commercial as well as military importance. Herat has been described as the "Gate of India," for within the limits of the Heratee country all the great roads leading to India converge.
HEREFORD, capital of Herefordshire, England (1901) 21,382.
—c. h., Deaf Smith Co., Texas, 1,750.
On Pecos & North. Texas (R.R.).
HERFORD, Westphalia, Germany (1905) 28,831.
HERICOURT, Dept. of Haute-Saône, France, (1906) 5,796.
HERINGTON, Dickinson Co., Kans., 3,273.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Mo. Pacific (R.R.)
HERISAU, Canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, (1908) 13,853.
HERKIMER, c. h., Herkimer Co., N. Y., (1910) 7,520.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Oneon. & Mohawk V. (El.) (R.R.).
HERMAN, Grant Co., Minn., 604.
On Great North. (R.R.).
HERMANN, c. h., Gasconade Co., Mo., 1,592.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
HERMANNSTADT, capital of Hermannstadt Comitat, Transylvania, Hungary (1901) 29,577.
HERMON, Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,210.
—St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 587.
On Adirondack & St. Lawr. (R.R.).
HERMOUPOLIS, capital of Syros Island and of Nomarchy of Cyclades, Greece, (1908) 18,132.
HERNANDO, c. h., De Soto Co., Miss., 660.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
HERNDON, Fairfax Co., Va., 802.
On Southern (R.R.).
HERNE, Westphalia, Germany (1905) 33,258.
HERNOSAND, capital of län of Westernorrland, Sweden, (1901) 8,069.
HERON LAKE, Jackson Co., Minn., 803.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HERRIN, Williamson Co., Ill., (1910) 6,861.
On Burl. Route; Illinois Central; St. Louis, I. Mt. & South. (R.R.).
HERSFELD, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1905) 8,688.
'S HERTOGENBOSCH. *See* BOIS-LE-DUC.
HERSTAL, Prov. of Lüttig, Belgium, (1906) 21,062.
HERTEN, Prussia, Germany (1905) 15,475.
HERTFORD, Hertfordshire, England, (1901) 9,328.
—c. h., Perquimans Co., N. C., 1,841.
On Norfolk So. (R.R.).
HESPELER, Waterloo Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,457.
On Galt, Pres. & Hes.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
HEXHAM, Northumberland, England (1901) 7,071.
HEYST-OP-DEN-BERG, Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium (1903) 6,441.
HEYWOOD, Lancashire, England (1901) 25,458.
HEYWORTH, McLean Co., Ill., 681.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
HIAWATHA, c. h., Brown Co., Kans., 2,974.
On Mo. Pac.; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
HIBBARD, Mississippi Co., Mo., 1,243.
HIBBING, St. Louis Co., Minn., 8,832.
On Dul., Missabe & No.; Gt. Northern (R.R.).
HICKMAN, c. h., Fulton Co., Ky., 2,736.
On Nash., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
HICKORY, Newton Co., Miss., 600.
On Alabama & Vicksburg (R.R.).
—Catawba Co., N. C., 3,716.
On Carolina & Northwest.; Southern (R.R.).
HICKSVILLE, Defiance Co., Ohio, 2,395.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
HICO, Hamilton Co., Texas, 1,437.
On Texas Central (R.R.).
HIGBEE, Randolph Co., Mo., 1,215.
On Chic. & Alton; Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
HIGGINSPORT, Brown Co., Ohio, 417.
HIGGINSVILLE, Lafayette Co., Mo., 2,628.
On Ch. & Alt.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
HIGH BRIDGE, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1,545.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.)
HIGHGATE, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,758.
On St. Johns. & Lake Cham. (R.R.).
HIGHLAND, Madison Co., Ill., 2,675.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
—Doniphan Co., Kans., 763.
On St. Joseph & Grand Isl. (R.R.).
—Iowa Co., Wis., 1,096.
On Mineral Point & Northern (R.R.)
HIGHLAND FALLS, Orange Co., N. Y., 2,470.
On N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
HIGHLAND PARK, Lake Co., Ill., 4,209.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Ky., 1,977.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
—Wayne Co., Mich., 4,120.
—Middlesex Co., N. J., 1,517.
—Henrico Co., Va., 1,817.
HIGHLANDS, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,386.
On Central of New Jersey (R.R.).
HIGHMORE, c. h., Hyde Co., S. Dak., 1,084.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HIGH POINT, Guilford Co., N. C., 9,525.
On Southern (R.R.).
HIGH RIVER, Calgary Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,018.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
HIGHSPIRE, Dauphin Co., Pa., 1,669.
On Penna. (R.R.)
HIGH SPRINGS, Alachua Co., Fla., 1,468.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
HIGHTSTOWN, Mercer Co., N. J., 1,879.
On Pemberton & Hights.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
HIGHWOOD, Lake Co., Ill., 1,219.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
HILDEN, Prussia, Germany (1905) 13,946.
HILDESHEIM, Hanover, Germany (1905) 47,060.
HILL, Merrimack Co., N. H., 556.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
HILLBURN, Rockland Co., N. Y., 1,090.
On Erie (R.R.).
HILL CITY, c. h., Graham Co., Kans., 983.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
HILLSBORO, c. h., Montgomery Co., Ill., 3,424.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Fountain Co., Ind., 528.
On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Marion Co., Kans., 1,134.
On At., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 2,168.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sierra Co., N. Mex., 400.
—c. h., Orange Co., N. C., 857.
On Southern (R.R.).



VIEW OF HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

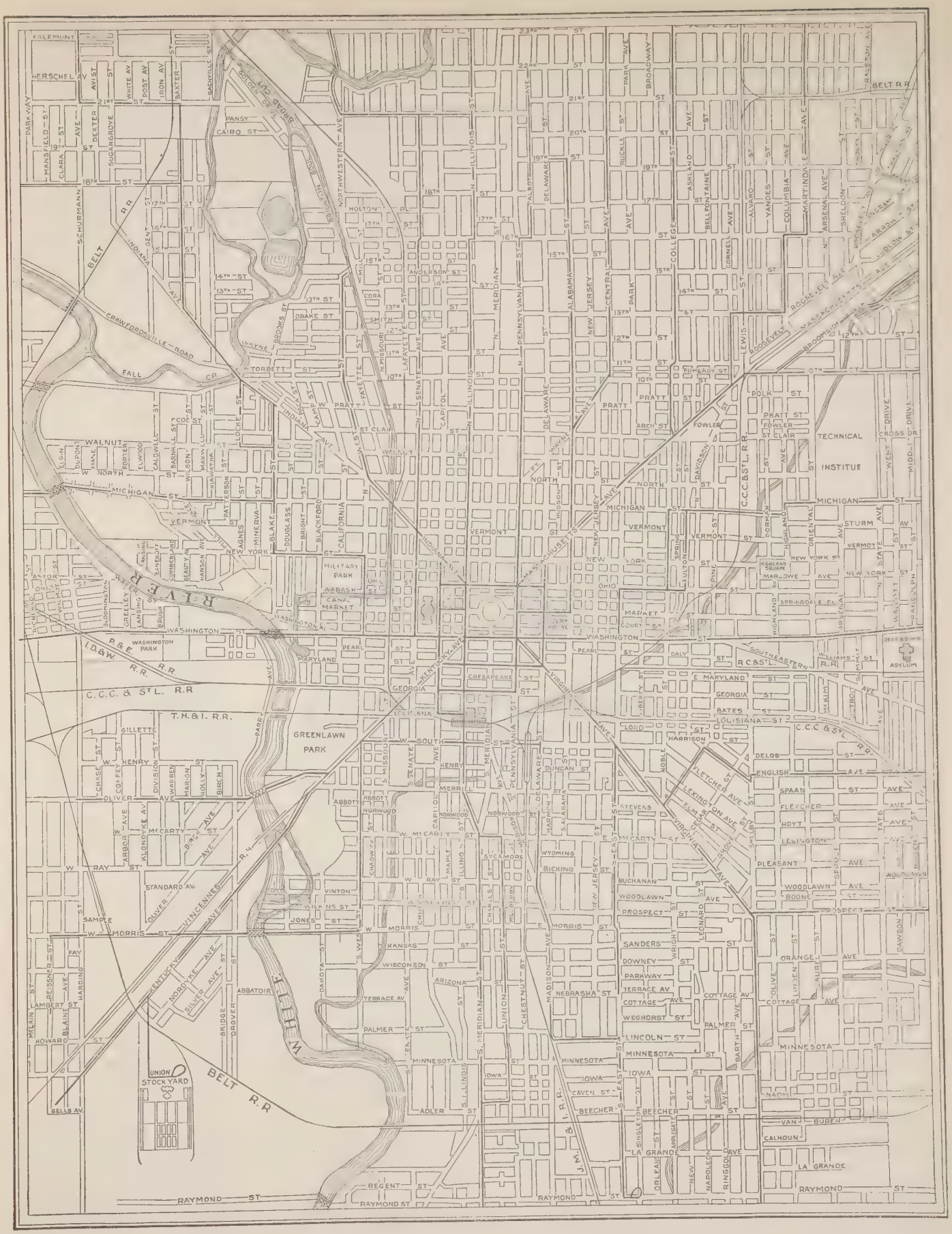
HILLSBORO, c. h., Traill Co., N. Dak., 1,237.
On Great North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Highland Co., Ohio, 4,296.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Ore., 2,016.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Hill Co., Texas, (1910) 6,115.
On M., K. & T.; St. Louis Southwest.; Trinity & Brazos Val. (R.R.).
—Vernon Co., Wis., 804.
On Hillsboro & Northeast. (R.R.).
HILLSDALE, c. h., Hillsdale Co., Mich., (1910) 5,001.
On Lake S. & M. S. (R.R.).
HILLYARD, Spokane Co., Wash., 3,276.
On Great Northern (R.R.)
HILO, Hawaii Co., Hawaii Island, (1910) 6,745.
HILONGOS, Hilongos Prov., Leyte, P. I. (1903) 12,478.
HILVERSUM, Prov. of North Holland, Netherlands (1900) 20,238.
HIMEJI, Ken of Hiogo, Japan, (1908) 41,028.
HINCKLEY, Dekalb Co., Ill., 661.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Leicestershire, England (1901) 11,304.
HINDLEY, Lancashire, England (1901) 23,504.
HINESBURG, Chittenden Co., Vt., 242.
HINGHAM, Plymouth Co., Mass., (1910) 4,965.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
HINSDALE, Dupage Co., Ill., 2,451.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,116.
On Bost. & Alb. (R.R.).
—Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,673.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
HINTON, c. h., Summers Co., W. Va., 3,656.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
HINTONBURG, Carleton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,798.
HIOGO, Ken of Osaka. *See* KOBE.
Hiogo is now united with Kobe.
HIRAM, Portage Co., Ohio, 422.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 945.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
HIROSAKI, Aomori Prefecture, Japan, (1903) 36,443; (1908) 37,487.
HIROSHIMA, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, (1908) 142,763.
HIRSCHBERG, Silesia, Germany, (1905), 19,317.
HISSAR, Bokhara, Persia, 10,000.
—Capital of Hissar Dist., Punjab, India, 14,000.
HITCHIN, Hertfordshire, England (1901) 10,072.
HOBART, Lake Co., Ind., 1,753.
On Elgin, Joliet & East.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania Co. (R.R.).
—Delaware Co., N. Y., 544.
On Ulster & Del. (R.R.).
—c. h., Kiowa Co., Okla., (1910) 3,845.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco Lines(R.R.)
—Tasmania, (1911) 38,916.
HOBOKEN, Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 14,105.
—Hudson Co., N. J., (1905) 65,468; (1910) 70,324.
Port of entry, on west bank of Hudson River, opposite New York City and immediately above Jersey City. On the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the West Shore Railroads. The shipping of coal is extensive, Hoboken being one of the principal points from which coal is supplied to New York City. Its docks are numerous, and its shipping important, including six steamship lines to Europe.
HOCHEMMERICH, Düsseldorf, Prussia, (1905) 5,483.
HOCHHEIDE, Düsseldorf, Prussia, (1905) 12,509.
HOCHST, Prussia, (1905) 15,833.
HOCHSTADT, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 1,930.
HODEIDA, Govt. of Yemen, Arabia, 35,000.
HODGDON, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,153.
HODGENVILLE, c. h., Larue Co., Ky., 744.
HODMEZO VASARHELY, Csongrad Comitat, Hungary (1901) 60,883.
HOF, Upper Franconia, Bavaria (1905) 36,348.
HOGANSVILLE, Troup Co., Ga., 1,230.
On Atl. & W. Pt. (R.R.).
HOHENLIMBURG, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 12,790.
HOHENSALZA, Bromberg, Prussia, (1905) 24,471.
Formerly called Inovraslaw.
HOHENSTEIN-ERNSTTHAL, Saxony (1905) 13,903.
HOHENWALD, c. h., Lewis Co., Tenn., 100.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).
HOHSCHEID, Rhine Prov., Germany(1905)15,468.
HOISINGTON, Barton Co., Kans., 1,975.
On Mo. Pac. (R.R.).
HOKAH, Houston Co., Minn., 400.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
HOLBROOK, Norfolk Co., Mass., 2,816.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
HOLDEN, Worcester Co., Mass., 2,147.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Johnson Co., Mo., 2,007.
On Mo., Kan. & T.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
HOLDENVILLE, c. h., Hughes Co., Okla., 2,296.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco System (R.R.).
HOLDERNESS, Grafton Co., N. H., 652.
HOLDREGE, c. h., Phelps Co., Neb., 3,030.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
HOLGATE, Henry Co., Ohio, 1,095.
On Balt. & O.; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).
HOLGUIN, Santiago Prov., Cuba, 6,045.
HOLLAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., 10,490.
On Gd. Rap., H. & Ch. (El.); Pere Marquette (R.R.)
—Bell Co., Texas, 778.
On Mo., Kan. & T. (R.R.).
—Orleans Co., Vt., 722.
HOLLEY, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1,679.
On N. Y. C. & H. River (R.R.).
HOLLIDAYSBURG, c. h., Blair Co., Pa., 3,734.
On Penna. (R.R.).
HOLLIS, York Co., Maine, 1,284.
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 935.
—c. h., Harmon Co., Okla., 964.
On Wichita Falls & No. West. (R.R.)
HOLLISTER, c. h., San Benito Co., Cal., 2,308.
On Southern Pac. (R.R.).
HOLLISTON, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,711.
On Bost. & Alb. (R.R.).
HOLLY, Oakland Co., Mich., 1,537.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
HOLLYBEACH, Cape May Co., N. J., 1,901.
On Penna. (R.R.).
HOLLY SPRINGS, c. h., Marshall Co., Miss., 2,192.
On Frisco Lines; Illinois Central (R.R.).
HOLSTEIN, Ida Co., Iowa, 936.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
HOLTON, c. h., Jackson Co., Kans., 2,842.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Muskegon Co., Mich., 915.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
HOLYHEAD, island of Holyhead, west side of Anglesea, Wales, (1901) 10,079.
HOLYOKE, c. h., Phillips Co., Colo., 659.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., (1910) 57,730.
On the Connecticut River, and on the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, 8 miles north of Springfield.
A dam 1,019 feet long across the river falls 60 feet a mile and affords immense water-power. Chief manufactures, paper (one of the largest plants in the world), cottons, wools, blank books, cutlery, machinery, files, screws, blinds, bicycles, automobiles, carriages, bits, general tools, etc.
HOLYWELL, Flintshire, Wales (1901) 2,652.
HOLZMINDEN, Brunswick, Germany (1905) 9,938.
HOMBURG, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, (1905) 13,740.
HOME CITY, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 800.
On B. & O. Southwest.; C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
HOMER, c. h., Banks Co., Ga., 228.
—Champaign Co., Ill., 1,086.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Claiborne Parish, La., 1,855.
On La. & Northwest. (R.R.).
—Calhoun Co., Mich., 1,008.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Cortland Co., N. Y., 2,695.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.).
HOMER CITY, Indiana Co., Pa., 985.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Penna. (R.R.)
HOMERVILLE, c. h., Clinch Co., Ga., 437.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
HOMESTEAD, Allegheny Co., Pa., 18,713.
On Pennsylvania, Pittsburg & Lake Erie; Union (R.R.).
Extensive steel-plate manufactures.
HOMS (or HEMS), Syria, estimated 36,000.
HONDO, c. h., Medina Co., Texas, 500.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
HONEAPATH, Anderson Co., S. C., 1,763.
On Southern (R.R.).
HONEOYE FALLS, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1,169.
On Lehigh Valley; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
HONESDALE, c. h., Wayne Co., Pa., 2,945.
On Del. & Hud.; Erie (R.R.).
HONEY GROVE, Fannin Co., Texas, 2,300.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
HONG-KONG (properly called VICTORIA), a city and free port on the southeast coast of China, situated on the island of Hong-Kong, about 95 miles from Canton. Population of the colony, which is but little more than that of the city, (1901, including military and naval establishments) 283,905, of which 6,430 are Europeans and Americans. Including the rented Chinese territory, estimated, (1905) 466,850.
The city has all modern equipments with the exception of good transportation, which is rendered difficult by the precipitous site.
Has a capacious and busy harbor, fortified, and shipbuilding yards and graving docks. It is the centre of China's foreign trade, with a mart for opium, flour, mercury, ivory, betel, cotton and cotton goods, hemp, amber, oil, petroleum, woolens, silks, salt, tea, sugar, etc. It manufactures sugar, cotton, vermilion, etc. Ivory carving and metal working are the native industries.
Hong-Kong was ceded to England by the treaty of Nanking in 1842.
HONOLULU, capital of the Hawaiian Islands, on the island of Oahu on Oahu Bay, (1900) 39,306; (1910) 52,183.
The most important city in the Pacific islands, and is an important entrepôt for sailing vessels between the United States and Asiatic countries. Its harbor, one of the finest in the world, is formed by a deep basin in the coral reef which surrounds the island.
Among the chief points of interest are the palace, the Government buildings, Roman Catholic cathedral, post-office, and the Bishop Museum.
HOOD RIVER, Hood River Co., Ore., 2,331.
On Mount Hood; Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
HOOKSETT, Merrimack Co., N. H., 1,528.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
HOOPER, Dodge Co., Neb., 741
On Northwest. Line (R.R.)
HOOPESTON, Vermilion Co., Ill., 4,698.
On Ch. & East. Ill.; L. Erie & West. (R.R.)
HOOPLINES, Dept. of Nord, France, (1901) 7,156.
HOORN, North Holland, Netherlands (1900) 10,647.
HOOSICK FALLS, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 5,532.
On Bost. & Me. (R.R.).
HOPE, Hempstead Co., Ark., 3,639.
On Frisco Lines; Louisiana & Ark.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Bartholomew Co., Ind., 1,223.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Dickinson Co., Kans., 567.
On Atch., T. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Knox Co., Maine, 497.
—Steele Co., N. Dak., 909.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
HOPEDALE, Tazewell Co., Ill., 586.
On Chic & Alton (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,188.
On Grafton & Upton (R.R.).
HOPE MILLS, Cumberland Co., N. C., 961
On Aberdeen & Rockfish; Atl. Coast Line: Va. & Car. South. (R.R.).
HOPEWELL, Mercer Co., N. J., 1,073.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
Seat of Hopewell Seminary.
HOPKINS, Nodaway Co., Mo., 909.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
HOPKINSVILLE, c. h., Christian Co., Ky., 9,419.
On Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashv.; Tennessee Central (R.R.).
HOPKINTON, Delaware Co., Iowa, 797.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.)
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,452.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—Merrimack Co., N. H., 1,578.
—Washington Co., R. I., [illegible]
HOQUIAM, Chehalis Co., Wash., (1910) 8,171.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
HORATIO, Sevier Co., Ark., 605.
On Kansas City Southern (R.R.).
HORDE, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 28,461.
HORICON, Dodge Co., Wis., 1,881.
HORITZ, Naupaka, Bohemia (1900) 7,830.
HORNELL, Steuben Co., N. Y., (1910) 13,617.
HORNSEY, Middlesex, England, estimated (1905) 84,070.
HORODENKA, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 11,783.
HORSECAVE, Hart Co., Ky., 881.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
HORSEHEADS, Chemung Co., N. Y., 1,778.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
HORSENS, Amt of Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark (1906) 22,327.
HORSHAM, Sussex, England, (1901) 9,446.
HORST, Münster, Germany, (1905) 14,889.
HORTON, Brown Co., Kans., 3,600.
On Ch., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
HORTONVILLE, Outagamie Co., Wis., 863.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HORWICH, Lancashire, England, (1901) 15,084.
HOSHANGABAD, Nerbudda, India, 15,000.
HOSPERS, Sioux Co., Iowa, 581.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HOT SPRINGS, c. h., Garland Co., Ark., (1900) 9,973; (1910) 14,434.
Situated on Hot Springs Creek, and on the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads. The name was acquired from the presence of thermal springs containing valuable medicinal qualities. These springs constitute a much frequented resort for invalids. Forty-four hot springs; daily flow, 1,000,000 gallons; temperature, 145° F. On Government reservation, springs owned by United States Government, and under its direct supervision; 150,000 health and pleasure seekers annually; 100 hotels, 500 boarding-houses, 23 bath-houses, 4 banks, 3 daily newspapers, 19 churches, 12 schools, 15 miles of Government drives.
—c. h., Fall River Co., S. Dak., 2,140.
On Burlington Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HOUGHTON, c. h., Houghton Co., Mich., 5,113.
On Copper Range; Dul., So. Shore & Atl.; Mineral Range (R.R.).
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Durham, England (1901) 7,858.
HOULTON, c. h., Aroostook Co., Maine, 5,845.
On Bangor & Aroostook; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
HOUMA, Terrebonne Parish, La., 5,024.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).
HOUSTON, Houston Co., Minn., 700.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Chickasaw Co., Miss., 1,400.
On Mobile & Ohio; New Orl., Mob. & Chic. (R.R.).
—c. h., Texas Co., Mo., 644.
—c. h., Harris Co., Texas, (1900) 44,633; (1910) 78,800.
Situated on Buffalo Bayou, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; the International and Great Northern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa

Fe; the San Antonio and Aransas Pass; Houston and Texas Central; Houston East and West Texas; St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico; Texas and New Orleans; Trinity and Brazos Valley, and Frisco Lines railroads. It is connected with Galveston by a ship canal. The city is built on both sides of the bayou, which is crossed by several bridges. The principal buildings are the city hall and market house, the Cotton Exchange, containing the Texas Geological and Scientific Association; the Masonic Temple, and the post-office. The city ranks first in the State in manufactures.
Houston was settled in 1836 and was the capital of the Republic of Texas in 1837.
HOUSTON, c. h., Halifax Co., Va., 516.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
HOUSTON HEIGHTS, Harris Co., Texas, 6,984.
On Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
HOUTZDALE, Clearfield Co., Pa., 1,434.
On Penn.; Phillipsb. & Susq. Val. (R.R.)
HOVE, East Sussex, England (1901) 36,535.
HOWARD, c. h., Elk Co., Kans., 1,163.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
—Center Co., Pa, 667.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Miner Co., S. Dak., 1,026.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
HOWARD CITY, Montcalm Co., Mich., 1,046.
On Grand Rap. & Ind.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
HOWE, Le Flore Co., Okla., 538.
On Chicago, R. I. & Pac.; Kansas City South. (R.R.).
—Grayson Co., Texas, 581.
On Houston & Tex. Cent. (R.R.).
HOWELL, c. h., Livingston Co., Mich., 2,338.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Colfax Co., Neb., 800.
HOWRAH, Bengal, India (1901) 157,594.
HUARAZ, Dept. of Ancachs, Peru, (1908) 7,646.
HUATABAMBO, State of Sonora, Mexico, (1900) 6,000.
HUBARDSTON, Worcester Co., Mass., 1,073.
HUBBARD, Hardin Co., Iowa, 568.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1,699.
On Erie; Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—Hill Co., Texas, 1,843.
On St. Louis Southwest.; Trinity & Brazos Val. (R.R.).
HUBBELL, Houghton Co., Mich., 1,050.
On Copper Range; Mineral Range (R.R.).
HUBLI, Bombay Presidency, India (1901) 60,214.
HUDDERSFIELD, Yorkshire, England (1901) 96,218; estimated, (1909) 94,739.
HUDSON, Steuben Co., Ind., 390.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 6,743.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Lenawee Co., Mich, 2,778.
On Cin. North.; Lake Sh. & Mich So. (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,344.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Columbia Co., N. Y., (1910) 11,417.
On Albany South. (El.); Boston & Albany; N. Y. C. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—Summit Co., Ohio, 1,021.
On C. A. & C. (Penna. L.); Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., St. Croix Co., Wis., 2,810.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
HUDSON FALLS, Washington Co., N. Y., 5,189.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.)
HUE, capital of Anam, 30,000.
HUEJUTLA, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, (1900) 2,600.
HUESCA, capital of Prov. of Huesca, Spain (1900) 12,626.
HUGHESTOWN, Luzerne Co., Pa., 2,024.
HUGHESVILLE, Lycoming Co., Pa., 1,650.
On Williamsp. & North. Br. (R.R.).
HUGLI, Dist. of Hugli, Bengal, India, (1901) 29,383.
HUGO, c. h., Choctaw Co., Okla., 4,582.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
HULL (or KINGSTON-ON-HULL), Yorkshire, England, (1901) 240,259; est. (1909) 275,552.
A parliamentary, municipal, and county borough, and third port in the kingdom; outlet for woolen and cotton goods from the midland counties, and entrepôt for oversea trade with Germany and Scandinavia; has vast docks crowded with shipping; the headquarters of a large deep-sea fishing fleet.
—Wright Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 13,993.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
—Sioux Co., Iowa, 658.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—Plymouth Co., Mass., (1910) 2,103.
On N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
HUMACAO, Dept. of Humacao, Porto Rico, (1899) 4,428.
HUMANSVILLE, Polk Co., Mo., 913.
On Kan. City, Clin. & Spring. (R.R.).
HUMBOLDT, Humboldt Co., Iowa, 1,809.
On Minn. & St. L.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Allen Co., Kans., 2,548.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; M., K. & T. (R.R.).



STREET IN HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

HUMBOLDT, Richardson Co., Neb., 1,176.
On Burl. Route (R.R.)
—Gibson Co., Tenn., 3,446.
On Louisville & Nashville; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
HUME, Edgar Co., Ill., 572.
On Cin., Ham. & Day. (R.R.).
—Bates Co., Mo., 514.
On Frisco Lines; Kansas City South. (R.R.).
HUMESTON, Wayne Co., Iowa, 1,006.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
HUMMELSTOWN, Dauphin Co., Pa., 2,128.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
HUMPHREY, Platte Co., Neb., 868.
On Northwest. Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
HUNTERSVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 591.
On Southern (R.R.).
HUNTINGBURG, Dubois Co., Ind., 2,464.
On Ferdinand; Southern (R.R.).
HUNTINGDON, capital of Huntingdonshire, England, (1901) 4,261.
—c. h., Huntingdon Co., Pa., (1910) 6,861.
On Hunt. & Bd. Top Mt.; Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Carroll Co., Tenn., 1,112.
On Nashville, Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,122.
On Grand Trunk; N. Y. Cent. & H. R. (R.R.).
HUNTINGTON, Sebastian Co., Ark., 1,700.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Fairfield Co., Conn., 6,545.
—Hampshire Co., Mass., 1,473.
On Bost. & Albany (R.R.).
—Baker Co., Ore., 680.
On Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co.; Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
—Emery Co., Utah, 800.
—c. h., Huntington Co., Ind., (1910) 10,272.
On Cin., Bluffton & Chic.; Erie; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Cabell Co., W. Va., (1910) 31,161.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
HUNTINGTON PARK, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,299.
HUNTLEY, McHenry Co., Ill., 773.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
HUNTSVILLE, c. h., Madison Co., Ala., 7,611.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Randolph Co., Mo., 2,247.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Walker Co., Texas, 2,072.
On Internat. & Great North. (R.R.).
—Weber Co., Utah, 906.
—Muskoka and Parry Sound Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,152.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
HURDWAR (or HARDWAR), Dist. of Saharanpur, Northwest Provinces, British India, 25,597.
HURON, Erie Co., Ohio, 1,765.
On Lake Sh. & M. So.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Beadle Co., S. Dak., (1910) 5,791.
On Great North.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
HUSEH, Moldavia, Rumania (1899) 15,484.
HUTCHINSON, c. h., Reno Co., Kans., (1905) 11,215; (1910) 16,364.
Situated on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Missouri Pacific, and other railroads. It has a State reformatory, largest flouring mills in the State, largest salt-producing plant in the world, output 5,000 to 8,000 barrels per day. It has a soda-ash plant said to be the largest in the United States. It has large meat-packing houses, besides the best public stockyards in the State. It is the largest jobbing point in Kansas, and produces double the tonnage of any other point in the State.
HUTCHINSON, Mcleod Co., Minn., 2,368.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Great Northern (R.R.).
HUTSONVILLE, Crawford Co., Ill., 722.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
HUTTIG, Union Co., Ark., 1,240.
On Louis. & Pine Bluff; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)
HUY, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1903) 14,124.
HYANNIS, Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,300.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
HYATTSVILLE, Prince Georges Co., Md., 1,917.
On Balt. & Ohio; Chesapeake Beach (R.R.)
HYDE, Cheshire, England (1901) 32,766.
HYDE PARK, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 15,507.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).
—c. h., Lamoille Co., Vt., 423.
On St. Johns. & Lake Cham. (R.R.).
HYDERABAD, capital of State of Hyderabad, British India (1901) 448,466.
—Capital of Hyderabad Dist., Deccan, India (1901) 69,378.
HYERES, Dept. of Var, France (1906) 16,424.
HYMERA, Sullivan Co., Ind., 1,515.
On Evansv. & Terre H.; Southern Ind. (R.R.)
HYNDMAN, Bedford Co., Pa., 1,164.
On Balt. & O.; Hunt. & Bd. Top Mt.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
HYRUM, Cache Co., Utah, 1,833.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
HYTHE, Kent, England (1901) 5,557.
IBAAN, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 7,178.
IBAGUE, capital of Tolima Dept., Colombia, (1905) 12,000.
IBAJAY, Capiz Prov., Panay, P. I., (1903) 14,774.
IBERVILLE, St. Jean and Iberville Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,512.
On Canadian Pacific; Central Vermont (R.R.).
ICHANG, Prov. of Hu-peh, China, estimated (1906) 50,000.
IDABEL, c. h., McCurtain Co., Okla., 1,493.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
IDAGROVE, c. h., Ida Co., Iowa, 1,874.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
IDAHO FALLS, Bingham Co., Idaho. 4,827.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
IDAHO SPRINGS, Clear Creek Co., Colo., 2,154.
On Colorado & Southern (R.R.).
IGLAU, Moravia, Austria-Hungary (1900) 24,387.
IGLESIAS, Prov. of Cagliari, Sardinia, (1901) 10,411.
IGLO, Zips Comitat, Hungary (1901) 9,301.
IGUALADA, Prov. of Barcelona, Spain (1900) 10,442.
ILAGAN, Isabela Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 16,008.
ILFRACOMBE, Devonshire, England, (1901) 8,557.
ILION, Herkimer Co., N. Y., (1910) 6,588.
On West Shore (R.R.).
ILKESTONE, Derbyshire, England (1901) 25,384.
ILLAPEL, Prov. of Coquimbo, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,000.
ILLIOPOLIS, Sangamon Co., Ill., 849.
On Wabash (R.R.).
ILMENAU, Saxe-Weimar, Germany (1900) 10,416.
ILOILO, Iloilo Prov., Panay, P. I. (1903) 19,054.
ILWACO, Pacific Co., Wash., 664.
On Ilwaco (R.R.).
IMABARU, Ken of Ehime, Japan, 13,547.
IMLAY CITY, Lapeer Co., Mich., 1,174.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
IMOLA, Prov. of Bologna, Italy, (1901) 33,210.
IMPERIAL, Imperial Co., Cal., 1,257.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
IMPHAL. *See* MANIPUR.
IMUS, Cavite Prov., Luzon, P. I., 12,912.
INABANGA, Bohol, P. I., 9,957.
INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, Lancashire, England (1901) 21,262.
INDANG, Cavite Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 11,526.
INDEPENDENCE, c. h., Buchanan Co., Iowa, 3,517.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Montgomery Co., Kans., 10,480.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—Tangipahoa Parish, La., 1,004.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.)
—c. h., Jackson Co., Mo., 9,859.
On Chicago & Alton; Kansas City South.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Polk Co., Ore., 1,160.
On Independ. & Monm.; Southern Pac. (R.R.).
—Trempealeau Co., Wis., 664.
On Green Bay & Western (R.R.).
INDIANA, c. h., Indiana Co., Pa., (1910) 5,749.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
INDIANAPOLIS, c. h., Marion Co., Ind., State capital, (1900) 169,164; (1910) 233,650.
Situated on the White River, and at the junction of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville; the Lake Erie and Western; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; the Vandalia; the Indianapolis Southern, and other railroads.
There are nine public parks in the city. The most notable is the Monument Place, the site of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, built by the State at a cost of $400,000.
Much natural gas, from nearby fields, is used for fuel and lighting.
The most prominent public buildings are the State-house, occupying two squares, and costing $2,000,000, and the court-house, erected in 1876 at a cost of $1,200,000. Other buildings of interest are the State Institute for the Blind, Central Hospital for the Insane, State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the United States Arsenal, and the State Library. Among educational institutions are the Indianapolis University and the Indiana Law School.
The city is a large manufacturing centre, particularly of various machine products. There are eight grain elevators with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. There are also extensive stockyards.
Indianapolis was first settled in 1819, became the seat of the State government in 1825, was incorporated as a town in 1836, and received its city charter in 1847.
INDIAN HEAD, Qu'Appelle Co., Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 1,545.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.)
INDIANOLA, c. h., Warren Co., Iowa, 3,283.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—c. h., Sunflower Co., Miss., 1,098.
On Southern in Mississippi (R.R.).
—Redwillow Co., Neb., 681.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
INDORE, capital of Prov. of Indore, India (1901) 86,200.
INFANTA, Tayabas Prov., Luzon, P. I. (1903) 10,283.
INGERSOLL, Oxford Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,573.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
INGLEWOOD, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,536.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Lines (R.R.)
INGOLSTADT, Bavaria, Germany (1905) 23,428.
INGRAM, Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,037.
On P., Mc., C. & St. L. (R.R.)
INNSBRUCK, capital of Tyrol, Austria (1900) 26,866.
INOWRAZLAV, Prussia, Germany, name changed to Hohensalza (1905).
INSTERBURG, East Prussia, Germany (1905) 28,902.
INTERLAKEN, Canton of Bern, Switzerland (1900) 2,962.
INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Koochiching Co., Minn., 1,487.
On Big Fork & Int. F. (N. P.) (R.R.)
INVERNESS, capital of Inverness-shire, Scotland, (1901) 21,193.
INWOOD, Lyon Co., Iowa, 595.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
IOLA, c. h., Allen Co., Kans., (1910) 9,032.
On Atch., T. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Waupaca Co., Wis., 850.
On Iola & Northern (R.R.).
IONIA, c. h., Ionia Co., Mich., (1910) 5,030.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
IOWA CITY, c. h., Johnson Co., Iowa, (1910) 10,001.
On Cedar Rap. & Ia. City; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
IOWA FALLS, Hardin Co., Iowa, 2,707.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central; Northwest. Line; St. P. & Des Moines (R.R.).
IPAVA, Fulton Co., Ill., 652.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
IPSWICH, Suffolk, England, (1901) 66,630; estimated (1909) 74,889.
—Essex Co., Mass., 5,777.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
IQUIQUE, estimated (1907) 40,171. Capital of Prov. of Tarapaca, Chile.
IRASBURG, Orleans Co., Vt., 983.
IRBIT, Govt. of Perm, Russia (1897) 20,064.
IRETON, Sioux Co., Iowa, 631.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
IRIGA, Prov. of Ambos Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 19,267.
IRKUTSK, Siberia, (1897) 51,434; (1902) 70,000.
IRONATON, Talladega Co., Ala., 982.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
IRONDALE, Jefferson Co., Ala., 572.
On Ala. Gt. So.; Central of Georgia; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
IRON MOUNTAIN, c. h., Dickinson Co., Mich., (1910) 9,216.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line; Wisconsin & Mich. (R.R.).
IRON RIVER, Iron Co., Mich., 2,450.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
IRONTON, c. h., Iron Co., Mo., 721.
On St. L., I. M. & So. (R.R.).
c. h., Lawrence Co., Ohio, (1910) 13,147.
On Chesa. & Ohio; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
IRONWOOD, Gogebic Co., Mich., (1910) 12,821.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
IROQUOIS, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,097.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
IRVING, Montgomery Co., Ill., 678.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
IRVINGTON, Marion Co., Ind., 1,800.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Essex Co., N. J., 11,877.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
—Westchester Co., N. Y., 2,310.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)
IRVONA, Clearfield Co., Pa., 800.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
IRWIN, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2,886.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
ISABELA, Negros Occidental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 12,836.
ISBARTA. Konich Vilayet, Asia Minor, estimated 33,500.
ISCHL, Gemunden, Upper Austria, (1900) 9,214.
ISEGHEM, Prov. of West Flanders, Belgium, (1906) 13,932.
ISERLOHN, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 29,594.
ISHEVSK, Govt. of Viatka, Russia, (1900) 41,074.
ISHPEMING, Marquette Co., Mich., 12,448.
On Duluth, So. Sh. & A.; Lake Sup. & Ishpem.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
ISLAND FALLS, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,686.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
ISLAND POND, Essex Co., Vt., 1,573.
On Gd. Trunk (R.R.)
ISLESBORO, Waldo Co., Maine, 877.
ISLE LA MOTTE, Grand Isle Co., Vt., 618.
On Rutland (R.R.).
ISLETA, Bernalillo Co., N. M., 1,085.
On Atch., T. & S. F.; A., T. & S. F. Coast L. (R.R.)
ISMAIL, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, (1897) 33,607.
ISSOUDUN, Dept. of Indre, France, (1906) 12,711.
ISSY, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 15,949.
ITALY, Ellis Co., Texas, 1,149.
On Internat. & Gt. No.; Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
ITASCA, Hill Co., Texas, 1,356.
On Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
ITHACA, c. h., Gratiot Co., Mich., 1,876.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).
—c. h., Tompkins Co., N. Y., (1910) 14,802.
On D., L. & W.; Lehigh Valley; N. Y., Aub. & Lansing (R.R.).
ITTA BENA, Leeflore Co., Miss., 1,427.
On Southern in Miss. (R.R.)
ITZEHOE, Schleswig, Germany, (1905) 16,195.
IUKA, c. h., Tishomingo Co., Miss., 1,221.
On Southern (R.R.).
IVANOVO-VOZENSENSK, Govt. of Vladimir, Russia, (1900) 64,628.
IVRY-SUR-SEINE, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 30,532.
IXELLES, Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 71,748.
JACKSBORO, c. h., Campbell Co., Tenn., 834.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jack Co., Texas, 1,480.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Gulf; Gulf, Tex. & West. (R.R.).
JACKSON, Clarke Co., Ala., 1,379.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Amador Co., Cal., 2,035.
—c. h., Butts Co., Ga., 1,862.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Breathitt Co., Ky., 1,346.
On Lexington & East.; Ohio & Ky. (R.R.).
—East Feliciana Parish, La., 2,146.
On Jackson (R.R.).
—Jackson Co., Mich., 31,433.
On Cincinnati North.; Grand Trunk; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central (R.R.)
—c. h., Jackson Co., Minn., 1,907.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hinds Co., Miss., State capital, (1900) 7,816; (1910) 21,262.
On the Pearl River, and on the Illinois Central, the Alabama and Vicksburg, the Queen and Crescent, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf and Ship Island railroads, 45 miles east of Vicksburg and 193 miles north of New Orleans.
Jackson was settled about 1830 and incorporated 1840. During the Civil War it was occupied by General Grant, 1863, and in 1864 was nearly destroyed by General Sherman.
—c. h., Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., 2,105.
On Ches., Perryv. & Ste. G.; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 452.
—c. h., Northampton Co., N. C., 527.
On Northamp. & Hertford (R.R.).
—c. h., Jackson Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,468.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Hocking Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Tenn., 15,779.
On Ill. Cent.; Mobile & Ohio; Nash., Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
JACKSON CENTER, Shelby Co., Ohio, 685.
On Detroit, Tol. & Ironton (R.R.).
JACKSONVILLE, Calhoun Co., Ala., 2,231.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Duval Co., Fla., (1910) 57,699.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Florida East Coast; Georgia So. & Fla.; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Morgan Co., Ill., (1910) 15,326.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton; Chic., Peoria & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Athens Co., Ohio, 1,285.
On Kanawha & Michigan; Toledo & Ohio Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Jackson Co., Ore., 785.
On Rogue River Valley (R.R.).
—Cherokee Co., Texas, 2,875.
On Inter. & Gt. North.; St. Louis Southwest.; Texas & New Orl. (R.R.).
JACMEL, South Coast, Haiti, 6,000.
JACOBABAD, capital of Jacobabad Dist., Sindh, British India, 10,000.
JAEN, capital of Prov. of Jaen, Spain, (1900) 26,434.
JAFFA, Prov. of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 45,000.
JAFFNAPATAM, island of Jaffna, near Ceylon, (1900) 33,860.
JAFFREY, Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,895.
JAGERNDORF, Silesia, Austria, (1900) 14,623.
JAGNA, Bohol, P. I., 13,123.
JAIPUR, capital of State of Jaipur, India, (1901) 160,167.
JALAPA, capital of Vera Cruz, Mexico, (1900) 20,388.
On Interoceanic of Mex.; Jalapa & Teocelo (R.R.).
JALPAN, State of Queretaro, Mexico, about 15,000.
JAMAICA, Windham Co., Vt., 716.
On Central Vermont (R.R.)
JAMESBURG, Middlesex Co., N. J., 2,075.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
JAMESPORT, Daviess Co., Mo., 611.
On Chic., R. I. & P. (R.R.).
JAMESTOWN, Boone Co., Ind., 690.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., (1910) 31,297.
On Chautauqua Tr.(El.); Erie; Jamest., Chau. & L. E. (R.R.).
—c. h., Stutsman Co., N. Dak., 4,358.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
—Greene Co., Ohio, 1,133.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Pa., 822.
On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Newport Co., R. I., 1,175.
JANESVILLE, Waseca Co., Minn., 1,173.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Rock Co., Wis., 13,894.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Northw. Line (R.R.).
JANINA, capital of Janina Vilayet, Albania, Turkey in Europe, estimated 25,000.
JANUAY, Panay, P. I., (1903) 20,738.
JANSENVILLE, Cape Colony, (1904) 5,188.
JARO, Leyte, P. I., 9,482.
JAROSLAV, Galicia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 22,660.
JAROSLAV. *See* YAROSLAV.
JARROW, Durham, England, (1901) 34,295.
JASONVILLE, Greene Co., Ind., 3,295.
On South. Ind. (R.R.)
JASPER, c. h., Walker Co., Ala., 2,509.
On Alabama Central; Frisco Lines; Illinois Central; Northern Alabama (R.R.).
—c. h., Hamilton Co., Fla., 1,730.
On Atl. Coast Line; Ga. So. & Fla. (R.R.).
—c. h., Dubois Co., Ind., 2,196.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Pipestone Co., Minn., 704.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Great Northern (R.R.)



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MAP OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Jasper, Jasper Co., Mo., 664.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Tenn., 900.
On Nash., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jasper Co., Texas, 500.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Jassy, Moldavia, Rumania, est. (1908) 80,000.
Jasz Apathi, Jazygia Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 10,873.
Jasz-Bereny, Jazygia, Hungary, (1900) 26,432.
Jativa, Prov. of Valencia, Spain, (1900) 12,600.
Jauer, Liegnitz, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 13,307.
Jaworow, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 10,202.
Jay, Franklin Co., Maine, 2,987.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Jeanerette, Iberia Parish, La., 2,206.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).

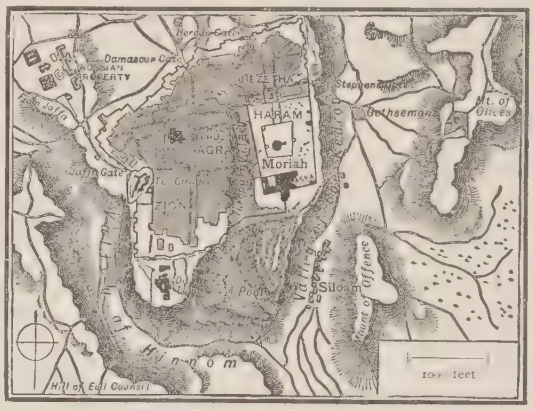
Jeannette, Westmoreland Co., Pa., (1910) 8,077.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Jeddo, Luzerne Co. Pa., 377.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
Jefferson, c. h., Jackson Co., Ga., 1,207.
On Gainesville Midland (R.R.).
—c. h., Greene Co., Iowa, 2,477.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Lincoln Co., Maine, 1,030.
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On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 1,461.
On L. Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Texas, 2,515.
On Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

Jefferson, c. h., Jefferson Co., Wis., 2,582.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Jefferson City, c. h., Cole Co., Mo., State capital, (1900) 9,664; (1910) 11,850.
Situated on the Missouri River, and on the Chicago and Alton; the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. It is 125 miles west of St. Louis, in a rich agricultural, timber, and mining region.
—Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1,328.
On Southern (R.R.).
Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio, 716.
On Detroit, Tol. & Ironton (R.R.).
—c. h., Clarke Co., Ind., (1910) 10,412.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Louisv. & North. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

Jellico, Campbell Co., Tenn., 1,862.
On Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
Jemappes, Prov. of Hainaut, Belgium (1902) 13,123.
Jemeppe, Liége, Belgium, (1903) 10,560.
Jena, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, (1905) 26,355.
Noted for its great University. Scene of battle, Oct. 14, 1806.
Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa., 2,968.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
Jennings, Calcasieu Parish, La., 3,925.
On La. Western (R.R.).
Jerez de la Frontera (or Xeres), Prov. of Cadiz, Andalusia, Spain, (1900) 63,477.
Jerez de los Caballeros, Prov. of Badajoz, Spain, (1900) 10,271.
Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt., 800.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).

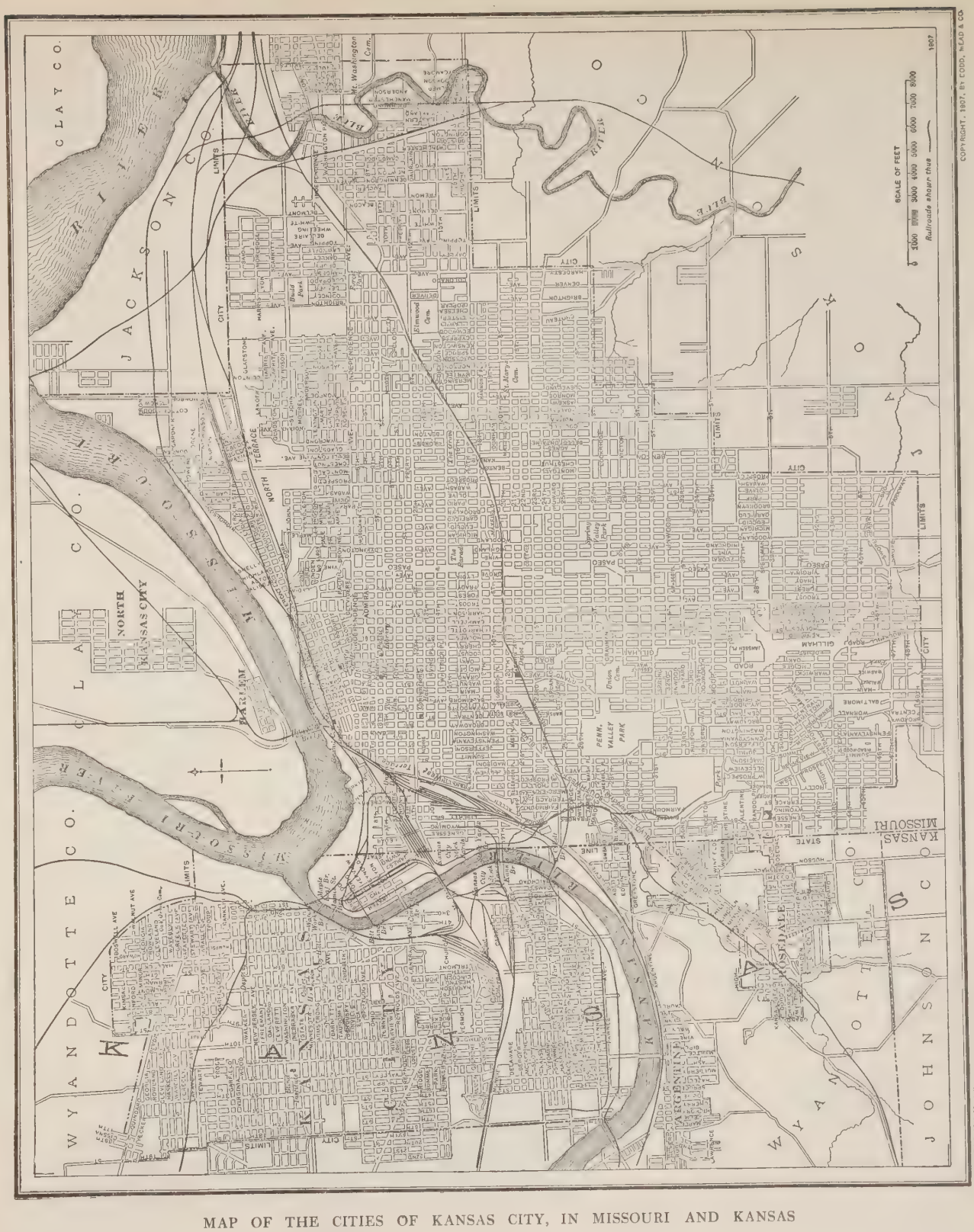
Jermyn, Lackawanna Co., Pa., 3,158.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
Jerome, Yavapai Co., Ariz., 2,393.
On United Verde & Pacific (R.R.).
—Lincoln Co., Idaho, 970.
On Idaho So. (R.R.)
Jerry City, Wood Co., Ohio, 458.
Jersey City, c. h., Hudson Co., N. J., (1905) 232,699; (1910) 267,779.
Situated on the Hudson River, the Morris and Essex Canal, and the Pennsylvania; the Erie; the Lehigh Valley; the New Jersey Central; the Baltimore and Ohio; the West Shore; the New Jersey and New York; the New York, Susquehanna and Western; and the Lackawanna Railroads; opposite New York City, with which it is connected by steam ferries and tunnels under the North River.
The business interests of Jersey City are closely allied with those of New York City. Being the terminus of several large railroad and steamship lines, the commercial trade is very extensive. It has extensive stockyards, slaughter-houses, grain elevators, and meat-packing establishments. Its manufactures are various and extensive.
Jersey City was formerly known as Paulus Hook; was laid out in 1804; chartered as the city of Jersey in 1820; incorporated as Jersey City in 1838.
Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa., (1910) 5,381.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Jerseyville, c. h., Jersey Co., Ill., 4,113.
On Ch. & Alt.; Chic., Peoria & St. L. (R.R.).
Jerusalem, Turkish Prov. of Syria, Palestine, about 70,000.
Situated on an elevated site within the fork of two ravines, the Valley of Jehoshaphat and the Valley of Hinnom. On the eastern side of this valley is Mt. Moriah, where stood the palace and temple of Solomon. Immediately south of this stood the mountain fortress of Zion, known as the City of David.
Ancient Jerusalem possessed three walls, and the present limits of the city are much the same as those indicated by the third wall. Of the seven gates only five are now used. The interior of the city is much occupied by mosques, churches, and convents. The houses are substantially built of stone, and in most cases without windows. The streets are merely long lanes with dead walls on each side of them. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, is remarkable for its decorations and the number of pilgrims by whom it is visited. The enclosure known as El Haram-Esh-Sherif (The Noble Sanctuary) is in the form of a parallelogram surrounded by a lofty wall. Within it is the Mosque of Omar (Dome of Rock), which occupies the site of the Jewish Temple. Among the notable convents are the Latin Convent and the Armenian Convent, accommodating 1,000 pilgrims. Jerusalem is mentioned in history as early as 1400 B. C.
Jessore (also called Kasba), capital of Jessore Dist., Bengal, British India, 8,000.
Jesup, c. h., Wayne Co., Ga., 1,415.
On Atl. Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Buchanan Co., Iowa, 607.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Jewell, Jewell Co., Kans., 839.
—Hamilton Co., Iowa, 941.
Jewett, Harrison Co., Ohio, 917.
On P. C. C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Jewett City, New London Co., Conn., 3,023.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Jhansi, Gwalior, India, (1901) 55,724.
Jiddah, Hejas, Arabia, estimated 30,000.
Jimamilan, Negros, P. I., 11,294.
Jimenez, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 8,476.
On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).
Jinigaran, Negros, P. I., 14,256.
Joachimsthal, Bohemia, (1900) 5,953.
Jodhpur, capital of Jodhpur Dist., Rajputana, India, (1901) 60,437.
Johannesburg, Vaal River Colony, South Africa, (1904) 158,580; (1910) 220,304.
The central point of the gold fields of the district stretching southwest from Pretoria to Potchefstrom, and known as the Witwatersrand. Founded in September, 1886, on a desolate plateau at the height of 5,600 feet above sea-level, it has grown with remarkable rapidity.
Johnson, Lamoille Co., Vt., 651.
On St. Johns. & Lake Cham. (R.R.).
Johnsonburg, Elk Co., Pa., 4,334.
On Buf., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Johnson City, c. h., Washington Co., Tenn., 8,502.
On Car., Clinch. & Ohio; E. Tenn. & W. N. C.; Southern (R.R.).
Johnston, Providence Co., R. I., 5,935.
—Edgefield Co., S. C., 943.
On Southern (R.R.).
Johnston City, Williamson Co., Ill., 3,248.
On Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Illinois Central (R.R.)
Johnstown, c. h., Fulton Co., N. Y., 10,447.
On Fonda, Johns. & Glover. (R.R.).
—Licking Co., Ohio, 805.
On Toledo & Ohio Central (R.R.).
—Cambria Co., Pa., (1910) 55,482.
On B. & O.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Jojokarta, capital of Residency of Jojokarta, Java, estimated 60,000.
Joliet, c. h., Will Co., Ill., (1900) 29,353; (1910) 34,670.
Situated on both sides of the Des Plaines River, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Michigan Central; the Chicago and Alton, and other railroads.
It is largely concerned in the steel industry; and has manufactories of steel and barbed wire, stove and boiler works, machine shops, tin plate and horseshoe works, boot and shoe factories and flour mills.
Joliette, Joliette Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 4,220
On Can. North. Quebec; Canadian Pacific (R.R.)
Jonesboro, Jefferson Co., Ala., 1,979.
On Lv. & Nashville (R.R.)
—c. h., Craighead Co., Ark., 7,123.
On Frisco Lines; Jonesb., Lake City & E.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
—Clayton Co., Ga., 970.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., Ill., 1,169.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
—Grant Co., Ind., 1,573.
On Ches & Ohio of Ind.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Jackson Parish, La., 1,134.
On Chic. Rock Island & Pac.; Tremont & Gulf (R.R.)
—Washington Co., Maine, 519.
On Washington County (R.R.).
—Lee Co., N. C., 709.
On Atlantic & Western; Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Tenn., 806.
On Southern (R.R.).
Jonesport, Washington Co., Maine, 2,074.
Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa., 603.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
Jonesville Hillsdale Co., Mich., 1,396.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.)
Jonesville, Union Co., S. C., 969.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Lee Co., Va., 383.
Jonkoping, capital of Län of Jönköping, Sweden, (1907) 23,519.
Joplin, Jasper Co., Mo., 32,073.
On Frisco Lines; Kansas City So.; Missouri & No. Ark.; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Jordan, Scott Co., Minn., 1,151.
On Minn. & St. Louis; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Josse-Ten-Noode, Belgium, (1905) 33,563.
Jovellanos, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 4,721.
Jovellar, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,423.
Juan Diaz, Dept. of Ponce, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,246.
Jubbulpur, capital of Dist. of Jubbulpur, British India, (1901) 89,708.
Judsonia, White Co., Ark., 746.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Julinder (or Jullunder), capital of Division of Julinder, Punjab, British India, (1901) 67,735.
Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium, (1903) 26,531.
Juncos, Dept. of Guayama, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,026.
Junction City, Union Co., Ark., 1,065.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Geary Co., Kans., 5,598.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Lane Co., Ore., 759.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
Juneau, capital of Alaska, (1910) 1,644.
—c. h., Dodge Co., Wis., 1,003.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Jungbunzlau, Bohemia, (1900) 13,482.
Juniata, Adams Co., Neb., 471.
On Burl. Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Blair Co., Pa., 5,285.
On Pitts., Johns., Eb. & East. (R.R.).
Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, about 60,000.
Kafel Gheikh, Egypt, 10,231.
Kagoshima, Prov. of Satsuma, Japan, (1908) 63,640.
Kahoka, c. h., Clark Co., Mo., 1,758.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Kairwan, Tunis, about 25,000.
Kaisarieh, Angora Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, estimated 72,000.
Kaiserslautern, the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 52,264.
Kalama, c. h., Cowlitz Co., Wash., 816.
On Great No.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Wash. (R.R.).

Is the second meat-packing centre of the United States, and, together with Kansas City, Mo., is second in live-stock receipts and second in flour output. The United States census shows that it turns out more manufactured products than any other city in the United States in proportion to population. Has nineteen grain elevators with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels, large smelting and refining works, steel plant and iron works, oil refineries, foundries, cotton mills, large soap works, and factories of other kinds; the shops of the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Rock Island Railroads. Natural gas is used for fuel and lighting.
Kansas City, Jackson Co., Mo., (1900) 163,752; (1910) 248,381.
Situated on the Missouri River, and it is the farming trade and wholesale centre of the Missouri Valley. More than 30 of the most important railroads in the country either pass through the city or have a terminus here; notably the Santa Fe and Burlington systems; the Chicago and Alton; the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Rock Island; the Frisco; the Kansas City Southern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Missouri Pacific; the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City; the Union Pacific and the Wabash railroads. Traffic in Missouri iron was resumed in 1906. Trade is further promoted by a large fleet of steamboats plying on the Missouri River. The various industries of the city represent a capital investment of more than $75,000,000, and an annual product of $150,000,000. The city is a delightful summer and winter resort.
Kansas City is the centre of a great agricultural and ore region, and has become an important commercial city. Its yellow pine lumber, live stock, grain, and packing interests are very great. The manufactures include railroad iron, furniture, paints, linseed oil, car wheels, flour, etc. The city ranks first in the world as a distributing point for agricultural implements.
The first bridge across the Missouri River, erected here, cost over $1,000,000, and a new bridge, just completed (1907) at a cost of $3,000,000, connects Kansas City with Kansas City, Kans. Fourteen bridges now span the Missouri River at Kansas City.
Karachi, Prov. of Sindh, Presidency of Bombay, British India, (1901) 116,163.
Karczag, Jasygia Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 20,896.
Karlsburg, capital of Unterweissenburg Comitat, Transylvania, Hungary. (1901) 11,507.



JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, AND ENVIRONS

Kalamata, capital of Messenia, Greece, (1908) 21,489.
Kalamazoo, c. h., Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 39,437.
On west bank of Kalamazoo River, 49 miles south of Grand Rapids and 144 miles west of Detroit; on the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw; the Grand Rapids and Indiana; the Kalamazoo, Lake Shore and Chicago; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; and the Michigan Central Railroads. Surrounded by wealthy agricultural country, from which the produce of one crop alone, celery, amounts to over $1,500,000 annually. Numerous manufactures, the principal ones being paper, carriages, and wagons.
Kalbe, Magdeburg Dist., Prussian Saxony, (1905) 12,264.
Kalgan, Prov. of Chi-li, China, estimated 65,000.
Kalida, Putnam Co., Ohio, 770.
On Ohio Electric (R.R.).
Kalioub, Prov. of Kaliubieh, Egypt, (1897) 14,648.
Kalispell, c. h., Flathead Co., Mont., 5,549.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Kalk, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 20,477.
Kalkaska, c. h., Kalkaska Co., Mich., 1,415.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Kalmar, capital of Län of Kalmar, Sweden, (1907) 14,200.
Kalocsa, Pest Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 11,380.
Kalona, Washington Co., Iowa, 466.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Kaluga, capital of Govt. of Kaluga, Russia, (1897) 49,513.
Kamenetz-Podolsk, capital of Govt. of Podolia, Russia, (1897) 39,113.
Kampen, Prov. of Overyssel, Netherlands, (1902) 10,664.
Kampti, Dist. of Nagpur, Central Provinces, British India, (1901) 38,888.
Kanab, c. h., Kane Co., Utah, 733.
Kanagawa, Prov. of Sagani, Japan, 12,000.
Kanazawa, Prov. of Kaga, Japan, (1908) 110,994.
Kandahar, Afghanistan, 35,000.
Kandy, Ceylon, (1901) 26,519.
Kane, Greene Co., Ill., 521.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—McKean Co., Pa., (1910) 6,626.
On Bal. & Ohio; Big Level & Kinzua; Kane & Elk; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Kangley, Lasalle Co., Ill., 386.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Kanizsa, Zala Comitat, Austria-Hungary, (1901) 23,978.
Kankakee, c. h., Kankakee Co., Ill., 13,986.
On Chic., Ind. & South.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill., 945.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
Kansas City, c. h., Wyandotte Co., Kans., 82,331.
Situated at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, separated from Kansas City, Mo., only by the State line; is on the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago Great Western railroads.
Karnak, Prov. of Kena, Egypt, (1897) 9,095.
Karnal, Prov. of Delhi, India, 27,000.
Karnes City, c. h., Karnes Co., Texas, 600.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Karolinenthal, Austria, (1900) 21,555.
Kars, Govt. of Kars, Russia in Asia. (1897) 20,060.
Karshi, Bokhara (vassal State of Russia), Central Asia, about 25,000.
Karwin, Dist. of Freistadt, Austrian Silesia, (1900) 14,326.
Kasbin, Teheran, Persia, about 35,000.
Kaschau, capital of Abauj-Torna Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 40,102; estimated (1906) 45,805.
Kashgar, Chinese East Turkestan, 70,000.
Kasota, Lesueur Co., Minn., 700.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Kasr-el-Kebir, Morocco, 9,000.
Kassel, capital of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1905) 120,446.
Kasson, Dodge Co., Minn., 932.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Kastel, Hesse, Germany, (1905) 8,753.
Kaswin, Persia, 35,000.
Katernberg, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 16,958.
Katmandu, capital of Kingdom of Nepal, estimated (1905) 50,000.
Kattowitz, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 35,756.
Kaufbeuren, Suabia, Bavaria, (1905) 8,955.
Kaufman, c. h., Kaufman Co., Texas, 1,959.
On Texas & New Orleans; Texas Midland (R.R.).
Kaukauna, Outagamie Co., Wis., 4,717.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Kaysville, Davis Co., Utah, 887.
On Den. & Rio Grande; Oregon Short Line; Salt Lake & Ogden (R.R.).
Kazan, capital of Govt. of Kazan, Russia, (1897) 131,100.
Kearney, Clay Co., Mo., 631.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—c. h., Buffalo Co., Neb., (1910) 6,202.
On Burl. Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Kearny, Hudson Co., N. J., 18,659.
Kecskemet, Pest Comitat, Hungary, 58,000.
Keene, c. h., Cheshire Co., N. H., (1910) 10,068.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Keeseville, Essex Co., N. Y., 1,835.
On K., Ausab. Ch. & Lake C. (El.) (R.R.).
Keighley, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 41,564.
Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Ill., 1,515.
On Burlington Route; Iowa Central (R.R.).
Kelleyton, Ringgold Co., Iowa, 503.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Kelleys Island, Erie Co., Ohio, 1,017.
Kellogg, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 1,273.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co.
—Jasper Co., Iowa, 610.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
Kelso, Cowlitz Co., Wash., 2,030.
On Great North.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Wash. (R.R.).
Kempen, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 6,806.
Kempten, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 20,513.
Kemptville, Leeds and Grenville Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,523.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
Kena (or Keneh), capital of Prov. of Kena, Egypt, (1897) 27,478.
Kendal, Westmoreland, England, (1901) 14,183.
Kendallville, Noble Co., Ind., (1910) 4,981.
On Gd. Rap. & Indiana; Lake Sh. & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Kendrick, Latah Co., Idaho, 543.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
Kenedy, Karnes Co., Tex., 1,11.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 5,411.
Kenmare, Ward Co., N. Dak., 1,437.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Kenmore, Erie Co., N. Y., 1,020.
—Summit Co., Ohio, 1,561.
Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, 3,099.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Kennebunkport, York Co., Maine, 2,130.
Kenner, Jefferson Parish, La., 1,253.
On Illinois Central; La. Ry. & Nav. Co.; New Orl., Tex. & Mex.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Kennett, c. h., Dunklin Co., Mo., (1910) 3,033.
On Frisco Lines; St. L., Kennett & Southeast. (R.R.).
Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., 2,049.
Kennewick, Benton Co., Wash., 1,219.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific; Spok. Port. & Seat. (R.R.)
Kenney, Dewitt Co., Ill., 570.
On Illinois Cent.; Vandalia (R.R.).
Kenosha, c. h., Kenosha Co., Wis., 21,371.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Kenova, Wayne Co., W. Va., 992.
On B. & O.; Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
Kensington, Rockingham Co., N. H., 417.
Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., 1,122.
On N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (R.R.).
—Portage Co., Ohio, 4,488.
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; N. O. Trac. & L. Co. (El.); Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—King Co., Wash., 1,908.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Washington; Puget Sound Electric (R.R.)
Kentland, c. h., Newton Co., Ind., 1,209.
On Chic., Ind. & S.; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Kenton, c. h., Hardin Co., Ohio, (1910) 7,185.
On Erie; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
Kentville, capital of Kings Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,731.
On Dom. Atl. (R.R.).
Kentwood, Tangipahoa Parish, La., 3,609.
On Ill. Cent.; Kentwood & East. (R.R.).
Kenyon, Goodhue Co., Minn., 1,237.
On Chic. Gt. W.; Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)
Keokuk, Lee Co., Iowa, 14,008.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Tol., Peoria & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
Keosauqua, c. h., Van Buren Co., Iowa, 1,009.
On Ch., Rock I. & P. (R.R.).
Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, 988.
On Chic., Rock I. & Pac. (R.R.)
Kerbela, Bagdad Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 65,000
Kerch, Govt. of Taurus, Russia, (1897) 31,702
Kerens, Navarro Co., Texas, 945.
On St. Louis S. W. (R.R.).
Kerman (or Kirman), capital of Prov. of Kerman, Persia, estimated 45,000.
Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Persia, about 30,000
Kern, Kern Co., Cal., 1,200.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L. (R.R.).
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C., 1,128.
On Southern (R.R.).
Kerrville, c. h., Kerr Co., Texas, 1,843.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Kershaw, Lancaster Co., S. C., 682.
On Southern (R.R.).
Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., (1910) 9,307.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Kewanna, Fulton Co., Ind., 728.
On Ches. & O. of Ind.; Vandalia (R.R.).
Kewaskum, Washington Co., Wis., 625.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Kewaunee, c. h., Kewaunee Co., Wis., 1,830.
On Ann Arbor; Kewaunee, Gr. B. & W.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Keyesport, Bond Co., Ill., 670.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Keyport, Monmouth Co., N. J., 3,554.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).
Keyser, c. h., Mineral Co., W. Va., 3,705.
On Balt. & O.; Western Maryland (R.R.).
Keystone, McDowell Co., W. Va., 2,047.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.)
Keytesville, c. h., Chariton Co., Mo., 963.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Key West, c. h., Monroe Co., Fla., 19,945.
Khabarovsk, Govt. of Amur, Siberia, Russia, (1897) 17,432; (1911) 49,623.
Kharkov, capital of Govt. of Kharkov, Russia, (1897) 177,846.
Kharput, Mamuret-el-Aziz Vilayet, Turkish Armenia, about 30,000.
Khartum, Nubia, estimated 70,000.
Kherson, capital of Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) 69,219.
Khiva, capital of the Khanate of Khiva, 5,000.
Khoi, Prov. of Azerbaijan, Persia, 25,000.
Khojend, Russian Turkestan, (1900) 31,881.
Khokan, capital of Govt. Ferghana, Asiatic Russia, (1897) 81,354.
Khotan, Eastern Turkestan, China, 40,000.
Khotin, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, (1900) 30,429.
Khurja, Prov. of Agra and Oudh, India, (1901) 29,277.
Kiao-chau, Shan-tung, China, estimated 84,000.
Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, (1901) 24,681.
Kiefer, Creek Co., Okla., 1,197.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Kiel, Prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, (1910) 208,845.
Situated at the head of a deep fiord of the Baltic. It is the headquarters of the German Baltic Sea navy, and has imperial shipbuilding yards, slips, dry and wet docks, etc., naval marine stores, a naval academy, a naval officers' school, and an observatory. It is also an important commercial port. The chief part of its trade is carried on with the towns of Denmark and Sweden. Kiel is the seat of a university, founded in 1665. Here was signed in 1814 the treaty between Denmark, Sweden, and England.
Kiel is the eastern terminus of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea.
Kiel, Manitowoc Co., Wis., 1,244.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Kiev (Kieff, or Kief), Govt. of Kiev, Russia, (1902) 319,000.
One of the oldest towns of Russia, and ecclesiastically one of the most important; on the Dnieper. Founded before the Christian era. In 882 it was made the capital of the Russian principality. Here in 988 Christianity was first preached in Russia by St. Vladimir. It was captured by the Mongols in 1240, and remained in their hands for eighty years. From 1320 to 1569 it was in the possession of Lithuania, and of Poland until 1654, being then annexed to Russia. The most notable institution is the Petchersk Monastery, containing tombs of the chief saints of the Russian Church, which is visited by more than 250,000 pilgrims annually. The Cathedral of St. Sophia, erected in 1037, contains the



MAP OF THE CITIES OF KANSAS CITY, IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS

tombs of the grand dukes of Russia. The Cathedral Church of the Assumption contains the tombs of seven famous saints, whose bones were brought from Constantinople. Altogether, Kiev has nearly seventy churches, many of them with gilded domes and pinnacles, which give the city a striking appearance. The university, removed here from Vilna in 1833, has several thousand students. There are also theological colleges, a military school, and an arsenal. The industries are unimportant, except tanning and the manufacture of wax candles.

The fortress of Kiev, begun by Peter the Great in 1706, and now fortified in modern style, occupies a commanding site on the right bank of the Dnieper, and serves as a chief depot for war material.

KILBOURN CITY, Columbia Co., Wis., 1,170.

KILKENNY, capital of County Kilkenny, Leinster, Ireland, (1901) 10,493.

KILLARNEY, County Kerry, Ireland, (1901) 5,656.
Situated near the famous Lakes of Killarney, and is particularly noted for its Catholic cathedral.

The Lakes of Killarney are three connected lakes near the centre of Kerry, a coast county in the southwest of Munster Province, Ireland, 45 miles west of Cork.

The beautiful scenery around the lakes, the shores of which have rich colorings, is the chief attraction, while Carrantuel, the highest mountain in Ireland, towers among the MacGillicuddy Reeks above the lakes to a height of 3,414 feet.

KILLARNEY, Souris Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,117.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

KILLEEN, Bell Co., Texas, 1,265.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

KILLINGLY, Windham Co., Conn., 6,564.

KILLINGWORTH, Middlesex Co., Conn., 660.

KILMARNOCK, Ayrshire, Scotland, (1901) 34,165.

KILWA KISIWANI, German East Africa, 1,000.

KIMBALL, c. h., Kimball Co., Neb., 454.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).

—Brule Co., S. Dak., (1910) 713.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

—McDowell Co., W. Va., 1,630.

KIMBERLEY, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, (1904) 34,331.

KINCARDINE, Bruce Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,077.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

KINDERHOOK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 698.
On Albany Southern (El.) (R.R.).

KING CITY, Gentry Co., Mo., 966.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

KINGFIELD, Franklin Co., Maine, 927.
On Sandy Riv. & Rang. Lakes (R.R.).

KINGFISHER, c. h., Kingfisher Co., Okla., 2,538.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

KINGMAN, c. h., Kingman Co., Kans., 2,570.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).

—Penobscot Co., Maine, 741.
On Can. Pac.; Maine Central (R.R.).

KINGSLEY, Plymouth Co., Iowa, 977.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—Grand Traverse Co., Mich., 497.
On Grand Rapids & Ind. (R.R.).

KING'S LYNN, Norfolk, England, (1901) 20,288.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, Cleveland Co., N. C., 2,218.
On Southern (R.R.).

KING'S NORTON, Worcestershire, England, estimated (1905) 69,630.

KINGSTON, Surrey Co., capital and principal city of Jamaica, (1901) 46,542.
A seaport, located on the south coast of the island and on the north side of a fine harbor. The town is strongly fortified. It has various charitable and collegiate institutions, a workhouse, penitentiary, theatre, atheneum, society of arts, etc. The suburbs are remarkable for their natural beauty, and many of the wealthier residents, including the Governor, have their homes outside the city limits.

Kingston harbor is a land-locked basin, and admits the largest vessels. It is enclosed by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal, and the entrance is defended by forts. The railways of the island centre here.

On January 14, 1907, the island of Jamaica suffered an earthquake shock which laid Kingston in ruins and destroyed 1,700 lives and millions of dollars' worth of property.

KINGSTON, Bartow Co., Ga., 522.
On Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Western & Atlantic (R.R.)

KINGSTON, Plymouth Co., Mass., 2,445.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—c. h., Caldwell Co., Mo., 535.

—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,015.

—Ross Co., Ohio, 813.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

—c. h., Ulster Co., N. Y., (1910) 25,908.
On N. Y., Ont. & Western; Ulster & Del.; West Shore (R.R.).

—Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 6,449.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

—c. h., Roane Co., Tenn., 824.

—Ontario, (1901) 19,264.
On Bay of Quinte; Grand Trunk; Kings. & Pembroke (R.R.).

KINGSTON MINES, Peoria Co., Ill., 492.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL. *See* HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey, England, (1901) 34,375.

KINGSTOWN, County Dublin, Ireland, (1901) 17,356.

KINGSTREE, c. h., Williamsburg Co., S. C., 1,372.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

KINGSVILLE, Essex Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,537.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).

KING-TE-CHEN, Prov. of Kiang-si, China, estimated 500,000.

KINGWOOD, c. h., Preston Co., W. Va., 800.
On Morgantown & King.; West Va. Northern (R.R.).

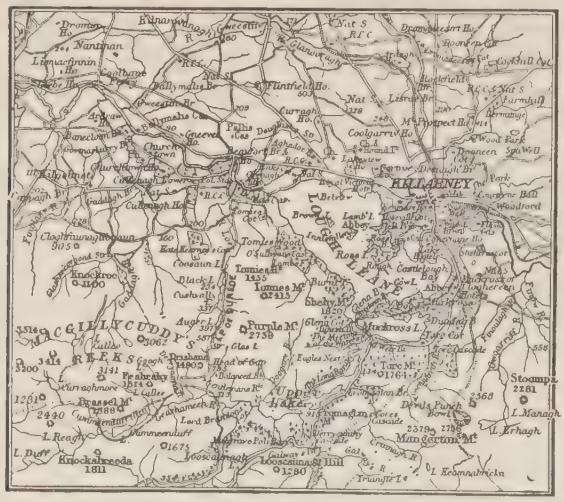
KINMUNDY, Marion Co., Ill., 997.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Illinois Central (R.R.).

KINSLEY, Edwards Co., Kans., 1,547.
On Atch., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
KINSTON, c. h., Lenoir Co., N. C., 6,995.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Kinston & Snow Hill; Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
KIOTO (formerly MIACO or SAIKO), Ken of Kioto, Japan, (1903) 350,568.
Situated in the Province of Yamashiro, in Southern Nippon. From 794 A. D. to 1868 Kioto was the residence of the mikados of Japan, whose historic wooden palace is situated at the west end in an enclosure of about twenty-six acres, also containing several marvelously decorated temples. Kioto has always been one of the chief industrial cities of Japan. It is the seat of the five higher middle schools. The University of Kioto, one of the two universities of Japan, has a faculty of 127 professors and an average of 1,300 students. The country in the vicinity of Kioto produces the best tea in Japan, that grown at Uji being especially prized.

KOFU, capital of Yamanishi prefecture, Japan, (1908) 49,882.
KOKOMO, c. h., Howard Co., Ind., (1910) 17,010.
On L. E. & W.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
KOKURA, Ken of Fukuoka, Japan, (1908) 31,615.
KOLAPUR, capital of native State of Kolapur, Presidency of Bombay, India, (1901) 54,373.
KOLDING, Jutland, Denmark, (1901) 12,516.
KOLIN, Bohemia, (1900) 15,025.
KOLOMEA, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 34,188.
KOMOTAU, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 15,925.
KONGMUN, Prov. of Kwantung, China, 55,000.
KONIEH, Konieh Vilayet, Asia Minor, 60,000.
KONIGGRATZ, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 9,767.
KONIGINHOF, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 10,913.
KONIGSBERG, capital of East Prussia, Germany, (1910) 248,059.
Situated 20 miles from the Baltic Sea on the Pregel, whose two arms, the old and the new Pregel, unite within the city. It consists of three towns, Altstadt, Löbenicht, and Kneiphof, which in 1724 were incorporated into the present city. Built as a fortress in 1255 against the pagan Samlaender, it rose to importance through its corn trade. In 1523 became the capital of the Duchy of Prussia. In 1758 was occupied by the Russians, and in 1807 by the French. Königsberg's importance arises from its position as a military bulwark, and from its manufacturing industries.
KONIGSHUTTE, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 66,042.
KONITZ, West Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,014.
KOSCIUSKO, c. h., Attala Co., Miss., 2,385.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
KOSLIN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 21,478.
KOSSE, Limestone Co., Texas, 764.
On Hous. & Tex. Cent. (R.R.).
KOSTROMA, capital of Govt. of Kostroma, European Russia, (1897) 41,268.
KOTHEN (or COETHEN), Anhalt, Prussian Saxony, (1906) 22,978.
KOTONU, Dahomey, West Africa, 15,000.
KOVNO, capital of Govt. of Kovno, Russia, (1903) 73,743.
KOZLOV, Govt. of Tambov, Russia, (1897) 40,297.
Machinery, tobacco, leather, and tallow.
KRAGUJEVATZ, Servia, (1900) 15,503.

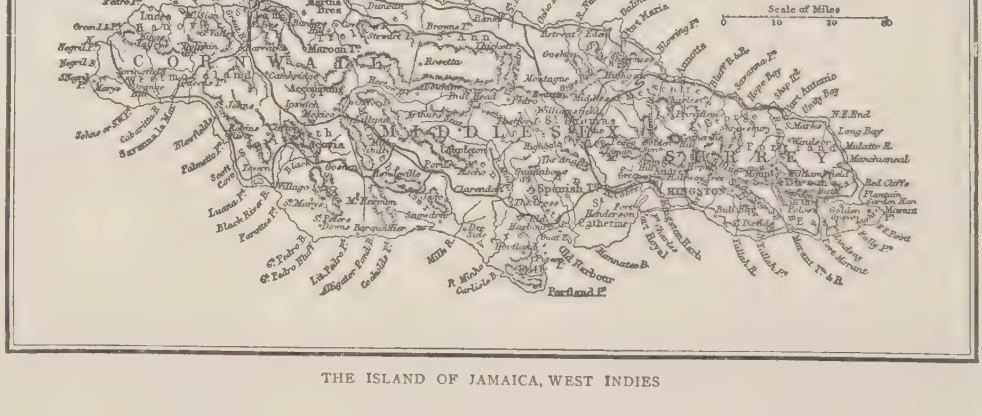
KURSK, capital of Govt. of Kursk, Russia, (1897) 52,896; est. (1908) 75,721.
KURUME, Ken of Fukuoka, Japan, (1908) 35,928.
KUSTRIN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 17,404.
KUTAIS, Govt. of Caucasus, Russia in Asia, (1897) 32,402.
KUTTAWA, Lyon Co., Ky., 889.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
KUTTENBERG, Bohemia, (1900) 14,814.
KUTZTOWN, Berks Co., Pa., 2,360.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
KYOTO, Prov. of Yamashiro, island of Hondo, Japan, (1908) 442,462.
LABELLE, Lewis Co., Mo., 1,017.
On Quincy, Omaha & K. C. (R.R.).
LABO, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,246.
LA CARLOTA, Negros, P. I., (1903) 13,097.
LACHINE, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 5,561.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LACHUTE, Argenteuil Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,022.
On Can. North. Quebec; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
LACKAWANNA, Erie Co., N. Y., 14,549.
On Buff. Roch. & Pitts.; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; N. Y. Chicago & St. L.; Pennsylvania; South Buffalo (R.R.)
LACLEDE, Linn Co., Mo., 740.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
LACOMBE, Strathcona Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,015.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
LACON, c. h., Marshall Co., Ill., 1,495.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
LACONA, Warren Co., Iowa, 517.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
LACONIA, c. h., Belknap Co., N. H., 10,183.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
LA CROSSE, c. h., La Crosse Co., Wis., 30,417.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Green Bay & West.; La Crosse & Southeast.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Rush Co., Kans., 806.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
LACYGNE, Linn. Co., Kans., 957.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
LADD, Bureau Co., 1,910.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Ind. & South.; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LADDONIA, Audrain Co., Mo., 614.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
LADOGA, Montgomery Co., Ind., 1,148.
On Cent. Ind.; Chic., Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
LADONIA, Fannin Co., Texas, 1,293.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe (R.R.).
LADYSMITH, capital of Klip River County, Natal, (1904) 4,926.
—Rusk Co., Wis., 2,352.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
LAEKEN, Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 32,418.
LAFAYETTE, c. h., Chambers Co., Ala., 1,632.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Tippecanoe Co., Ind., (1910) 20,081.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Lake Erie & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
Important grain market; pork packing; manufactures machinery, plows, electrical machinery, carpets; seat of Purdue University.
—Boulder Co., Colo., 1,892.
On Burlington Route; Colo. & South. (R.R.).
—c. h., Walker Co., Ga., 1,590.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lafayette Parish, La., 6,392.
On Louisiana Western; Morgan's La. & Tex. (R.R.).
LA FLECHE, Dept. of Sarthe, France, (1906) 9,615.
LA FOLLETTE, Campbell Co., Tenn., 2,816.
On Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.)
LAGONOY, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,725.
LAGOS, capital of Lagos Colony, West Africa, (1901) 41,847.
LAGRANDE, Union Co., Ore., (1910) 4,843.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
LAGRANGE, Fayette Co., Texas, 1,850.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.)
—Cook Co., Ill., 5,282.
On Burl. Route; Indiana Harbor Belt (R.R.).
—c. h., Lagrange Co., Ind., 1,772.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; St. Jos. Vy. (R.R.).
—c. h., Oldham Co., Ky., 1,152.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).

LAIBACH, capital of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 36,547.
LAINGSBURG, Shiawassee Co., Mich., 703.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
LA ISABELA, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, (1899) 2,352.
LAJAS, Dept. of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,385.
LAJUNTA, c. h., Otero Co., Colo., (1910) 4,154.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
LAKE ARTHUR, Calcasieu Parish, La., 1,093.
On Louisiana Western (R.R.).
LAKE BENTON, c. h., Lincoln Co., Minn., 844.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LAKE CHARLES, c. h., Calcasieu Parish, La., (1910) 11,449.
On Kansas City South.; Lake Charles & No.; Louisiana & Pacific; Louisiana Western; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
LAKE CITY, c. h., Hinsdale Co., Colo., 405.
On Den. & R. G. (R.R.).
—c. h., Columbia Co., Fla., (1910) 5,032.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Georgia So. & Fla.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Calhoun Co., Iowa, 2,043.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Missaukee Co., Mich., 740.
On Grand Rapids & Ind. (R.R.).
—Wabasha Co., Minn., 3,142.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—Williamsburg Co., S. C., 1,094.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
LAKE CRYSTAL, Blue Earth Co., Minn., 1,055.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LAKEFIELD, Peterborough Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,244.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Jackson Co., Minn., 924.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
LAKE FOREST, Lake Co., Ill., 3,349.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LAKE GENEVA, Walworth Co., Wis., 3,079.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LAKELAND, Polk Co., Fla., 3,719.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
LAKE LINDEN, Houghton Co., Mich., 2,325.
On Copper Range; Mineral Range (R.R.).
LAKE MEGANTIC, Compton Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,883.
LAKE MILLS, Winnebago Co., Iowa, 1,214.
On Minneapolis & St. L.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Wis., 1,672.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
LAKE ODESSA, Ionia Co., Mich., 1,222.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
LAKEPARK, Dickinson Co., Iowa, 552.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
LAKE PLACID, Essex Co., N. Y., 1,682.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.)
LAKEPORT, c. h., Lake Co., Cal., 870.
LAKE PRESTON, Kingsbury Co., S. Dak., 1,007.
On Chi., Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. L. (R.R.)
LAKE PROVIDENCE, c. h., East Carroll Parish, La., 1,568.
On St. L., Iron Mt. & South. (R.R.).
LAKEVIEW, Sac Co., Iowa, 514.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Montcalm Co., Mich., 954.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Logan Co., Ohio, 528.
On Ohio Electric; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lake Co., Ore., 1,253.
LAKE VILLAGE, Chicot Co., Ark., 1,074.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)
LAKEVILLE, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,141.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
LAKEWOOD, Ocean Co., N. J., 5,149.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).
—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 564.
On Chautauqua Trac. (El.); Erie (R.R.).
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, (1910) 15,181.
LAKOTA, c. h., Nelson Co., N. Dak., 1,023.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
LA LINEA, Prov. of Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 31,862
LAMAR, c. h., Prowers Co., Colo., 2,977.
On At., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—c. h., Barton Co., Mo., 2,316.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
LAMBERTVILLE, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 4,657.
On Penna. (R.R.).
LA MOILLE, Bureau Co., Ill., 555.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
LAMONI, Decatur Co., Iowa, 1,541.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).



KILLARNEY, IRELAND, AND ENVIRONS

KIOWA, Barber Co., Kans., 1,520.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Pittsburg Co., Okla., 1,021.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
KIRCHHORDE, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 12,287.
KIRIN, Manchuria, 90,000.
KIRKCALDY, Fife, Scotland, (1901) 22,331.
KIRKI, Bombay Presidency, India, 30,000.
KIRKLAND, Dekalb Co., Ill., 685.
On Chicago, Mil. & Gary; Chicago, Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
KIRKLIN, Clinton Co., Ind., 699.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
KIRKSVILLE, c. h., Adair Co., Mo., 6,347.
On Quincy, Om. & K. C.; Wabash (R.R.).
KIRKWOOD, Dekalb Co., Ga., 1,226.
On Seab. Air Line (R.R.)
—Warren Co., Ill., 926.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—St. Louis Co., Mo., 4,171.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
KIRRIEMUIR, Forfarshire, Scotland, (1901) 4,096.
KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Kans., 626.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
KISHINEV, capital of Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, (1897) 125,787.
KISSIMMEE, c. h., Osceola Co., Fla., 2,157.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
KITTANNING, c. h., Armstrong Co., Pa., 4,311.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
KITTERY, York Co., Maine, 3,533.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
KIU-KIANG, Kiang-si Prov., China, estimated (1906) 36,000.
KIUNG-CHOW, Hainan Prov., China, estimated (1906) 38,000.
KLADNO, Bohemia, (1900) 18,600.
KLAGENFURT, capital of Carinthia, Austria, (1900) 24,284.
KLAMATH FALLS, c. h., Klamath Co., Ore., 2,758.
KLATTAU, Austria, (1900) 12,891.
KLAUSENBURG, Klausenburg Comitat, Transylvania, Hungary, (1901) 49,295; est. (1906) 56,167.
KLOSTERNEUBURG, Prov. of Tulln, Austria, (1900) 11,595.
KNIGHTSTOWN, Henry Co., Ind., 2,008.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
KNIGHTSVILLE, Clay Co., Ind., 1,081.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
KNIHININ, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 14,477.
KNOBNOSTER, Johnson Co., Mo., 670.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
KNOX, c. h., Starke Co., Ind., 1,644.
On Chic., Ind. & South.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Waldo Co., Maine, 511.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
KNOXVILLE, Knox Co., Ill., 1,818.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Iowa, 3,190.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 5,651.
On Buf. & Susq.; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—c. h., Knox Co., Tenn., 36,346.
Situated on the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville and Nashville, the Knoxville and Bristol, the Southern, and other railroads. It is at the head of the steamboat navigation of the river and has a very large trade in general commodities, in logs and lumber being particularly heavy. It is the centre of important marble industries, and has saw mills, iron and nail works, car and railroad shops, and cotton and woolen mills. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee, with an agricultural experiment station; the Knoxville College for Colored Students (United Presbyterian); the East Tennessee Institute; the Tennessee Medical College; Holbrook College; and Austin School (for colored pupils).
The city was founded in 1792; State capital in 1796-1811; chartered as a city in 1816.
KOBE, Ken of Osaka, Japan, (1908) 378,107.
Important seaport on island of Hondo, adjoining Hiogo, with which it now forms one city.
KOCHI, capital of Kochi prefecture, Japan, (1908) 38,279.



THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, WEST INDIES

KRASNOYARSK, capital of Govt. Yeniseisk, Russia in Asia, (1900) 33,337.
KREBS, Pittsburg Co., Okla., 2,884.
KREFELD, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 129,412.
KREMENCHUG, Govt. of Poltava, Russia, (1897) 63,007.
KREMNITZ, Bars Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 4,306.
KREMS, Lower Austria, (1900) 12,657.
KREMSIER, Moravia, (1900) 13,935.
KREUZBURG, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 10,919.
KREUZNACH, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 22,862.
KRONSTADT, Kronstadt Comitat, Transylvania, Hungary, (1901) 36,646.
KROTOSCHIN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,665.
KULM, Lamoure Co., N. Dak., 645.
On Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.).
KUMAMOTO, Prov. of Hiogo, island of Kiushiu, Japan, (1908) 61,233.
KUMMERSDORF, Brandenburg, Prussia, (1905) 530.
KURE, Ken of Hiroshima, Japan, (1908) 100,679.

LAGRANGE, Penobscot Co., Maine, 590.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Lenoir Co., N. C., 1,007.
On Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
—Lorain Co., Ohio, 467.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Troup Co., Ga., (1910) 5,587.
On Atl. & West Point; Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Macon & Birm. (R.R.).
—Lewis Co., Mo., 1,360.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Fayette Co., Tenn., 308.
On Southern (R.R.).
LA GRANGE PARK, Cook Co., Ill., 1,131.
LA GUAYRA, Caracas Dist., Venezuela, 12,000.
LAGUNA, Valencia Co., N. M., 1,583.
On A. T. & S. F., Coast Lines (R.R.)
LAHARPE, Hancock Co., Ill., 1,349.
On Tol., Peo. & W. (R.R.).
—Allen Co., Kans., 2,080.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
LAHORE, capital of Punjab, India, (1901) 202,964.
LAHR, Baden, Germany, (1905) 14,752.

LAMONT, Buchanan Co., Iowa, 571.
On Chic. Great West. (R.R.).
LAMONTE, Pettis Co., Mo., 684.
On Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
LAMOURE, c. h., Lamoure Co., N. Dak., 929.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
LAMPASAS, c. h., Lampasas Co., Texas, 2,119.
On G., C. & S. F.; H. & T. C. (R.R.)
LANARK, Carroll Co., Ill., 1,175.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
LANCASTER, c. h., Garrard Co., Ky., 1,507.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 2,464.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Schuyler Co., Mo., 964.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h. Coos Co., N. H., 3,054.
On Boston & Maine; Maine Central (R.R.).
Erie Co., N. Y., 4,364.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; International (El.); N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—c. h., Fairfield Co., Ohio, (1910) 13,093.
On C. & M. V. (Pennsylvania Lines); Hock. Valley (R.R.).

LANCASTER, c. h., Lancaster Co., Pa., 47,227. Situated on the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and other railroads. It is situated in a fertile tobacco and grain region, and is an important tobacco market. The chief industries are cigar and cigarette manufactures, boiler and engine works. Lancaster was settled in 1729, was the State capital in 1799-1812, and received its city charter in 1818.
—c. h., Lancaster Co., S. C. 2,098. On Lanc. & Chester; Southern (R.R.).
—Dallas Co., Texas, 1,115. On Hous. & Texas Cent.; Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
—c. h., Grant Co., Wis., 2,329. On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Lancashire, England, (1901) 40,329.
LANCHOW, capital of Prov. of Kan-su, China, about 500,000.
LANCIANO, Prov. of Chieti, Italy, (1901) 7,836.
LANDA, State of Queretaro, Mexico, about 7,000. On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).
LANDAU, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 17,165.
LANDER, c. h., Fremont Co., Wyo., 1,812. On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LANDSBERG, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 36,934.
LANDSHUT, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 24,165.
LANDSKRONA, Län of Malmöhus, Sweden, (1907) 15,700.
LANESBORO, Berkshire Co., Mass., 947.
—Fillmore Co., Minn., 987. On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Susquehanna Co., Pa., 771. On Del. & Hud.; Erie (R.R.).
LANETT, Chambers Co., Ala., 3,820. On Chattahoochee Valley (R.R.).
LANGARAN, Mindanao, P. I., 11,318.
LANGDON, c. h., Cavalier Co., N. Dak., 1,214. On Great North. (R.R.).
LANGENBIELAU, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 19,666.
LANGENDREER, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 23,053.
LANGENSALZA, Prussian Saxony, (1905) 12,545.
LANGERFELD, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 13,271.
LANGHORNE, Bucks Co., Pa., 895. On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
LANGRES, Dept. of Haute-Marne, France, (1906) 7,443.
LANSDALE, Montgomery Co., Pa., 3,551. On Phila. & Read.; Stony Creek (R.R.).
LANSDOWNE, Delaware Co., Pa., 4,066. On Penna. (R.R.)
L'ANSE, c. h., Baraga Co., Mich., 708. On Dul., S. S. & A. (R.R.).
LANSFORD, Carbon Co., Pa., 8,321. On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).
LANSING, Cook Co., Ill., 1,060. On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Allamakee Co., Iowa, 1,542. On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—Leavenworth Co., Kans., 700. On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Ingham Co., Mich., capital of the State, (1900) 16,485; (1910) 31,229. Situated on the Grand River, which at this point is crossed by ten bridges, and on the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Pere Marquette, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central Railroads. The manufactures include agricultural implements, flour, stoves, machinery, wagons, and automobiles.
LAOAG, Ilocos Norte, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 34,454.
LAON, Dept. of Aisne, France, (1906) 11,937.
LA PAZ, Dept. of La Paz, Bolivia, capital of Bolivia, (1900) 54,7131 estimated (1909) 78,856.
LAPEER, c. h., Lapeer Co., Mich., 3,946. On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
LAPEL, Madison Co., Ind., 1,045. On Central Indiana (R.R.).
LA PLATA, capital of Prov. of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, (1908) 80,000.
LAPLATA, Macon Co., Mo., 1,605. On At., T. & S. Fe; Wabash (R.R.).
LAPORTE, c. h., Laporte Co., Ind., (1910) 10,525. On Lake Erie & West.; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
LAPORTE CITY, Blackhawk Co., Iowa, 1,233. On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sullivan Co., Pa., 245. On Williamsport & No. Br. (R.R.).
—Harris Co., Texas, 678. On Galv. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
LA PRAIRIE, La Prairie and Napierville Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,451. On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LARAMIE, c. h., Albany Co., Wyo., 8,237. On Laramie, H. Peak & P.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
LARCHMONT, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1,958.
LAREDO, c. h., Webb Co., Texas, (1910) 14,855. On Int. & Gt. No.; National of Mexico; Rio Gr. & Eagle Pass (R.R.).
LARES, Dept. of Aguadilla, Porto Rico (1899) 3,714.
LARIMORE, Grand Forks Co., N. Dak., 1,224. On Great North. (R.R.).
LARISSA, capital of Nomarchy of Larissa, Thessaly, Greece, (1908) 19,871.
LARKSVILLE, Luzerne Co., Pa., 9,288.
LARNED, c. h., Pawnee Co., Kans., 2,911. On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
LA ROCHELLE, Dept. of Charente Inférieur, France, (1901) 31,559.
LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, Dept. of Vendee, France, (1906) 11,523.
LASALLE, Lasalle Co., Ill., (1910) 11,537. On Burl. Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Niagara Co., N. Y., 1,299. On Erie; International (El.); N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; West Shore (R.R.).
LAS ANIMAS, c. h., Bent Co., Colo., 2,008. On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
LAS CRUCES, c. h., Donna Ana Co., N. Mex., 3,836. On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
LAS PALMAS, island of Gran Canaria, (1900) 44,517.
L'ASSOMPTION, L'Assomption Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,605. On Can. Northern; Quebec (R.R.).
LAS VEGAS, c. h., San Miguel Co., N. Mex., 3,755. On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
LATACUNGA, Prov. of Leon, Ecuador, 10,000.
LATHROP, Clinton Co., Mo., 1,038. On A., T. & S. Fe; Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
LATONIA, Kenton Co., Ky., 2,500. On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
LATROBE, Westmoreland Co., Pa., (1910) 8,777. On Ligonier Val.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
LATTA, Dillon Co., S. C., 1,358. On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.)
LAUBAN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,624.
LAUENBURG, Pomerania, Prussia, (1905) 12,502.
LAUINGEN, Swabia, Bavaria, (1905) 4,116.
LAUN, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 10,212.
LAUNCESTON, Tasmania, (1901) 21,153.
LA UNION, Dept. of Union, Chile, (1904) 4,649.
LAURAHUTTE, Germany, (1905) 15,114.
LAUREL, Sussex Co., Del., (1910) 2,166. On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Ind., 503. On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Prince Georges Co., Md., 2,415. On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)
—Jones Co., Miss., (1910) 8,465. On Gulf & Ship Island; New Orleans & N. E.; New Orl., Mobile & Ch. (R.R.).
LAUREL, Cedar Co., Neb., 514. On Burlington Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LAURENS, Pocahontas Co., Iowa, (1910) 817. On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Laurens Co., S. C., 4,818. On Charleston & W. Car.; Col., Newb. & Laur. (R.R.).
LAURINBURG, c. h., Scotland Co., N. C., 2,322. On Laurinburg & South.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
LAURIUM, Houghton Co., Mich., (1910) 8,537. On Copper Range; Keweenaw Central; Mineral Range (R.R.).
LAUSANNE, capital of Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, (1908) 59,327.
LAUZON, Lévis Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,416.
LAVAL, Dept. of Mayenne, France, (1906) 26,610.
LAVONIA, Franklin Co., Ga., 1,712. On Southern (R.R.).
LAWLER, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, (1910) 601. On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
LAWRENCE, c. h., Douglas Co., Kans., 12,374. On Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe; Union Pacific (R.R.)
—c. h., Essex Co., Mass., 85,803. On the Merrimac River, 26 miles north by west of Boston, and 10 miles northeast of Lowell, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad.
The principal manufactures are cotton, worsted, and woolen goods. The total production exceeds 170,000,000 yards annually. The largest factories are the Atlantic Cotton Mills, employing 1,000 operatives, the Pacific Mills with 5,600 operatives, the Arlington Mills with 5,700 operatives, the Washington Mills with 6,500, and the Everett with 1,250. The Pacific Mills, the largest, has an immense factory building, 800 feet long and 6 stories high, and its manufactures include mousseline-de-laine, calico, shirting, lawn, and alpaca. The Wood Worsted Mill, recently completed, is the largest in the world, being 2,000 feet long and giving employment to 4,000 people.
Lawrence was incorporated a town in 1847 and a city in 1853.
LAWRENCE, Van Buren Co., Mich., 663. On Kal., Lake Shore & Chic. (R.R.).
—Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 1,189. On Long Island (R.R.).
LAWRENCEBURG, c. h., Dearborn Co., Ind., 3,930. On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Anderson Co., Ky., 1,723. On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Lawrence Co., Tenn., 1,687. On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
LAWRENCEVILLE, c. h., Gwinnett Co., Ga., 1,518. On Lawrenceville; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Lawrence Co., Ill., 3,235. On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; C., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Brunswick Co., Va., 1,733. On Southern (R.R.).
LAWSON, Ray Co., Mo., 604. On A., T. & S. Fe; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
LAWTON, Van Buren Co., Mich., 1,042. On Kal., Lake Sh. & Chic.; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Comanche Co., Okla., 7,788. On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
LEAD, Lawrence Co., S. D., 8,392. On Burlington Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LEADVILLE, c. h., Lake Co., Colo., (1910) 7,508. On Colo. & Southern; Colorado Midland; Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
LEAF RIVER, Ogle Co., Ill., 469. On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
LEAKSVILLE, Rockingham Co., N. C., 1,127. On Dan. & West. (R.R.).
LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 26,888.
—Essex Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,451. On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
LEAVENWORTH, Crawford Co., Ind., 690.
—c. h., Leavenworth Co., Kans., 19,363. Situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Missouri Pacific; the Union Pacific; the Chicago Great Western; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western, and other railroads. The Soldiers' Home houses 3,500 veterans of the Civil War. Fort Leavenworth is a regimental headquarters, and here are located the United States Infantry and Cavalry School and the United States military prison.
LEAVENWORTH, Chelan Co., Wash., 1,551. On Great Northern (R.R.).
LEBANON, New London Co., Conn., 1,528. On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
—St. Clair Co., Ill., 1,907. On Balt. & O. S. W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Boone Co., Ind., (1910) 5,474. On Central Indiana; C., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Smith Co., Kans., 731. On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Ky., 3,077. On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—York Co., Maine, 1,316.
—c. h., Laclede Co., Mo., 2,430. On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
—Grafton Co., N. H. (1910) 5,718. On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Warren Co., Ohio, 2,698. On C., L. & N. (Penna. L.); Day., L. & C. R. R. & T. Co. (R.R.).
—Linn Co., Ore., 1,820. On South. Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lebanon Co., Pa., (1910) 19,240. On Cornwall; Cornwall & Leban.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—c. h., Wilson Co., Tenn., 3,659. On Nash., Chat. & St. L.; Tennessee Central (R.R.).
LEBANON JUNCTION, Bullitt Co., Ky., 807. On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
LEBO, Coffey Co., Kans., 560. On Atch., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
LEBU, capital of Prov. of Arauco, Chile, 3,000.
LECCE, capital of Prov. of Lecce, Italy, (1901) 28,536.
LECHHAUSEN, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 16,892.
LECLAIRE, Scott Co., Iowa (1910) 690. On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Day., Rock Isl. & Northwest.; Iowa & Illinois (El.) (R.R.).
LECOMPTE, Rapides Parish La., 1,058. On Chic. Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Morgan's La. & Tex.; Red River & Gulf; Texas & Pacific (R.R.)
LECOMPTON, Douglas Co., Kans., 386. On Atch., Ton. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
LEDEBERG, East Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 14,237.
LEDYARD, New London Co., Conn., 1,079.
LEE, Penobscot Co., Maine, 801.
—Berkshire Co., Mass., (1910) 4,106. On N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (R.R.).
—Strafford Co., N. H., 479. On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
LEECHBURG, Armstrong Co., Pa., 3,624. On Penna. (R.R.).
LEEDS, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 428,968; estimated (1909) 484,012. Situated on the river Aire. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal communicates with the Aire, which again gives water communication with Hull. Leeds is the centre of the woolen industry of England and of an iron industry almost as important. Its history extends over more than 1,200 years, the town being mentioned by Venerable Bede as the capital of a small British kingdom about 616.
LEEDS, Androscoggin Co., Maine, 990.
—Benson Co., N. Dak., 682. On Great North.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
LEER, East Friesland, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,347.
LEESBURG, Lake Co., Fla., 991. On Atl. Coast Line; Seab. Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Lee Co., Ga., 705. On Central of Ga. (R.R.).
—Highland Co., Ohio, 828. On Balt. & O. S. W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Loudoun Co., Va., 1,597. On Southern (R.R.).
LEES SUMMIT, Jackson Co., Mo., 1,455. On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
LEESVILLE, c. h., Vernon Parish, La., 2,043. On Kansas City So. (R.R.).
—Lexington Co., S. C., 980. On Southern (R.R.).
LEETONIA, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 2,665. On Erie; Pennsylvania; Youngst. & Ohio River; Youngstown & So. (R.R.).
LEETSDALE, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,904. On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
LEEUWARDEN, capital of Friesland, Netherlands, estimated (1908) 36,054.
LEGASPI, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,206.
LEGHORN (or LIVORNO), capital of Prov. of Livorno, Italy, (1901) 98,321, (commune).
LEH, capital of Ladakh, Kashmir, 4,000.
LEHE, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 31,829.
LEHI, Utah Co., Utah, 2,964. On Den. & Rio Grande; Salt Lake Route (R.R.).
LEHIGH, Webster Co., Iowa, (1910) 928. On Chi. Gt. Western; Crooked Creek (R.R.).
—c. h., Coal Co., Okla., 1,880.
LEHIGHTON, Carbon Co., Pa., (1910) 5,316. On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
LEICESTER, capital of Leicestershire, England, estimated (1909) 244,255.
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 3,237.
LEIGH, Lancashire, England, (1901) 40,001.
LEIGHTON, Colbert Co., Ala., (1910) 540. On Southern (R.R.).
LEIPSIC, Saxony, Germany, (1910) 585,743. Situated on the White Elster River. It occupies but a small extent of ground, the houses being very lofty, and exhibiting the carved masonry which characterized the Old German style of building. Leipsic is the site of the third largest university in Germany, and of the famous conservatory of music. It is a great publishing centre.
Leipsic dates from the eleventh century. In 1813 was fought here the "Battle of Nations," when Napoleon was defeated by the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, under the command of Schwarzenberg, Blücher, and Bernadotte.
—Putnam Co., Ohio, 1,773. On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
LEITCHFIELD, c. h., Grayson Co., Ky., 1,053. On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
LEITH, seaport of Edinburgh, Scotland, (1901) 76,667, estimated (1906) 82,660.
LEITMERITZ, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 13,975.
LELAND, Lasalle Co., Ill., 545. On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Miss., 1,547. On Southern in Mississippi; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
LE MANS, capital of Dept. of Sarthe, France, (1906) 65,467.
LE MARS, c. h., Plymouth Co., Iowa, 4,157. On Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
LEMBERG, capital of Austrian Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (1900) 159,877.
Lemberg has nearly thirty churches and several monasteries, and in the seventeenth century and earlier was called the "town of the monks." Several of these churches are fine buildings, as the Greek cathedral, in the Italian style; the Gothic Roman Catholic cathedral (1350-1640); and the Armenian cathedral, dating from the fourteenth century, and a university founded in 1784.
Founded in 1259, Lemberg was an important city of Poland from 1340. It fell to Austria at the first partition of Poland.
LEMERY, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,150.
LEMMON, Perkins Co., S. D., 1,255. On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd. (R.R.).
LEMONT, Cook Co., Ill., 2,284. On Atch., Topeka & S. Fe; Chicago & Alton (R.R.)
LEMOORE, Kings Co., Cal., 1,000. On So. Pacific (R.R.).
LEMOYNE, Cumberland Co., Pa., 1,393. On Cumberland Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
LENA, Stephenson Co., Ill., 1,168. On Illinois Central (R.R.).
LENNOX, Lincoln Co., S. Dak., 745. On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Great Northern (R.R.)
LENNOXVILLE, Sherbrooke Co., Quebec, (1901) 1,120. On Boston & Maine; Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LENOIR, c. h., Caldwell Co., N. C., 3,364. On Caldwell & Northern; Car. & Northwest. (R.R.).
—Loudon Co., Tenn., 3,392. On Southern (R.R.)
LENOX, Taylor Co., Iowa, (1910) 1,274. On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., (1910) 3,060. On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
LENS, Pas-de-Calais, France, (1906) 27,692.
LEOBEN, Styria, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 10,200.
LEOBSCHUTZ, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 12,700.
LEOMINSTER, Worcester Co., Mass., 17,580. On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
LEON, c. h., Decatur Co., Iowa, (1910) 1,991. On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Butler Co., Kans., 494. On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Guanajuato, Mexico, (1900) 63,262. On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).
—Capital of Leon Dept., Nicaragua, 62,569.
—Panay, P. I., 10,277.
—Capital of Prov. of Leon, Spain, (1900) 15,580.
LEONARD, Fannin Co., Texas, 990. On Mo., Kan. & T. (R.R.).
LEONIA, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 1,486. On Erie (R.R.).
LEOPOLDVILLE, Kongo State, about 6,000.
LEPANTO. *See* NAUPAKTOS.
LE PUY, Dept. of Haute-Loire, France, (1906) 17,491.
LERICI, Prov. of Genoa, Italy, (1901) 4,036.
LERIDA, capital of Prov. of Lerida, Catalonia, Spain, (1900) 21,432.
LEROY, McLean Co., Ill., 1,702. On C., C. C. & St. L.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Mower Co., Minn., 702. On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
LEROY, Genesee Co., N. Y., 3,771. On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; N. Y. Cent. & H. River (R.R.).
LEROY, Coffey Co., Kans., 861. On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
LESCOVATZ, Wrange Dist., Servia, (1900) 13,641.
LESLIE, Searcy Co., Ark., 1,898. On Missouri & North Ark. (R.R.)
—Ingham Co., Mich., 1,032. On Michigan Central (R.R.).
LESTERSHIRE, Broome Co., N. Y., 3,775. On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).
LE SUEUR, Lesueur Co., Minn., 1,755. On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LESUEUR CENTER, c. h., Lesueur Co., Minn., 741. On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 2,313. On Alberta Ry. & Ir. Co.; Can. Pac. (R.R.).
LEUTENBERG, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany (1905) 1,327.
LEUTSCHAU, capital of Zips Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 7,866.
LEVALLOIS-PERRET, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 61,920.
LEVERETT, Franklin Co., Mass., 728. On Central Vt. (R.R.).
LEVIS, Lévis Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 7,783. On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk; Intercolonial; Quebec Central (R.R.).
LEWES, Sussex, England, (1901) 11,249.
—Sussex Co., Del., (1910) 2,158. On Maryland, Del. & Va.; Penna. (R.R.).
LEWIS, Cass Co., Iowa, (1910) 603. On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
LEWISBURG, Preble Co., Ohio, 672. On Cin. North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., Pa., 3,081. On Pennsylvania; Phila & Reading (R.R.).
—c. h., Marshall Co., Tenn., 1,830. On N. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Greenbrier Co., W. Va., 803.
LEWISTON, c. h., Nez Perces Co., Idaho, 6,043. On Northern Pacific; Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
—Androscoggin Co., Maine, (1910) 26,247. On Grand Trunk; Maine Central (R.R.).
—Niagara Co., N. Y., 713. On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Niagara Gorge (El.) (R.R.).
LEWISTOWN, c. h., Fulton Co., Ill., 2,312. On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Fergus Co., Mont., 2,902. On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd. (R.R.).
—c. h., Mifflin Co., Pa., (1910) 8,166. On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
LEXINGTON, McLean Co., Ill., 1,318. On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
—c. h., Fayette Co., Ky., 35,099. On Chesapeake & Ohio; Cin., New Orl. & T. P.; Lexington & East.; Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 4,918. On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Sanilac Co., Mich., 519.
—c. h., Holmes Co., Miss., 2,428. On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Lafayette Co., Mo., 5,413. On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Dawson Co., Neb., 2,059. On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Davidson Co., N. C., 4,163. On Southern (R.R.).
—Cleveland Co., Okla., 768.
—c. h., Lexington Co., S. C., 709. On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Henderson Co., Tenn., 1,497. On Nashville, Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Rockbridge Co., Va., 2,931. On Balt. & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.)
LEYDEN, Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands, (1908) 57,558.
Situated on the Rhine, and is practically composed of small islands, formed by the intersections of the numerous canals. A university, founded by the Prince of Orange in 1575, was at one time one of the most celebrated in Europe.
LEYTON, Essex, England, estimated (1905) 114,555.
LIBAU, Govt. of Courland, Russia, (1897) 69,495.
LIBERAL, c. h., Seward Co., Kans., 1,716. On C., Rock I. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Barton Co., Mo., 800. On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
LIBERTY, c. h., Union Co., Ind., 1,338. On Cin., Ham. & D. (R.R.).
—Waldo Co., Maine, 650.
—c. h., Clay Co., Mo., (1910) 2,980. On Burl. Route; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Seat of William Jewell College (Baptist) and Liberty Ladies' College.
—Sullivan Co., N. Y., 2,072. On New York, Ont. & West. (R.R.).
—Pickens Co., S. C., 1,058. On Southern (R.R.)
—c. h., Liberty Co., Texas, 980. On Tex. & N. Orl. (R.R.).
LIBERTY CENTER, Henry Co., Ohio, 647. On Wabash (R.R.).
LIBERTYVILLE, Lake Co., Ill., 1,724. On Chic. Mil. & St. P. (R.R.)
LIBMANAN, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 17,416.
LIBOG, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,492.
LIBON, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 4,616.
LIBOURNE, Dept. of Gironde, France, (1906) 17,893.
LICHFIELD, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 7,902.
LICHTENBERG, Potsdam Dist., Prussia, (1905) 43,371.
LIDGERWOOD, Richland Co., N. Dak., 1,019. On Great No.; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. (R.R.)
LIEBEN, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 21,300.
LIEGE, capital of Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1906) 112,039.
Situated on the Meuse River. Liége is one of the largest manufacturing towns of Europe, owing to its situation in a district abounding with coal, iron, lead, copper, and marble.
LIEGNITZ, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 59,710.
LIERRE, Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium, (1904) 24,229.
LIGAO, Albay Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 17,687.
LIGNY, Prov. of Namur, Belgium, (1904) 2,015.
LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., 2,173. On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
—Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,575. On Ligonier Val.; Pitts., Westm. & Som. (R.R.)
LIGUA, Dept. of Ligua, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,609.
LILLE, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 205,602.
LILLY, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,638. On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
LILOAN, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., 10,024.
LIMA, capital of Dept. of Lima, capital of Peru, (1908) 140,884.
Situated at the foot of granitic hills, on the Rimac River. The numerous domes and spires give Lima a fine appearance from a distance. Among the public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, the convent of San Francisco, the exhibition palace, and the university. The manufactures are unimportant, but there is a considerable import and export trade through the port of Callao. Lima was founded in 1525 by Pizarro.

LIMAS, Livingston Co., N. Y., 866.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Allen Co., Ohio, (1910), 30,508.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Dayton & Troy Elec.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Erie; Lake Erie & West.; Ohio Electric; Pennsylvania; Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.)
LIMACHE, Prov. of Valparaiso, Chile, estimated (1904) 4,728.
LIMBACH, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,723.
LIMBURG, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1904) 4,757
LIMBURG-AN-DER-LAHN, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1905) 9,917.
LIMERICK, capital of Limerick Co., Ireland, (1901) 38,085; estimated (1905) 38,151.
—York Co., Maine, 965.
LIMESPRING, Howard Co., Iowa, (1910) 498.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
LIMESTONE, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,293.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 684.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Penna. (R.R.).
LIMINGTON, York Co., Maine, 980.
LIMOGES, capital of Dept. of Haute-Vienne, France, (1906) 88,597.
LIMONAR, Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 2,876.
LINARES, Prov. of Jaen, Spain, (1900) 38,245.
—Prov. of Linares, Chile, estimated (1904) 7,710.
LINCOLN, Placer Co., Cal., 1,402.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Logan Co., Ill., (1910) 10,892.
On Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Lincoln Co., Kans., 1,508.
—Penobscot Co., Maine, (1910) 1,167.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,175.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Lancaster Co., Neb., State capital, (1900) 40,169; (1910) 43,973.
Situated on the Burlington Route; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Union Pacific; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; and the Missouri Pacific Railroads. Has three electric street railway systems.
It is a wholesale and jobbing centre for parts of six States, and manufactures saddlery goods, mattresses, upholstery, agricultural implements, bricks, tiles, clothing, worked lumber, steel ranges, boilers, machinery, etc.
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,278.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Lincoln Co., N. Mex., 1,024.
—Providence Co., R. I., 9,825.
—Lincolnshire, England, (1901) 48,784; estimated (1909) 55,296.
LINCOLNTON, c. h., Lincoln Co., N. C., 2,413.
On Car. & Northwest.; Seabcard Air Line (R R.)
LINCOLNVILLE, Waldo Co., Maine, 1,020.
LINDAU, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 6,531.
LINDEN, c. h., Marengo Co., Ala., 1,900.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Ind., 556.
On Chic., Ind. & Louis.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
—Genesee Co., Mich., 550.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Hanover, Germany, (1905) 57,944.
LINDSAY, Tulare Co., Cal., 1,814.
On South. Pacific (R.R.)
—Garvin Co., Okla., 1,156.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific (R.R.).
—Victoria Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 7,003.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LINDSBORG, McPherson Co., Kans., 1,939.
On Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
LINDSEY, Sandusky Co., Ohio, 501.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
LINDSVILLE, Crawford Co., Pa., 833.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Penna. (R.R.)
LINEVILLE, Clay Co., Ala., 1,053.
On Atlanta Birm. & Atl. (R.R.)
—Wayne Co., Iowa, (1910) 600.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
LINGAYEN, Pangasinan Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 21,529.
LINKOPING, Sweden, capital of Län of Ostergötland, (1907) 16,600.
LINN, c. h., Osage Co., Mo., 482.
LINNEUS, Aroostock Co., Maine, 809.
—c. h., Linn Co., Mo., 882.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
LINTON, Greene Co., Ind., 5,906.
On Chicago, Ind. & Lv.; Indianapolis South.; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
LINZ, capital of Upper Austria, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 58,791.
LIPA, Batangas Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 37,934.
LIPINE, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 17,242.
LIPPSTADT, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 15,436.
LISBON, Prov. of Estremadura, capital of Portugal, (1900) 356,009.
Situated on the Tagus, near its mouth. The city is partly built on several small hills, and presents a magnificently picturesque appearance from the river. The principal public squares are the Praco do Commercio and the Praco do Rocio. Of architectural curiosities the most important is the Alcantara aqueduct, which supplies all the public fountains and wells of the city. Lisbon contains a large number of educational and scientific institutions, among which are the Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1778, a naval academy, and an academy of engineering; also a society for the promotion of national industry. The harbor, or road, of Lisbon, is one of the finest in the world.
Lisbon was captured in 716 by the Saracens, who held it until 1147, when it was taken by Alfonso I. In 1755 occurred the historic earthquake, by which over half the city was destroyed and more than 30,000 lives lost. Traces of the calamity still remain.
—Androscoggin Co., Maine, (1910) 4,116.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 2,460.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Ransom Co., N. Dak., 1,758.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Columbiana Co., Ohio, 3,084.
On Erie; Pitts., Lisbon & W.; Youngstown & O. R. (R.R.).
LISBURN, Counties Down and Antrim, Ireland, (1901) 11,459.
LISIEUN, Dept. of Calvados, France, (1906) 15,194.
LISSA, Prov. of Posen, Germany, (1905) 16,021.
LISTOWELL, Perth Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,693.
On Can. Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LITCHFIELD, c. h., Litchfield Co., Conn., 3,005.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Ill., (1910) 5,971.
On Burlington Route; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Illinois Central; Wabash (R.R.).
—Kennebec Co., Maine, 964.
—c. h., Meeker Co., Minn., 2,333.
On Great North. (R.R.).
LITHONIA, Dekalb Co., Ga., 1,428.
On Georgia (R.R.).
LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa., 2,082.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
LITTLE CHUTE, Outagamie Co., Wis., 1,354.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
LITTLE COMPTON, Newport Co., R. I., 1,276.
LITTLE FALLS, c. h., Morrison Co., Minn., 6,078.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
—Herkimer Co., N. Y., (1910) 12,273.
On Little Falls & Dolgv.; N. Y. Cent. & H. River (R.R.).
LITTLE FERRY, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 2,541.
On New York, O. & W.; N. Y., Susq. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
LITTLE ROCK, c. h., Pulaski Co., Ark., State capital, (1900) 38,307; (1910) 45,941.
Situated on the Arkansas River, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; and the St. Louis Southwestern Railroads. It is the largest city and the trade centre of the State. Its manufactures include cottonseed-oil, cotton goods, furniture, stoves, and candy. There are several foundries, machine shops, and granite quarries. The city was settled in 1819.
LITTLESTOWN, Adams Co., Pa., 1,347.
On No. Cent. (R.R.).
LITTLETON, c. h., Arapahoe Co., Colo., 1,373.
On At., Top. & Santa Fe; Denver & Rio Gr. (R.R.).
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,026.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,229.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 3,059.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Halifax Co., N. C., 1,152.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.)
—Wetzel Co., W. Va., 712.
On Balt. & O. (R.R.).
LITTLE VALLEY, c. h., Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 1,368.
On Erie (R.R.).
LIVADIA, capital of Nomarchy of Bœotia, Greece, (1908) 8,944.
LIVE OAK, c. h., Suwanee Co., Fla., 3,450.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Florida; Live Oak, Perry. & G.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
LIVERMORE, Alameda Co., Cal., (1910) 2,030.
On South. Pac.; Western Pacific (R.R.).
—Humboldt Co., Iowa, (1910) 578.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—McLean Co., Ky., 1,220.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Androscoggin Co., Maine, 1,100.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
LIVERPOOL, Lancashire, England, (1901) 684,958; estimated (1909) 760,357.
The second commercial port of Europe, situated on the estuary of the Mersey. Among the noteworthy buildings is the town hall, rebuilt in 1795, occupying one side of the square; the exchange buildings, custom-house, post-office, dock office, St. George's Hall (a magnificent structure of the Corinthian order, covering over three acres), the Free Public Library and Museum (having over 100,000 volumes), and the Athenæum, containing over 40,000 volumes. The University College, Liverpool College, and Nautical College are the principal educational institutions.
The leading industries are shipbuilding and iron and steel working. The city has important manufactures, but its great importance is due to its being a centre of foreign trade. In 1908 the total tonnage entered and cleared was 14,874,717. The docks of Liverpool are among the greatest of the world's engineering works. A great landing-stage for passengers, covering four acres, extends along the river, above the docks. Liverpool is the port for steamships to all parts of the world, and the most important shipping centre in the United Kingdom.



LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

LIVERPOOL, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1,388.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Pa., 596.
On No. Central (R.R.).
—Capital of Queens Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,937.
On Halifax & Southwest. (R.R.).
LIVINGSTON, c. h., Sumter Co., Ala., 877.
On Alabama Gt. Southern (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Ill., 1,092.
On Chicago & East Ill.; Cleve. Cin. Ch. & St. L. (R.R.)
—Rockcastle Co., Ky., 685.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Park Co., Mont., 5,359.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
—Overton Co., Tenn., 1,421.
—c. h., Polk Co., Texas, 800.
On Beaumont & Gt. North.; Hous., East. & West. Tex. (R.R.).
LIVONIA, Livingston Co., N. Y., 823.
On Erie; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
LLANELLY, Carmarthenshire, Wales, (1901) 25,617.
LLANO, c. h., Llano Co., Texas, 1,687.
On Houston & Texas Cent. (R.R.).
LOAY, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 8,041.
LOBOC, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 10,756.
LOCKESBURG, c. h., Sevier Co., Ark., 748.
On Queen & Eastern (R.R.).
LOCKHART, c. h., Caldwell Co., Texas, 2,945.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; San Ant. & Ar. Pass (R.R.).
LOCK HAVEN, c. h., Clinton Co., Pa., (1910) 7,772.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Penna. (R.R.).
LOCKLAND, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 3,459.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Cincinnati North.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.).
LOCKPORT, Will Co., Ill., 2,555.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
LOCKPORT, c. h., Niagara Co., N. Y., 17,970.
On Erie; International (El.); N. Y. Cent. & H. River (R.R.).
LOCKWOOD, Dade Co., Mo., 961.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
LOCLE, Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, (1908) 13,197.
LODA, Iroquois Co., Ill., 603.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
LODI, San Joaquin Co., Cal., 2,697.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—Bergen Co., N. J., 4,138.
On N. Y., Susq. & Western (R.R.).
—Medina Co., Ohio, 1,015.
On Balt. & Ohio; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., Wis., 1,044.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Prov. of Milan, Italy, (1901) 20,730.
LODZ, Govt. of Piotrkow, Poland, (1900) 351,570.
LOERRACH, Baden, Germany, (1905) 10,794.
LOGAN, c. h., Harrison Co., Iowa., 1,453.
On Illinois Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Hocking Co., Ohio, 4,850.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Cache Co., Utah, (1910) 7,522.
On Ore. Short Line (R.R.).
—Logan Co., W. Va., 1,640.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Island Creek (R.R.)
LOGANSPORT, c. h., Cass Co., Ind., (1910) 19,050.
On Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Vandalia; Wabash (R.R.).
—De Soto Parish, La., 420.
On Houston, E. & W. Texas; Houston & Shrevep. (R.R.).
LOHRVILLE, Calhoun Co., Iowa, 674.
On Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
LOJA, Prov. of Loja, Ecuador, about 10,000.
—Prov. of Granada, Spain, (1900) 19,198.
LOKEREN, East Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 21,869.
LOMBARD, Dupage Co., Ill., 883.
On Chicago Great Western; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
LOME, capital of Togoland, West Africa, (1903) 3,942.
LOMPOC, Santa Barbara Co., Cal., 1,482.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
LOMZHA, capital of Govt. of Lomzha, Russia, (1900) 22,428.
LONACONING, Allegany Co., Md., 1,553.
On Cumberl. & Penna.; George's Ck. & Cumb. (R.R.)
LONDON, London Co., England, capital of the British Empire, and most populous city in the world (1901) administrative county, 4,536,541; "Greater London," 6,581,372; estimated (1906) 7,113,561.
London, or "Greater London," situated on both sides of the Thames in the counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Kent, and Essex, is composed of (a) Registration London, called the "Inner Ring," with an estimated population of 4,721,217 for 1906; and (b) the Suburban Districts, called the "Outer Ring," with an estimated population of 2,392,344 for the same date, with the total given above.
Registration London is composed of (1) the city of London, called "The City," strictly speaking a county in itself within the County of Middlesex, with a distinct administration under the Lord Mayor, who has no jurisdiction beyond its limits. These limits are: on the west, the site of old Temple Bar, at the west end of Fleet Street; on the north, Holborn, Smithfield, Barbican, and Finsbury Circus; on the east, Bishopsgate Without, Petticoat Lane, Aldgate, and the Minories; on the south, the Thames. Area, 678.3 acres. (2) The Administrative County of London, under control of the London County Council, and divided into 28 municipal boroughs; viz.: Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Campberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Marylebone, Paddington, Poplar, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke-Newington, Wandsworth, Woolwich, and the City of Westminster. Area, 74,839 acres in all.
The Registration County of London coincides with the Administrative County of London and very nearly with the collective parliamentary boroughs of London.
In the last 300 years the area of London has been increased by several additions of territory. In the meantime, the population has increased from 150,000 in 1600; 959,310 in 1801; 1,378,947 in 1821; 1,948,417 in 1841; 2,803,989 in 1861; 3,834,194 in 1881; 4,232,118 in 1891; to 4,536,541 in 1901 for the Administrative Borough, or 6,581,372 for "Greater London."
The north and south portions of London are connected by bridges, and communication is also maintained subterraneously by the Thames Tunnel and subway. London is divided into several hundred parishes. The portion known as the City may be termed the centre of commerce not only of the British Empire, but of the world. What is legally termed the port of London extends about 7 miles below London Bridge beyond Blackwall; though the actual port, consisting of the upper, middle, and lower pools, does not reach beyond Limehouse. Independent of the river accommodation thus afforded for shipping, a series of vast inland docks extends from the Tower to nearly opposite Greenwich. The West India docks, the largest of these, comprise about 295 acres. There is also here an export and import dock, with room for 500 large merchantmen. The London docks, about 1 1-2 miles below London Bridge, cover about 100 acres of ground. The vaults beneath the warehouses have cellarage for 65,000 pipes of wine. The tobacco warehouses are, also, very extensive. The East and West India docks have a depth of 23 feet, with a water-area of 30 acres. The Commercial docks, on the south side of the river, contain a water-surface of 40 acres; and the St. Katherine's docks, just below the Tower, enclose 24 acres, all being surrounded by extensive warehouses. The city was formerly walled, with large entrances or gates. It may be divided into the City, and the East End or commercial part, lying east of the Temple, and the West End, containing the clubs, museums, and residences.
London has many parks and gardens and squares. The most noted among these are Trafalgar Square, St. James Park, adjoining the royal residences; Hyde Park, covering 390 acres, the fashionable recreation park; Kensington Gardens, covering 240 acres; Regents Park, 472 acres, and containing famous zoological gardens; Battersea Park and Victoria Park. The principal streets are Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Regent Street, containing the finest shops; the Strand, a business thoroughfare; Fleet Street, Whitechapel, and Lombard Street.
London has more buildings of historical, literary, and scientific importance than any other city in the world. The most interesting of these are St. Paul's Cathedral (1675-1710), 500 feet in length and 364 feet in height; Westminster Abbey, dating from the thirteenth century and one of the most famous churches in the world; the Houses of Parliament; the Mansion House; the Guild Hall; the Royal Courts of Justice; Lambeth Palace; the British Museum, with a library of 2,000,000 volumes; the Natural History Museum; the South Kensington Museum; the National Gallery, one of the largest galleries of paintings in the world; Christ's Hospital, a famous boys' school; Charterhouse Asylum; and the Tower, the most noted historic structure in England. London stands first in the number of its institutions of learning. First among these is the University of London, an examining body, which has control of the higher educational establishments; University College; King's College; Royal College of Science; Central Technical College; Royal College of Music, and many other schools and learned societies.
The industrial interests of London are on a large scale. In 1901, 393,000 workmen were employed in the making of clothing and apparel, and 53,791 persons in the construction of machinery. There are also large manufactories in several other lines.
Nothing is known of London previous to the invasion of the Romans; but we learn from Tacitus that so early as the reign of Nero it was an important emporium. After the establishment of the Saxon dominion, London is supposed to have become the capital of the East Saxon kingdom. Eventually it became the capital of the entire kingdom, and, after the Norman conquest, received a charter. The history of London thenceforward is one of continual progression, though at different periods severely visited by fires, pestilence, etc. In 1381, Wat Tyler's rebellion was suppressed by the citizens.
In the fifteenth century, London began to make marvelous strides, and in the sixteenth it vied with Venice, Genoa, and Amsterdam, both in extensive foreign commerce and in the opulence of its citizens. During the reign of Charles II, the city was partly desolated, first by the ravages of the Great Plague, and shortly after, in 1666, by what is known in history as the "Great Fire of London," which almost entirely destroyed the old city.
LONDON, c. h., Middlesex Co., Ontario, (1901) 37,976; estimated (1908) 49,463.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk; London & Port Stan.; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Laurel Co., Ky., 1,638.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Ohio, 3,530.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; N. O. Trac. & L. Co.; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
LONDONDERRY, capital of County of Londonderry, Ireland, (1901) 39,873; estimated (1905) 39,892.
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,533.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Windham Co., Vt., 962.
LONDON MILLS, Fulton Co., Ill., 555.
On Burlington Route; Iowa Central (R.R.).
LONETREE, Johnston Co., Iowa, 782.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
LONG BEACH, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 17,809.
On Pacific Electric; San Pedro, L. A. & S. L. South Pacific (R.R.).
—Harrison Co., Miss., 1,026.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
LONG BRANCH, Monmouth Co., N. J., (1900) 8,872; (1910) 13,298.
Situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Shrewsbury River, and on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Railroads. Long Branch is one of the oldest and most noted summer resorts in the United States.
LONG MEADOW, Hampden Co., Mass., 1,084.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
LONGMONT, Boulder Co., Colo., (1910) 4,256.
On Burlington Route; Colo. & Southern; Great Western (R.R.).
LONG PRAIRIE, c. h., Todd Co., Minn., 1,250.
On Great No. (R.R.).
LONGTON, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 35,815.
—Elk Co., Kans., 611.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
LONGUEUIL, Chambly and Verchères Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,835.
On Quebec, Mont. & South. (R.R.).
LONGVIEW, c. h., Gregg Co., Texas, (1910) 5,155.
On Texas & Gulf; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
LONOKE, c. h., Lonoke Co., Ark., 1,547.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
LONSDALE, Knox Co., Tenn., 2,391.
LONS-LE-SAUNIER, Dept. of Jura, France, (1906) [illegible]
LOOGOOTEE, Martin Co., Ind., 2,154.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
LOON, Bohol Prov., Bohol, P. I., (1903) 18,114.
LORAIN, Lorain Co., Ohio, (1910) 28,883.
On Balt. & Ohio; Lake Shore Electric; Lorain & West Virginia; New York, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.)
LORCA, Prov. of Murcia, Spain, (1900) 69,836.
LORETO, Prov. of Ancona, Italy, (1901) 1,160.
LORIENT, Dept. of Morbihan, France, (1906) 46,403.
L'ORIGINAL, Prescott Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,026.
On Can. No. Que. (R.R.).
LORIMOR, Union Co., Iowa, 645.
On Chic. Gt. West. (R.R.).
LOS ANDES, Prov. of Aconcagua, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,965.
LOS ANGELES, c. h., Los Angeles Co., Cal., (1900) 102,479; (1910) 319,198.
On the Los Angeles River, 475 miles southeast from San Francisco, and on the Southern Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line; and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and

Salt Lake Railroads, and in steamship communication with San Francisco.
The commercial metropolis and the most populous town of southern California. Petroleum and gold are found in the neighborhood.
It is the seat of the University of Southern California and has a State normal school. The chief buildings are the Federal Building, Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Blanchard Art Building, a fine library, etc.

Los Angeles, capital of Prov. of Bio-Bio, Chile, estimated (1904) 8,643.

Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 2,232.
On So. Pacific (R.R.)

Los Lunas, c. h., Valencia Co., N. Mex., 1,000.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).

Lost Nation, Clinton Co., Iowa, 523.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)

of Cincinnati; on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Chesapeake and Ohio; the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Illinois Central; the Louisville and Nashville; the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; and the Southern Railroads. Has extensive water-front of 7 miles on Ohio River, and is connected by three fine bridges with the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the right bank of the river, in the State of Indiana.
The principal public buildings are the custom-house, court-house, city hall, Columbia Building, American National Bank, Louisville Trust Company, Louisville Medical College, and Louisville Male High School.
Louisville has 212 churches; the most prominent, as specimens of ecclesiastical architecto be superseded by charters of 1851, 1870, and 1892.

Louisville, c. h., Winston Co., Miss., 1,181.
On New Orl., Mobile & Chic. (R.R.).

—Cass Co., Neb., 778.
On Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).

—Stark Co., Ohio, 1,678.
On Penna. Co. (R.R.).

Loup City, c. h., Sherman Co., Neb., 1,128.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).

Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, (1905) 9,849.

Louvain, Brabant, Belgium, (1905) 42,107.

Louviers, Dept. of Eure, France, (1910) 10,048.

Loveland, Larimer Co., Colo., 3,651.
On Denver & Inter-Mount. (R.R.).

—Clermont Co., Ohio, 1,421.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

Lowellville, Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1,592.
On B. & O.; Pennsylvania Co.; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Lowville, c. h., Lewis Co., N. Y., 2,940.
On Lowv. & Beaver River; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Loyal, Clark Co., Wis., 677.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).

Lubao, Pampanga Prov., Luzon, P. I., 19,063.

Lubbock, c. h., Lubbock Co., Texas, 1,938.
On Pecos & North. Texas (R.R.).

Lubec, Washington Co., Maine, 3,363.

Lubeck, Free City-State of North Germany, (1910) 96,612.
Situated on the Trave. The land is very productive; chief industry, cattle raising. There are schools of surgery, navigation, etc., a public library of 60,000 volumes, a society of useful sciences and arts, and several benevolent



THE CITY OF LONDON, BAILIWICK OF THE LORD MAYOR

Showing the Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, Charter House, Mint, and other points of historic interest. Heavy lines show confines of the city.

Lota, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, about 4,500.

Lott, Falls Co., Texas, 1,021.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).

Loudon, c. h., Loudon Co., Tenn., 995.
On Southern (R.R.).

Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio, 1,804.
On Penna. Co. (R.R.).

Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, (1901) 21,508.

Louisa, c. h., Lawrence Co., Ky., 1,356.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).

Louisburg, Miami Co., Kans., 603.
On Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).

Louisburg, c. h., Franklin Co. N. C., 1,775.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).

Louiseville, Maskinongé Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,565.
On Can. Pacific (R.R.).

Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., 4,454.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).

Louisville, Boulder Co., Colo., 1,706.
On Colorado & Southern (R.R.).

—c. h., Jefferson Co., Ga., 1,039.
On Lv. & Wadley (R.R.).

—c. h. Clay Co., Ill., 670.

—c. h., Jefferson Co., Ky., (1900) 204,731; (1910) 223,928.
Situated at the falls of the Ohio River, 400 miles from its mouth and 130 miles southwest

ture, are the Warren Memorial, the Calvary, St. Paul's, the cathedral, and the Broadway Baptist. There are many excellent schools both public and private, and for higher education there are several medical colleges and theological seminaries, a law school, school of dentistry, two schools of pharmacy, art school, the University of Louisville, and the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, the latter with a museum and library of 50,000 volumes.
The commerce of the city is important not only on account of its many railway connections, but also on account of its river traffic—the Ohio River being made navigable here around the rapids by a canal two and a half miles long.
Louisville is the largest leaf tobacco market in the world, the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse, with capacity of about 7,000 hogsheads, selling 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually. One-third of all tobacco raised in America, or about 200,000 hogsheads, is handled here. The city has also extensive trade in corn, pork, and wheat. It is one of the greatest whisky markets in the world and the centre of the Kentucky whisky trade.
The place was settled on April 17, 1779, by a party of forty-nine brought out by General George Rogers Clark. Given a charter in 1828,

Lovell, Oxford Co., Maine, 668.

Lovelock, Humboldt Co., Nev., 1,421.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).

Lovington, Moultrie Co., Ill., 1,011.
On Vandalia; Wabash (R.R.).

Lowden, Cedar Co., Iowa, 584.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Lowell, Lake Co., Ind., 1,235.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).

—c. h., Middlesex Co., Mass., (1900) 94,969; (1910) 106,294.
Situated on the Merrimac River and the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. The city derives immense water-power from the falls of the river, and is the largest producer of cotton goods in the United States, and one of the largest in the world.
The annual value of the textile products reaches $40,000,000. The city has also one of the largest bleacheries in the country. It also has large woolen, carpet, patent-medicine, furniture, tool, hydraulic-press, ammunition, and hosiery manufactories and iron and machine works.
Lowell was incorporated as a town in 1826, and as a city in 1836.

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich., 1,761.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).

institutions; trade is principally confined to the north and west of Europe.
Lübeck existed in 1140, was made a free imperial city in 1226, and became the head of the Hanseatic League in 1241. The dissolution of the League marked the epoch of its decline.

Lublin, Govt. of Lublin, Russian Poland, (1897) 50,152.

Lucas, Lucas Co., Iowa, 666.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Lucban, Tayabas Prov., Luzon, P. I., 10,227.

Lucca, capital of Prov. of Lucca, Italy, (1901) 74,971 (commune).
Situated on a plain. It has a great trade in olive oil and silk. The Cathedral of St. Martin, begun in 1063, contains several fine paintings and the tomb of Maria Guinigi. There are nearly 40 other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble. The municipal buildings (1578) contain valuable collections of paintings; the town is exceptionally rich in artistic and scientific institutions. Lucca (ancient Luca) was made a Roman colony in 177 B. C. Sixteen miles north of the town are situated the mineral baths of Lucca, which have been famous since the 15th century.

Lucerne, capital of Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, (1900) 29,600; estimated (1908) 34,905.

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Agricultural Hall F 3
Albert Bridge . . C 7
Albert Embankment . . . . . E 6
Albert Memorial C 5
Albert Palace . . D 7
Albion Dock . . . I 6
Aldersgate Sta. . F 4
Aldgate Sta. . . . G 4
Alhambra Thea. E 5
Apsley House . . D 5
Baker St. Sta. . . D 4
Bank of England G 4
Bankside . . . F G 5
Barnsbury Sta. . F 2
Bartholomew Hos. E 4
Battersea Bridge C 7
Battersea Park . D 7
Battersea Pk. Sta. D 7
Bayswater . . . . C 4
Bayswater Sta. . C 5
Bermondsey . . G H 6
Bethlehem Lunatic Asylum . . . . F 6
Bethnal Green . . H 4
Bethnal Green Museum . . . . . H 4
Bishopsgate Sta. G H 4
Bishops Rd. Sta. C 4
Blackfriars B'dge. F 5
Blackfriars Sta. . F 5
Blackwall . . . J K 5
Blackwall Sta. . . K 5
Blind Asylum . . F 6
Borough Rd. Sta. F 5
Botanic Gardens . D 4
Bow Sta. . . . . J 4
Bricklayers Arms Sta. . . . . G 6
British Museum . E 4
Broad St. Sta. . G 4
Bromley . . . . . J 4
Brompton . . . . C 5
Brondesbury Pk. A 3
Buckingham Pal. D 5
Cambridge Heath Sta. . . . . H 3
Camden New Town . . . . . E 2
Camden Rd. Sta. . E 2
Camden Town . . E 3
Camden Town Sta. E 3
Campden Hill . . B 5
Canada Dock . . I 6
Cannon St. Sta. . G 5
Canonbury Sta. G 2
Carlton Hill . . . C 3
Cattle Market . . E 2
Cavalry Barracks D 5
Chalk Farm Sta. D 2
Charing Cross Bridge . . . . E F 5
Charing Cross Sta. E 5
Charter House . . F 4
Cheapside . . . G 4
Chelsea . . . . C D 6
Chelsea Bridge . D 6 7
Chelsea Pk. . . . C 5
Cherry Garden Pier . . . . . H 5
Children's Home G 2
City . . . . . F G 4
City of London Union . . . . . I 2
City Rd. Basin . G 3
City Union Workhouse . . . . . J 4
Clifton Hill . . . C 3
Coborn Rd. Sta. . I 3
Congress Hall . . I 2
Constitution Hill D 5
Cornhill . . . . G 5
Cornwall Gardens C 6
Courts of Justice F 4
Covent Gdn. Mkt. E 5
Covent Gdn. Th. F 5
Cremorne Gardens C 7
Cubitt Town . . . J 6
Custom House . . G 5
Dalston . . . . H 2
Deptford . . . I J 7
Dockhead . . . H 5
Drury Lane Thea. F 5
Dutch Church . . G 4
Earls Court . . . B 6
Earls Court Sta. . B 6
Eastcheap . . . G 5
E. India Docks . . K 5
Edgware Rd. Sta. C 4
Elephant & Castle Sta. . . . . G 6
Euston Sq. Sta. . E 3
Exchange . . . . G 5
Exeter Hall . . E 5
Farringdon St. Sta. G 5
Fenchurch St. Sta. G 5
Fever Hospital . . F 3
Finchley Rd. Sta. . C 2
Finsbury . . . . F G 2
Finsbury Mkt. . . G 4
Foundling Hos. . . F 4
Fulham . . . . A B 7
Fulham Pk. . . . A 7
Gen. Post-Office . G 4
German Hos. . . H 2
Globe Rd. Sta. . . I 4
Gloucester Rd. Sta. C 6
Gov'ment Offices E 5
Gower St. Sta. . . E 4
Grand Surrey Canal . . . . H I 7
Grand Theatre . . F 3
Gray's Inn . . . F 4
Gt. Northern R'way Depot . . . . . E 3
Gt. Western R'way Depot . . . . . C 4
Greek Church . . . G 4
Green Park . . D E 5
Greenwich . . . J K 7
Greenwich Pk. . . K 7
Greenwich Sta. . . J 7
Grey Coat Hos. . E 6
Guildhall . . . . G 4
Guy's Hos. . . . G 5
Hackney . . . H I 2
Hackney Downs . H 2
Hackney Marsh . J 2
Hackney Sta. . . H 2
Hackney Union . . I 2
Haggerston Sta. . G 3
Hammersmith Cemetery . . . A 6
Hampstead . . . C 1
Hampstead Cem. B 1 2
Hampstead Heath Sta. . . . . D 2
Haverstock Hill Sta. . . . . D 2
Haymarket . . . . E 5
Haymarket Thea. E 5
Highbury . . . . F G 2
Highbury College F 2
Highbury Sta. . . F 2
Highbury Vale . . G 1
Highgate Rd. Sta. E 2
Holborn Sta. . . F 4
Holborn Viaduct . F 4
Holland Pk. . . . B 5
Holland House . B 5
Homerton . . . . I 2
Homerton College I 2
Homerton Sta. . I 2
Horse Guards . E 5
Houses of Parliament . . . . E 5 6
Hoxton . . . . . G 3
Humane Society D 5
Hungerford Pier . F 5
Hyde Park . . C D 5
Hyde Park Cor. . D 5
Imperial Inst. . C 5 6
Isle of Dogs . . . J 6
Islington . . . . F 3
Jail . . . . . G 5
Jews' Burial Gd. I 4
Kennington . E F 6 7
Kennington Oval F 7
Kennington Park F 7
Kensal Green . A B 3
Kensal Green Sta. A 3
Kensal New Town B 4
Kensington . . . B 5
Kensington High St. Sta. . . . . B 5
Kensington Gdns. C 5
Kensington Pal. C 5
Kensington Pk. B 4
Kentish Town . D E 2
Kilburn Pk. . . B 3
King's Cross Sta. E 3
Kingsland . . . F G 2
Lambeth . . . . F 6
Lambeth Bridge . E 6
Lambeth Palace . F 6
Licensed Victuallers' Asy. . . . . H 7
Limehouse . . . I J 5
Limehouse Basin I 5
Limehouse Sta. . I 5
Lincoln's Inn . . F 4
Lincoln's Inn Fld. F 4
Liverpool St. Sta. G 4
London Bridge . G 5
London Br. Sta. G 5
London Docks, E. W. & Shadwell New Basin . . . . . H 5



MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND (WESTERN HALF)

London Hos. . . H 4
London Univ. . . E 5
Loudoun Rd. Sta. C 3
Lower Clapton . I 2
Lower Holloway . F 2
Ludgate Hill Sta. F 5
Lunatic Asylum . H 4
Lyceum Theatre . F 5
Mad. Tussaud's Exhibit . . . . . D 4
Mansion House . G 5
Mansion Ho. Sta. G 5
Marble Arch . . D 5
Mark Lane Sta. . G 5
Marlborough Ho. E 5
Marlborough Rd. Sta. . . . . C 3
Marylebone C D E 3 4
Mary's Hos. . . C 4
Middlesex Hos. . E 4
Millbank Penitentiary . . . . E 6
(Site occupied by Tate Gallery.)
Millwall . . . . J 6
Millwall Dock . . J 6
Mission College . F 3
Model Prison . . F 2
(Known as Pentonville Prison.)
Monument . . . G 5
Moorgate St. Sta. G 4
National Gallery . E 5
National Gallery of British Art . E 6
(On site of old Millbank Penitentiary.)
National Standard Theatre . . . . G 3
Natural Hist. Museum . . . . . C 6
Nelson Monument E 5
New Brompton . . C 6
New City Prison E 2
New Cross . . . . I 7
New Cross Sta. . I 7
Newgate Prison . F 4
(Site now occupied by new Sessions House.)
Newington . . . F G 6
Newington Pk. . G 1
New River Waterworks . . . . . F 3
Nine Elms Sta. . E 7
N. W. Railway, Goods Depot . H 5
North End . . . B 6
Notting Hill . . B 5
Notting Hill Gate Sta. . . . . B 5
Old Brompton . . C 6
Old Ford . . . . J 3
Old Ford Sta. . . J 3
Paddington Basin C 4
Paddington Cem. B 3
Paddington Sta. . C 4
Palace Gardens . D 5
Parsons Green . . B 7
Parsons Green Sta. B 7
Peckham New Town . . . . H 7
Pentonville Prison F 2
(See Model Prison.)
People's Palace . I 4
Pimlico . . . D E 6
Poplar . . . . . J 5
Poplar Sta. . . . J 5
Portland Rd. Sta. D 4
Praed St. Sta. . C 4
Primrose Pk. & Hill . . . . . D 3
Prince's Gardens C 5
Pursers Cross . . B 7
Queen's Pl & Gardens . . . C 6
Regents Canal . D 3
Regents Pk. . D 3 4
Rotherhithe . H I 5 6
Rotherhithe Sta. H 5
Rotten Row . . C D 5
Royal Academy . E 5
Royal Albert Hall C 6
Royal Aquarium . E 5
Royal Mil. Asy. D 6
Royal Mint . . . H 5
Royal Oak Sta. C 4
Royal Observy. . K 7
St. Clement's Ch. F 5
St. James Palace F 5
St. James Park E 5



MAP OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF LONDON, ENGLAND (EASTERN HALF)

St. James' Park Sta. . . . . E 6
St. John's Wood . C 3
St. John's Wood Sta. . . . . C 3
St. Katherine's Dock . . . . H 5
St. Luke's Hos. . G 4
St. Mark's Coll. . C 7
St. Pancras Sta. . E 3
St. Paul's Cathedral . . . F G 3 4
St. Paul's Sta. . . F 5
St. Saviour's Ch. G 5
St. Thomas's Hos. E 5 6
Serpentine Riv. C D 5
Sessions House . F 4
(On site of old Newgate Prison.)
Shacklewell . . . H 2
Shadwell . . . . H I 5
Shadwell New Basin . . . . . H 5
Shadwell St. Sta. H 5
Shipyard . . . . K 5
Shoreditch Sta. G 4
Shoot Up Hill . B 2
Sloane Sq. Sta. . D 6
Smithfield Market F 4
Somerset House . F 5
S. Bermondsey Sta. . . . . H 6
S. Kensington Museum . . . . . C 6
S. Kensington Sta. C 6
S. Lambeth . . . E 7
Southwark . G H 5 6
Southwark Bdge. G 5
Southwark Pk. . H 6
Spa Rd. Sta. . . . H 6
Spitalfields Mkt G 4
Spurgeon's Tabernacle . . . . . F 6
Stoke Newington G 1
Strand . . . . E F 5
Stratford Rd. Sta. K 3
Surrey Gardens . F 6
Swiss Cot'ge Sta. C 2
Tate Gallery . . E 6
(Site of old Millbank Penitentiary.)
Temple . . . . . F 5
Temple Sta. . . . F 5
Thames Embankment . . . E F 5
Times Office . . . F 5
Tower . . . . . G 5
Tower Ham. H I J 4 5
Tower Subway . G 5
Tufnell Park . . . E 2
Tyburnia . . . . C 4
University Ch. . E 4
Upper Clapton H I 1
Up. Holloway E F 1
Vauxhall Bridge E 6
Vauxhall Sta. . . E 6
Vauxhall Waterworks . . . D 7
Victoria Park . . I 3
Victoria Pk. Sta. I 2
Victoria Sta. . . . D 6
Victoria Pk. Cemetery . . . . . I 4
Walham Green . B 7
Walham Green Sta. . . . . B 7
Walworth . . . F G 6
Walworth Rd. Sta. . . . . G 7
Wapping . . . . H 5
Wapping Sta . . H 5
Wapping Basin . H 5
Waterloo Bridge F 5
Waterloo Junc. Sta. . . . . F 5
Waterloo Sta . . F 5
Waterworks . . . I 3
Wellington Bar. . E 6
Wenlock Basin . G 3
Westb'rne Green B 4
Westbourne Pk. Sta. . . . . B 4
West End . . . B C 2
Westminster . D E 5 6
W'minster Abbey E 5
Westminster Br. E F 5
Westminster Br. Sta. . . . . E 5
Whitechapel Sta. H 4
Willesden Sta. . A 2
Zoological Gdns. D 3

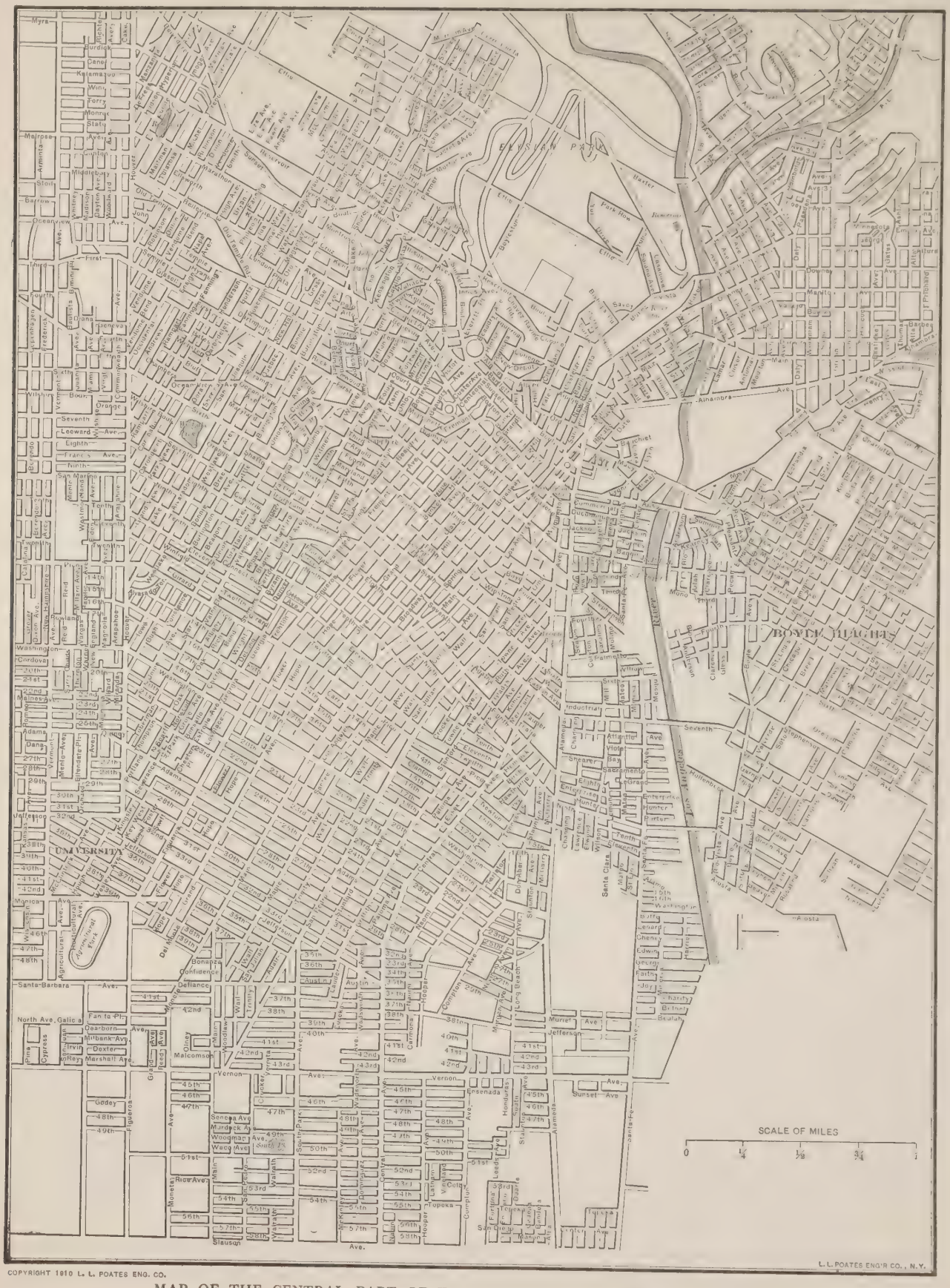
Situated at the point where the Reuss issues from the Lake of Lucerne, and partly surrounded with medieval towers. Near the lake is an old tower, said to have been a lighthouse in Roman times, whence the name of the town. Outside one of the gates is the Lion of Lucerne, hewn out of the solid rock by Thorwaldsen, a monument to the Swiss Guard which perished at the Tuileries, in 1792. Near by is the Glacier Garden. The

built after the English style. The third quarter consists chiefly of religious buildings, the styles of which are more purely Oriental, including the magnificent pile of Imaumbārah; the splendid palace of Chattar-Manzil, and many stately khans, mosques, and pagodas. The manufactures include brocade, muslins, and shawls.

Lucknow is remarkable for the defense made by 300 British soldiers while besieged in the

LUDLOW, Windsor Co., Vt., 1,621.
On Rutland (R.R.).
LUDWIGSBURG, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 22,550.
LUDWIGSHAFEN-AM-RHEIN, Bavaria, (1905) 72,168.
LUFKIN, c. h., Angeline Co., Texas, 2,749.
On Eastern Texas; Groveton, Lufkin & No.; Hous., E. & W. Tex.; St. Louis Southwest.; Texas Southeastern (R.R.).

LUMBERTON, c. h., Robeson Co., N. C., 2,230.
On Raleigh & Charlest.; Seaboard Air Line; Virginia & Car. So. (R.R.).
LUMPKIN, c. h., Stewart Co., Ga., 1,140.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
LUND, Län of Malmos, Sweden, (1907) 19,199.
LUNEBURG, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 26,568.
LUNENBURG, capital of Lunenburg Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 2,916.
On Halifax & Southwest. (R.R.).



MAP OF THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

town is a busy centre for tourists and summer visitors to Switzerland.

LUCKENWALDE, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 22,268.

LUCKNOW, Prov. of Agra and Oudh, British India, (1901) 264,049.
Situated on the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges. It is divided into three parts. The first is the city proper, containing the shops and private dwellings of the inhabitants. The second is near the Goomtee toward the southeast, and has handsome streets and houses

residency of the city for four months in 1857 during the Sepoy rebellion.

LUCKNOW, Bruce Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,111.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
LUDINGTON, c. h., Mason Co., Mich., 9,132.
On Ludington & North.; Pere Marq. (R.R.).
LUDLOW, Kenton Co., Ky., 4,163.
—Hampden Co., Mass., 4,948.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).

LUGO, capital of Prov. of Lugo, Spain, (1900) 26,959.
LULING, Caldwell Co., Texas, 1,404.
On Gal. Har. & San A.; San Ant. & Aran. P. (R.R.).
LUMBER CITY, Telfair Co., Ga., 1,195.
On Southern (R.R.).
LUMBERPORT, Harrison Co., W. Va., 656.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
LUMBERTON, Lamar Co., Miss., 2,122.
On Gulf & Ship Isl.; N. Orl. & N. E. (R.R.).

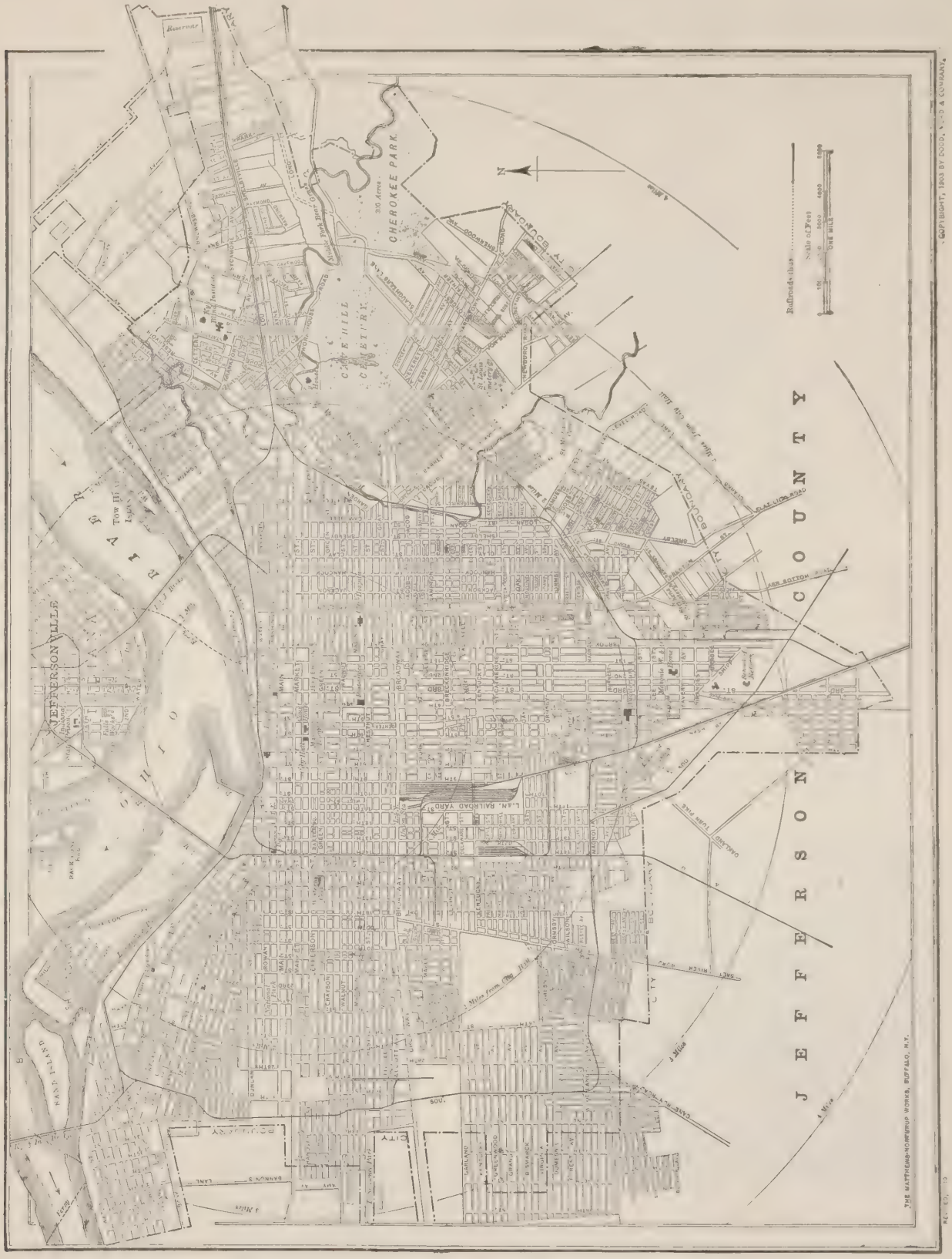
LUNENBURG, Worcester Co., Mass., 1,393.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
LUNEVILLE, Dept. of Meurthe et Moselle, France, [illegible]
LUNGCHUAN, Prov. of Kwangsi, China, estimated (1906) 12,000.
LURAY, c. h., Page Co., Va., 1,218.
On Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
Site of the famous Luray caverns, discovered in 1878.
LURGAN, County Armagh, Ireland, (1901) 11,777.

LUTTSVILLE, Bollinger Co., Mo., 551.
On St. L., I. M. & So. (R.R.).
LUTZENDORTMUND, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 13,015.
LUTHER, Lake Co., Mich., 626.
On Manistee & Gd. Rapids (R.R.).
LUTON, Bedfordshire, England, (1901) 36,404.
Chief seat of straw-plaiting industry.
LUTTRINGHAUSEN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,829.

LUZERNE, Luzerne Co., Pa., 5,426.
On Del., Lack. & W.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
LYCK, East Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,397.
LYKENS, Dauphin Co., Pa., 2,942.
On Penna.; Williams Valley (R.R.).
LYME, New London Co., Conn., 746.
On N. Y., New Haven & H. (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 1,007.
LYNCHBURG, Highland Co., Ohio, 923.
On Balt. & O. S. W. (R.R.).

LYNN, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 89,336.
Seaport on Massachusetts Bay 10 miles northeast of Boston, and on the Boston and Maine, and the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroads.
Chief manufactures are boots and shoes, morocco leather, electric appliances, etc.
"Lynn Woods," one of the largest natural pleasure-grounds in the United States, covers more than 2,000 acres.

LYONS, c. h., Wayne Co., N. Y., 4,460.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; West Shore (R.R.).
LYONS, Dept. of Rhône, France, (1906) 472,114.
Third city of the republic. Situated on a peninsula between the rivers Rhône and Saône, and on the Paris and Marseilles and other railroads. The cathedral and church of St. Nizier, the Hôtel de Ville, the finest edifice of the kind in the country, the hospital, the



MAP OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LUTZEN, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 3,081.
LUVERNE, c. h., Crenshaw Co., Ala., 1,385.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—Kossuth Co., Iowa, 501.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Rock Co., Minn., 2,540.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
LUXEMBURG, capital of Luxemburg, Germany, (1905) 21,024.
LUXORA, Mississippi Co., Ark., 677.
On Frisco Lines; Jonesb., L. C. & E. (R.R.)

LYNCHBURG, c. h., Moore Co., Tenn., 408.
—Campbell Co., Va., 29,494.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.).
LYNDEBORO, Hillsboro Co., N. H. 660.
LYNDEN, Whatcom Co., Wash., 1,148.
On Bell. Bay & British Col. (R.R.)
LYNDON, c. h., Osage Co., Kans., 763.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 1,573.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
LYNN, Randolph Co., Ind., 917.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Grand Rapids & Ind. (R.R.).

LYNNFIELD, Essex Co., Mass., 911.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
LYONS, Boulder Co., Colo., 632.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Toombs Co., Ga., 927.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Cook Co., Ill., 1,483.
—c. h., Rice Co., Kans., 2,071.
On Atch., Top & S. Fe; Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Ionia Co., Mich., 611.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Burt Co., Neb., 865.
On Burlington Route; Northw. Line (R.R.).

public library, and the Palais des Beaux Arts are the most notable institutions.
The silk industry of Lyons is the most important in the world, the annual silk exports amounting to $80,000,000. It is the great trade entrepôt for the north and south of France. The quays, 28 in number, are said to be the most remarkable in Europe. Fortifications extend in a circle of 13 miles around the city. Lyons, the ancient Lugdunum, was founded about 42 B. C.
LYRA, Palo Pinto Co., Tex., 1,194.
MAASIN, Leyte, P. I., 16,805.
MACABEBE, Luzon, P. I., 14,405.

Macao, Prov. of Kwang-tung, China, (1899) 63,-991; estimated 80,000.
Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, (1901) 34,624.
Macerata, Prov. of Macerata, Italy, (1901) 10,366.
Machias, c. h., Washington Co., Maine, 2,089.
On Washington County (R.R.).
Machiasport, Washington Co., Maine, 1,218.
On Washington County (R.R.).
McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 42,694.
On Balt. & O.; Pennsylvania; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.)
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Ill., 725.
—Cheboygan Co., Mich., 697.
Macleod, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,144.
On Can. Pacific (R.R.).
Macomb, c. h., McDonough Co., Ill., (1910) 5,-774.
On Burl. Route; Macomb & Western (R.R.).
Macon, capital of Dept. of Saône-et-Loire, Burgundy, France, (1906) 16,825.
—c. h., Bibb Co., Ga., (1910) 40,665.
On Cent. of Ga.; Georgia; Ga. Southern & Fla.; Macon & Birming.; Macon, Dub. & Sav.; Southern (R.R.).
—Macon Co., Ill., 683.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Noxubee Co., Miss., 2,024.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).



MADRID, SPAIN, AND ENVIRONS

—c. h., Macon Co., Mo., 3,584.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
Macungie, Lehigh Co., Pa., 772.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
Madelia, Watonwan Co., Minn., 1,273.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Madera, c. h., Madera Co., Cal., 2,404.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
Madill, c. h., Marshall Co., Okla., 1,564.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Madison, New Haven Co., Conn., 1,534.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Fla., 1,560.
On Georgia & Florida; Madison Southern; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Morgan Co., Ga., 2,112.
On Cent. of Ga.; Georgia (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Ill., (1910) 5,046.
On Chic. & Alton; Chic., Peoria & St. L.; Illinois Central; Litchfield & Madison; St. L. Mer. Bdge. Ter.; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.)
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Ind., 6,934.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Greenwood Co., Kans., 721.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Maine, 2,408.
On Somerset (R.R.).
—c. h., Lac qui Parle Co., Minn., 1,811.
On Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Monroe Co., Mo., 638.
On Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Neb., 1,708.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 807.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Morris Co., N. J., 4,658.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. C., 1,033.
On Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.).
—Lake Co., Ohio, 863.
On Lake Sh. & Mich So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lake Co., S. Dak., 3,137.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Va., 300.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
—c. h., Dane Co., Wis., State capital, (1900) 19,164; (1910) 25,531.
Situated on a strip of land between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 210 feet above Lake Michigan. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago and Northwestern; and the Illinois Central Railroads; 82 miles west of Milwaukee.
It contains the Capitol, University of Wisconsin, State Institution for the Insane, United States Government building, and Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The city is a well-known summer resort. It has a large trade in agricultural products, farming implements, wagons, etc.
Madisonville, c. h., Hopkins Co., Ky., 4,966.
On Kentucky Midland; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—St. Tammany Parish, La., 1,028.
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,193.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Madison Co., Texas, 600.
On Internat. & Gt. North. (R.R.).
Madoc, Hastings Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,157.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Madras, capital of Madras Presidency, British India, (1901) 509,346.
Situated on the Bay of Bengal. A number of handsome buildings, among them Fort St. George (1639), Government House (the governor's residence); churches and chapels of all denominations; St. Mary's (opened in 1680); the cathedral of St. George; Presidency College; the Doveton Protestant College, and the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges; a school of art, and the Government model farm. The city possesses an important maritime trade, and exports coffee, indigo, cotton, and hides. "Madras" cotton is produced here. The site of Madras was acquired by the English in 1639.
Madrid, Prov. of Madrid, capital of Spain, (1900) 530,935.
Situated near the heart of the country, on the left bank of the Manzanares, and on a hilly, sandy, treeless plateau. One of the handsomest of European cities, it has a very modern aspect, and is partly surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high, and pierced by 16 gates, the most notable being the Puerta de Alcalá (1759). On the east side is the famous Prado, the evening resort of the people, with parterres, trees, and marble fountains. Outside the Puerta de Alcalá, in the Plaza de Toros, stood the circus for bull-fights erected by Philip V to accommodate 12,400 persons. Madrid has 72 public squares, of which the chief are the Puerta del Sol, the centre of pleasure and business; the Plaza Mayor, the scene of the *autos-da-fé*; the Plaza Oriente, in front of the royal palace; and the Plaza de las Cortes. The greatest building in Madrid is the Palacio Real, built of white marble, and occupying an area of 220,000 square feet. Madrid has also about 60 churches, several decorated by old masters, 44 monasteries, used since 1836 for secular purposes, and 24 nunneries. The educational institutions comprise a university, a medical school, a conservatory of music, eight museums, a botanical garden, an observatory, and an academy modeled on that of Paris. The royal museum in the Prado contains a gallery of 1,833 pictures, one of the richest collections in the world.
Madrid, or Majerit, is first mentioned in history in the year 932, when it was taken by Ramiro II of Leon. A strong outpost of the Arabs, it was captured by Alfonso VI of Castile in 1083. Philip II made it his capital in 1560. From this time it grew rapidly into a fine city and became the centre of the history of the Spanish people.
Madrid, Boone Co., Iowa, 1,191.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Madura, Madras Presidency, British India, (1901) 105,984.
Maesteg, Glamorganshire, South Wales, (1901) 15,012.
Maestricht (or Maastricht), capital of Prov. of Limburg, Netherlands, (1905) 36,257.
Magaldan, Luzon, P. I., 15,841.
Magarao, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 4,374.
Magazine, Logan Co., Ark., 968.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Magdeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1910) 279,644.
Important manufacturing city; distinguished champion of the Reformation; the scene of massacre by Tilly in 1631; ranks as fortified town of the first class, one of the strongest in Europe.
Magnolia, c. h., Columbia Co., Ark., 2,045.
On La. & Northwest. (R.R.).
—c. h., Pike Co., Miss., 1,823.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Magog, Stanstead Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,516.
On Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
Mahaffey, Clearfield Co., Pa., 754.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Mahanoy City, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 15,936.
On Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Mahomet, Champaign Co., Ill., 565.
On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
Mährisch Ostrau, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 30,116.
Mährisch Schonberg, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 11,636.
Maiden, Catawba Co., N. C., 664.
Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, (1901) 12,980.
Maidstone, Kent, England, (1901) 33,516.
Maikop, Govt. of Caucasus, Prov. of Kuban, Russia in Asia, (1902) 34,191.
Mainpuri, Northwest Provinces, India, 20,000.
Mainz, Hesse, Germany, (1910) 113,245.
Situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main, and is one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Among the more interesting buildings are the fourteenth-century cathedral, the old electoral palace, now containing the City Library, picture gallery, museum, etc.; the old collegiate Church of St. Stephen, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; the grand-ducal castle; the courts of justice; the Government buildings; the town hall, a new Renaissance structure; and Gutenberg's house. The new quay, about 330 feet in breadth, along the Rhine, affords a pleasant promenade. The trade is extensive.
Mainz was for long the first ecclesiastical city of the German Empire. Its history during the sixteenth century is of interest in connection with the Reformation.
Maisonneuve, Maisonneuve Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,958.
On Can. North. Quebec (R.R.).
Maitland, New South Wales, Australia, (1901) 10,085.
—Holt Co., Mo., 736.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill., 400.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Makassar, capital of Dist. of Makassar, Celebes, Oceania, about 20,000.
Mako, Csanád Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 33,722.
Malabuyoc, Cebu, P. I., 11,781.
Malacca, Straits Settlement, about 20,000.
Malad City, c. h., Oneida Co., Idaho, 1,303.
Malaga, capital of Prov. of Malaga, Spain, (1900) 130,109.
Seaport town on the Mediterranean Sea, 68 miles northeast of Gibraltar. An important manufacturing city.
Founded by the Phenicians.
Malasiqui, Luzon, P. I., 14,550.
Malatia, Vilayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, Turkey in Asia, about 30,000.
Malden, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 44,404.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Dunklin Co., Mo., 2,116.
On Frisco Lines; Gideon & No. Island; St. Louis S. W. (R.K.).
Malilipot, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,501.
Malinao, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,437.
Malines. *See* Mechlin.
Malitbog, Prov. of Leyte, Leyte, P. I., (1903) 11,034.
Mallawi, Prov. of Assuit, Egypt, 16,261.
Malmesbury, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 13,-607.
Malmo, Län of Malmöhus, Sweden, (1907) 74,668.
Malolos, Bulacan Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,575.
Malone, c. h., Franklin Co., N. Y., (1910) 6,467.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Rutland (R.R.).
Malstatt-Burbach, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 38,546.
Malta, Dekalb Co., Ill., 450.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Morgan Co., Ohio, 971.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Malvern, c. h., Hot Spring Co., Ark., 2,778.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Mills Co., Iowa, 1,154.
On Burl. Route; Tabor & Northern; Wabash (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., Ohio, 753.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Chester Co., Pa., 1,125.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Worcestershire, England, (1901) 16,449.
Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., 5,609.
On N. Y. New Hav. & Hart. (R.R.)
Mambajao, Misamis Prov., Mindanao, P. I., 14,-446.
Mammoth Spring, Fulton Co., Ark., 817.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Managua, State of Managua and capital of Nicaragua, (1906) 34,872.
Manameh, capital of Bahrein Islands, Persian Gulf (British), about 25,000.
Manaoag, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 16,793.
Manaos, capital of State of Amazonas, Brazil, estimated (1906) 50,000.
Manapla, Prov. of Negros Occidental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 10,123.
Manasquan, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,582.
On Cent. of New Jersey; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Manassa, Conejos Co., Colo., 788.
Manassas, c. h., Prince William Co., Va., 1,217.
Manati, Dept. of Arecibo, Porto Rico, (1899) 4,494.
Manawa, Waupaca Co., Wis., 820.
On Gr. B. & West. (R.R.).
Mancelona, Antrim Co., Mich., 1,200.
On Grand Rapids & Ind. (R.R.).
Manchester, Lancashire, England, (1901) 543,-872; estimated (1909) 655,435.
The greatest industrial town of the kingdom, situated on the Irwell, an affluent of the Mersey. The principal among its public buildings are the exchange, built in the Doric style; the town hall, an elegant building of Ionic architecture, formed on the model of the Temple of Erechtheus at Athens, and the Corn Exchange. It has also several educational institutions, among them Victoria University, Royal Manchester College, the college founded by Humphrey Chatham in 1665, and a number of associations for promoting literature and science. The municipality of Manchester is noted for its progressiveness. The artificial waterway was constructed at a cost of $75,-000,000. It is as a manufacturing city that Manchester derives its importance, being the centre of the cotton manufacture of England. The spinning trade is extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. Derives considerable advantages from the almost inexhaustible coal-fields in its neighborhood, and from the canals and railways which connect it with different parts of the country.
Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., 13,641.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford; So. Manchester (R.R.).
—c. h., Delaware Co., Iowa, 2,758.
On Ill. Cent.; Manches. & Oneida (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., Md., 523.
—Essex Co., Mass., 2,673.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Washtenaw Co., Mich., 1,047.
On L. S. & M. S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hillsboro Co., N. H., 70,063.
Situated on the Merrimac River, and on several branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The chief industrial plants are those of cotton and woolen goods, run by hydraulic power, and employing 3,000 men, and the shoe industry, employing nearly 20,000 people. The city also has manufactories of locomotives, steam fire-engines, machinery, hosiery, shoes, etc.
—Adams Co., Ohio, 1,966.
—York Co., Pa., 547.
—c. h., Coffee Co., Tenn., 963.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).
Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., 478.
On Rutland (R.R.).
—c. h., Chesterfield Co., Va., 7,594.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
Mandalay, capital of British Upper Burma, (1901) 183,816.
Mandan, c. h., Morton Co., N. Dak., 3,873.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
Mandaue, Cebu, P. I., 11,078.
Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, La., 1,166.
On New Orleans Gt. North. (R.R.)
Mangalore, Madras Presidency, British India, (1901) 44,108.
Mangatarem, Pangasinan Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,895.
Mangum, c. h., Greer Co., Okla., 3,667.
On Chicago, R. I. & Pac.; Wichita Falls & Northwest. (R.R.).
Manhattan, c. h., Riley Co., Kans., (1910) 5,722.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Union Pac. (R.K.).
Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., 2,202.
On Cornwall; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Manila, capital of Luzon and Philippine Islands, (1903) 219,928.
Situated at the mouth of the Pasig River, the outlet of the great Laguna de Bay, on the east shore of Manila Bay and 32 miles from its entrance. The aboriginal pronunciation of Manila was "Maynila," a Tagal word, meaning a species of shrub which grew on the site of the city.
The city possesses modern facilities not excelled in the Far East. The streets are wide and were so arranged by the founder as to have one side always in the shade. There are fine plazas, public squares, gardens, and promenades. About the middle of the eighteenth century, due to the beneficence of a public-spirited private citizen, almost every street was furnished with its own stand-pipe for water supply, which remained in use until 1889.
The population of Manila is made up of Americans and representatives of European nationalities; Spaniards predominating among the foreigners, with Filipinos, principally Tagalogs, Mestizos, Indians, Chinese, Malays, and a few from the south islands of the Japanese archipelago.
The river Pasig divides Manila in two parts, that on the south being occupied by the military defenses and on the north by the commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, and residential quarters and suburbs. Two parallel dikes for breakwaters define the entrance of the Pasig River from Manila Bay.
Manila was founded by Legazpi in 1571. In 1762 it was taken and held for some months by a British fleet. The bay was the scene of the first naval battle of the Spanish-American war, and the city surrendered to the United States, August 13, 1898.
Manilla, Crawford Co., Iowa, 875.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Manipur (or Imphal), capital of British Protectorate of Manipur, Assam, India, (1901) 67,003.
Manistee, c. h., Manistee Co., Mich., 12,381.
On Manistee & Gd. Rap.; Manistee & Northeast.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Manistique, c. h., Schoolcraft Co., Mich., 4,722.
Manito, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 3,798.
—Mason Co., Ill., 696.
On Chic., Peo. & St. L. (R.R.).
Manitou, c. h., El Paso Co., Colo., 1,357.
A tourist and health resort, situated at the base of Pikes Peak, 8o miles south of Denver, on the Colorado Midland, the Denver and Rio Grande, and other railroads. Elevation, 6,300 feet above the level of the sea. Manitou is surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery and is noted for its iron and soda springs, which have various medicinal qualities. These waters attract many visitors, and Manitou has been called "The Saratoga of the West."
A mountain (cog) railway conducts from Manitou Iron Springs to the summit of Pikes Peak. In the vicinity are Monument Park and the Garden of the Gods.
Manitowoc, c. h., Manitowoc Co., Wis., 13,027.
On Ann Arbor; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Mankato, c. h., Jewell Co., Kans., 1,155.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Blue Earth Co., Minn., (1910) 10,365.
On Chicago Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1,314.
On West Shore (R.R.).
Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, (1910) 193,379.
Situated at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine. The principal public buildings are the palace, containing museums of antiquities, natural history, etc., a library, observatory, and custom-house.
Chief commercial centre of Baden, to which it was annexed in 1802.
Manning, Carroll Co., Iowa, 1,434.
—c. h., Clarendon Co., S. C., 1,854.
On Atl. Coast Line (R.R.).
Mannington, Marion Co., W. Va., 2,672.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Manor, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,039.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)



MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

Manresa, Prov. of Barcelona, Spain, (1900) 22,251.
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England, (1901) 21,445.
—Piatt Co., Ill. 681.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., De Soto Parish, La., 1,799.
On Kansas City South.; Mansfield; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
—Bristol Co., Mass., 5,183.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
—c. h., Richland Co., Ohio, (1910) 20,768.
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; Penna. (R.R.)
—Tioga Co., Pa., 1,645.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Tarrant Co., Texas, 627.
On Houston & Tex. Cent. (R.R.)
Manson, Calhoun Co., Iowa, 1,236.
On Chicago, R. I. & Pac.; Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Marianna, Washington Co., Pa., 1,363.
On Penna. (R.R.)
Maria-Theresiopel (or Szabadka), Comitat of Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, estimated (1906) 89,217.
Maribojoc, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 11,830.
Marienbad, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 4,617.
Marienburg, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 13,095.
Marietta, c. h., Cobb Co., Ga., (1910) 5,949.
On Louisville & Nashv.; Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Western & Atlantic (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Ohio, (1910) 12,923.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Marietta, Col. & Clev.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Love Co., Okla., 1,546.
—Lancaster Co., Pa., 2,079.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Marieville, Rouville Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,306.
On Cent. Vt. (R.R.).



MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mansurah, Prov. of Dakalieh, Egypt, (1897) 36,131.
Manteno, Kankakee Co., Ill., 1,229.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Manti, c. h., Sanpete Co., Utah, 2,423.
On Den. & Rio G. (R.R.).
Manton, Wexford Co., Mich., (1910) 1,069.
On Gd. Rap. & Ind. (R.R.).
Mantorville, c. h., Dodge Co., Minn., 410.
On Chic. Great West.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Mantua, capital of Prov. of Mantua, Italy, (1901) 29,117.
—Portage Co., Ohio, 721.
On Erie (R.R.).
Many, Sabine Parish, La., 683.
On Kansas City So. (R.R.).
Manzanillo, Santiago Prov., Cuba, 14,464.
Mapleton, Monona Co., Iowa, 1,100.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,120.
—Huntingdon Co., Pa., 752.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Mapleton Depot, Blue Earth Co., Minn., 809.
Maplewood, St. Louis Co., Mo., 4,976.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.)
Maquoketa, c. h., Jackson Co., Iowa, 3,570.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Maracaibo, State of Zulia, Venezuela, 50,000.
Maragha, Prov. of Aserbeidshan, Persia, 15,000.
Maranhao, capital of Maranhao, Brazil, 40,000.
Marash, Vilayet Aleppo, Turkey in Asia, 52,000.
Marathon, Beuna Vista Co., Iowa, 532.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
—Cortland Co., N. Y., 1,079.
On Del., L. & W. (R.R.).
—Marathon Co., Wis., 656.
Marble Falls, Burnet Co., Tex., 1,061.
On Houston & Texas Cent. (R.R.)
Marblehead, Essex Co., Mass., 7,338.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Ottawa Co., Ohio, 1,172.
On Lakeside & Marblehead (R.R.).
Marble Rock, Floyd Co., Iowa, 480.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, (1905) 20,430.
Marcelline, Linn Co., Mo., 3,920.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Marcellus, Cass Co., Mich., 1,047.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Onondaga Co., N. Y., 917.
On Marcellus & Otisco Lake (R.R.).
Marchena, Prov. of Seville, Spain, (1900) 12,468.
Marchienne-au-Pont, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 20,936.
Marcinelle, Hainaut, Belgium, (1904) 15,915.
Marcus, Cherokee Co., Iowa, 896.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Marcus Hook, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,573.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
Mardin, Vilayet Diarbekr, Turkey in Asia, about 25,000.
Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill., 1,936.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Crawford Co., Ind., 686.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Iowa Co., Iowa, 1,786.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
Marfa, c. h., Presidio Co., Texas, 400.
On Gal. Har. & San A. (R.R.).
Margaretville, Delaware Co., N. Y., 669.
On Delaware & Eastern (R.R.).
Margate, Kent, England, (1901) 23,118.
Margelan, capital of Prov. of Ferghana, Govt. of Turkestan, Russia in Asia, (1900) 36,492.
Marianao, La Habana Prov., Cuba, (1899) 5,416.
Marianna, c. h., Lee Co., Ark., 4,810.
On St. L., I. M. & S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jackson Co., Fla., 1,915.
Marine, Madison Co., Ill., 685.
On Illinois Central (R.R.)
Marine City, St. Clair Co., Mich., 3,770.
On Rapid (R.R.).
Marinette, c. h., Marinette Co., Wis., 14,610.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line; Wisconsin & Mich. (R.R.).
Marion, c. h., Perry Co., Ala., 1,834.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Williamson Co., Ill., (1910) 7,093.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Eldorado, M. & S. W.; Illinois Central; St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern (R.R.)
—c. h., Grant Co., Ind., 19,359.
On Ches. & O. of Ind.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Linn Co., Iowa, 4,400.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Kans., 1,841.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Rock Isl. (R.R.)
—c. h., Crittenden Co., Ky., 1,627.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,460.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Osceola Co., Mich., 767.
On Ann Arbor; Manistee & Grand Rapids (R.R.)
—c. h., McDowell Co., N. C., 1,519.
On Car., Clinch. & Ohio; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Ohio, (1910) 18,232.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Erie; Hocking Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., S. C., 3,844.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Raleigh & Charlest. (R.R.).
—c. h., Smyth Co., Va., 2,727.
On Marion & Rye Valley; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
Marion Heights, Northumberland Co., Pa., 1,362.
Marionville, Lawrence Co., Mo., 1,272.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Mariposa, c. h., Mariposa Co., Cal., 500.
Marissa, St. Clair Co., Ill., 2,004.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Mariupol, Govt. of Yekaterinoslav, Russia, (1897) 31,116; estimated (1900) 52,770.
Mark, Putnam Co., Ill., 1,025.
Marked Tree, Poinsett Co., Ark., 2,026.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
Markesan, Green Lake Co., Wis., 892.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Markirch, Alsace, Germany, (1905) 12,362.
Markle, Huntington Co., Ind., 820.
On Cin., Bluffton & Chic.; Erie (R.R.).
Marksville, c. h., Avoyelles Parish, La., 1,076.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
Marlboro, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 14,579.
On Boston & Maine; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,478.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Marlette, Sanilac Co., Mich., 1,062.
On Pere Marg. (R.R.).
Marlin, c. h., Falls Co., Texas, 3,878.
On Houston & Tex. Cent.; Internat. & Great North. (R.R.).
Marlington, c. h., Pocahontas Co., W. Va., 1,045.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
Marlow, Stephens Co., Okla., 1,965.
Maroa, Macon Co., Ill., 1,160.
On Illinois Central; Vandalia (R.R.).
Marquette, c. h., Marquette Co., Mich., 11,503.
Situated on south shore of Lake Superior on inlet named Marquette Bay, 170 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie, and on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and the Marquette and Southeastern Railroads. Familiarly known as "Queen City of Lake Superior." Shipping point for iron ore from Marquette iron range and Gogebic range.
Marquette, McPherson Co., Kans., 715.
Mars, Butler Co., Pa., 1,215.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Marsala, Prov. of Trapani, Sicily, (1901) 25,940.
Fortified seaport: noted for wines.
Marsden and Piopolis, Compton Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,407.
Marseilles, Dept. of Bouches du Rhone, France, (1906) 517,498.
Second city in population in France, situated on the Gulf of Lyons, and lies in the form of an amphitheatre round a natural harbor. From the inner end of the harbor runs inland one of the finest of the city thoroughfares, called the Cannebiere. Though a handsome city as a whole, Marseilles is not rich in public edifices. The harbor is one of the finest in France, and is strongly defended by various works. Owing to the conquest of Algeria, and the opening of the Suez Canal, the foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port of France.
The city of Marseilles was founded by a colony of Greeks from Asia Minor about 600 years before Christ, the original name being Massalia. It attained great prosperity as a Greek colonial centre. It was taken by Cæsar in 49 B. C. On the decline of the Roman Empire it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, and in the tenth century it came under the dominion of the counts of Provence.
—Lasalle Co., Ill., 3,291.
On Ch., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
Marshall, c. h., Clark Co., Ill., 2,569.
On C. C. C. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
Marshfield, Wood Co., Wis., 5,783.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Mars Hill, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,511.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Mart, McLennan Co., Tex., 2,939.
On Int. & Gt. North (R.R.)
Martin, Weakley Co., Tenn., 2,228.
On Ill. Cent.; Nash., Chat. & St. L. (R.R.).
Martina Franca, Prov. of Lecce, Italy, (1901) 17,293.
Martinez, c. h., Contra Costa Co., Cal., 2,115.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa., 920.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Berkeley Co., W. Va., (1910) 10,698.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cumberland Valley (R.R.).
Martins Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio, 9,133.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Martinsville, Clark Co., Ill., 1,500.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Morgan Co., Ind., 4,529.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Henry Co., Va., 3,368.
On Danville & West.; Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
Maryborough, Victoria, Australia, (1901) 5,633.
—March Co., Queensland, Australia, (1901) 10,159.
Marysville, c. h., Yuba Co., Cal., 5,430.
On So. Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Marshall Co., Kans., 2,260.
On St. Joseph & Gr. Isl.; Union Pac. (R.R.).
—York Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 1,892.
On Intercolonial (R.R.)
—c. h., Union Co., Ohio, 3,576.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Pa., 1,693.
—Snohomish Co., Wash., 1,239.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Maryville, c. h., Nodaway Co., Mo., 4,762.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Blount Co., Tenn., 2,381.
On Louisville & Nashville; Southern; Tenn. & Car. South. (R.R.).
Masaya, capital of Dept. of Masaya, Nicaragua, (1906) 13,023.
Mascara, Prov. of Oran, Algeria, (1906) 18,989.
Mascat, capital of Oman, Arabia, 25,000.
Mascoutah, St. Clair Co., Ill., 2,081.
Mason, c. h., Ingham Co., Mich., 1,742.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Warren Co., Ohio, 737.
On C. L. & N. (Penns. Lines) (R.R.).
—c. h., Mason Co., Texas, 900.
—Mason Co., W. Va., 784.
Mason City, c. h., Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, 11,230.
On Chicago Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Iowa Central; Mas. City & Clear Lake (El.); Northw. Line; St. P. & Des M. (R.R.)
—Mason Co., Ill., 1,842.
On Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Massa, Prov. of Massa e Carrara, Italy, (1901) 13,471.
Massaua, Erythrea, East Africa, (1905) 2,625.
Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 2,951.
Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, (1910) 13,879.
On B. & O.; Balt. & Ohio; No. O. Tr. & L. Co. (El.) Pennsylvania; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Masson, Labelle Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,012.
Matamoros, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 15,040.
On Mex. International (R.R.).
Matanzas, Cuba, (1907) 36,009.
Mataro, Prov. of Barcelona, Spain, (1901) 19,704.
Matawan, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,646.
On Central of N. J.; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Matsumoto, Prov. of Nagano, Japan, (1908) [illegible]
Matsuyama, Prov. of Ijo, Japan, (1908) 44,166
Mattsu, Prov. of Izumo, Japan, (1908) 36,209.
Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,233.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Mattawa, Nipissing Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,400.
On Can. Pacific (R.R.).
Mattawamkeag, Penobscot Co., Maine, 517.
On Canadian Pacific; Maine Central (R.R.).
Matteawan, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 6,727.
On Central New England (R.R.).



MANITOU, COLORADO

Marshall, c. h., Calhoun Co., Mich., 4,236.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Lyon Co., Minn., 2,152.
On Great Northern; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Saline Co., Mo., 4,869.
On Chicago & Alton; Missouri Pac. (R.R.)
—Harrison Co., Tex., 11,452.
On Marshall & East Tex.; Tex. & Pac. (R.R.)
Marshalls, Digby Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,199.
Marshalltown, c. h., Marshall Co., Iowa, 13,374.
On Chicago Great West.; Iowa Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Marshallville, Macon Co., Ga., 1,082.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).
Marshfield, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,738.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—c. h., Webster Co., Mo., 1,193.
—Coos Co., Ore., 2,980.
On Coos Bay, Roseb. & E. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 1,011.
On Montp. & Wells River (R.R.).
Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill., (1910) 11,456.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Illinois Central (R.R.)
Mauban, Prov. of Tayabas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,021.
Maubeuge, Dept. of Nord, France, (1901) 14,433.
Mauch Chunk, c. h., Carbon Co., Pa., 3,952.
On C. of N. J.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
Maulmein, British Burma, (1901) 58,446.
Maumee, Lucas Co., Ohio, 2,307.
On Dayton & Troy Elec.; Ohio Elec.; Toledo St. L. & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
Mauston, c. h., Juneau Co., Wis., 1,701.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C., 1,321.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Maxwell, Story Co., Iowa, 754.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Mayaguez, Dept. of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, (1910) 16,591.

Mayebashi, Prov. of Kotsuka, Japan, (1908) 45,183.
Mayen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 13,435.
Mayenne, Dept. of Mayenne, France, (1906) 8,254.
Mayesville, Sumter Co., S. C., 751.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
Mayfield, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 1,041.
On South. Pacific (R.R.)
—c. h., Graves Co., Ky., 5,916.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Fulton Co., N. Y., 590.
On Fonda, J. & G. (R.R.).
—Lackawanna Co., Pa., 3,662.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
Maynard, Middlesex Co., Mass., 6,390.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Mayo, c. h., Lafayette Co., Fla., 578.
On Florida; Live Oak, Perry. & G. (R.R.).
McArthur, c. h., Vinton Co., Ohio, 1,107.
On Hocking Val. (R.R.).
McBain, Missaukee Co., Mich., 546.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).
McCaysville, Fannin Co., Ga., 1,253.
McClure, Henry Co., Ohio, 547.
On Toledo, St. L. & Western (R.R.).
McColl, Marlboro Co., S. C., 1,628.
On Atl. Coast Line; No. & So. Carol. (R.R.).
McComb, Pike Co., Miss., (1910) 6,237.
On Ill. Cent.; Liberty-White (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Ohio, 1,088.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis (R.R.).
McConnellsburg, c. h., Fulton Co., Pa., 579.
McConnellsville, c. h., Morgan Co., Ohio, 1,831.
McCook, c. h., Redwillow Co., Neb., 3,765.
McCune, Crawford Co., Kans., 736.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
McKenzie, Carroll Co., Tenn., 1,322.
On Louisv. & Nash.; N., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
McKinney, c. h., Collin Co., Texas, 4,714.
On Hous. & Tex. Cent.; M., K. & T. (R.R.).
McLean, McLean Co., Ill., 707.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
McLeansboro, c. h., Hamilton Co., Ill., 1,796.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
McLouth, Jefferson Co., Kans., 571.
On Leavenw. & Topeka; Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
McMechen, Marshall Co., W. Va., 2,921.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
McMinnville, c. h., Yamhill Co., Ore., 2,400.
On So. Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Warren Co., Tenn., 2,299.
On Nash., Chat. & St. Louis (R.R.).
McPherson, c. h., McPherson Co., Kans., 3,546.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.)

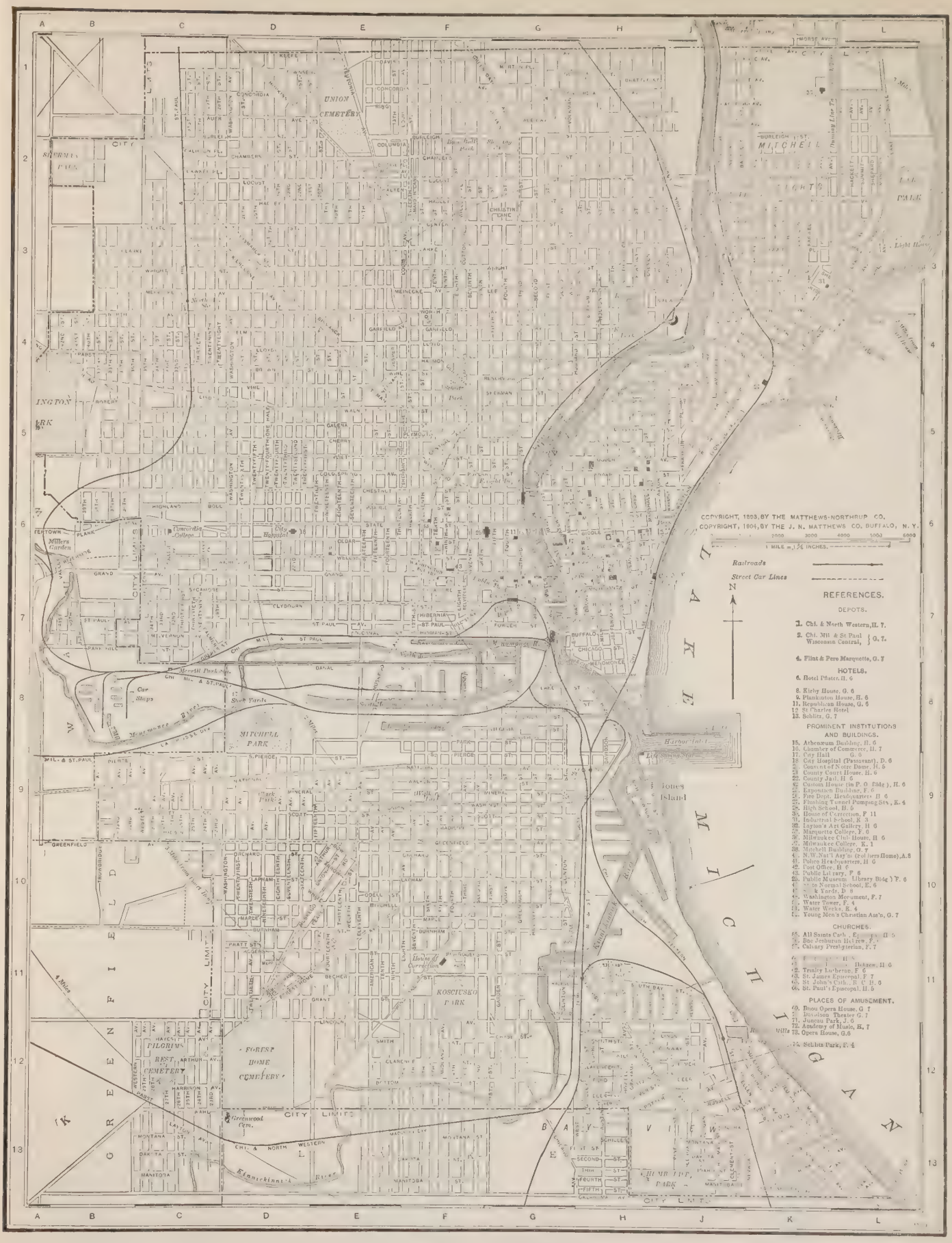
her son Ishmael was dying with thirst, supplies the city with water for drinking and ablution. About 15 miles east of Mecca is the hill of Arafat, where Mohammed used to retire to pray, and which is much frequented by pilgrims. Mecca is celebrated as the birthplace of Mohammed. Only Mussulmans are permitted to enter the city.
Mechanic Falls, Androscoggin Co., Maine, 1,678.
On Grand Trunk; Maine Central (R.R.).
Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., Ohio, 1,446.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Pa., 4,469.
On Cumberland Valley (R.R.).
Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., Iowa, 817.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
- Saratoga Co., N. Y., (1910) 6,634.
On Boston & Maine; Delaware & Hudson (R.R.)



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MAP OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Mayodan, Rockingham Co., N. C., 874.
On Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
Maysville, c. h., Mason Co., Ky., 6,141.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
—c. h., Dekalb Co., Mo., (1910) 1,051.
On Ch., R. I. & Pac. (R.R.).
Mayville, c. h., Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 1,122.
—Traill Co., N. Dak., 1,070.
On Great North. (R.R.).
—Dodge Co., Wis., 2,282.
On Ch. M. & St. P. (R.R.)
Maywood, Cook Co., Ill., (1910) 8,033.
On Chic. Great West.; Northw. Line (R.R.)
—Bergen Co., N. J., 889.
On N. Y., Sus. & W. (R.R.).
Mazamet, Dept. of Tarn, France, (1901) 11,159.
Mazeppa, Wabasha Co., Minn., 471.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Mazomanie, Dane Co., Wis., 917.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
McAdenville, Gaston Co., N. C., 983.
McAdoo, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 3,389.
On Lehigh Val.; Penna. (R.R.)
McAlester, c. h., Pittsburg Co., Okla., 12,954.
McDonald, Washington Co., Pa., 2,543.
On Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.)
Macdonald, Fayette Co., W. Va., 1,153.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Kanawha, Glen Jean & E.; White Oak (R.R.)
McDonough, c. h., Henry Co., Ga., 882.
On Southern (R.R.).
McFall, Gentry Co., Mo., 385.
On Wabash (R.R.).
McGregor, Clayton Co., Iowa, 1,259.
On Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
—McLennan Co., Texas, 1,864.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
McHenry, McHenry Co., Ill., 1,031.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Ohio Co., Ky., 530.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
McIntosh, Polk Co., Minn., 634.
On Great North. (R.R.).
McIntyre, Mitchell Co., Iowa, 487.
McKees Rocks, Allegheny Co., Pa., 14,702.
On Pitts. A. & McK. Rocks; Pitts. & Lake Erie; Pitts. Char. & Youg. (R.R.)
McRae, c. h., Telfair Co., Ga., 1,160.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
McSherrystown, Adams Co., Pa., 1,724.
Meadville, Linn Co., Mo., 580.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Crawford Co., Pa., (1910) 12,780.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Erie (R.R.).
Meaford, Grey Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,916.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Meaux, Dept. of Seine-et-Marne, France, (1906) 12,370.
Mecca, Prov. of El-Hejas, Arabia, about 60,000. A holy Mohammedan city, situated in a long, narrow, sandy valley, running north and south; called in the Koran "the valley without seeds." The only public building of consequence is the Beitullah, or El-Haram, the famous mosque of Mecca, in the interior of which is the Caaba, or Holy House, its doors being coated with silver, embellished with gold ornaments, in which is the celebrated "black stone," said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel to form the foundation. The Holy Well of Zemzem, said to have been found by Hagar when
Mechlin (Fr. Malines), Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium, (1905) 58,494.
Medellin, capital of Dept. of Antioquia, Colombia, estimated (1905) 53,936.
—Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 10,578.
Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., 3,466.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Medford, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 23,150.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Grant Co., Okla., 1,110.
On Santa Fe; Rock Island (R.R.).
—Jackson Co., Ore., (1910) 8,840.
On Pacific & Eastern; Rogue River Valley; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Taylor Co., Wis., 1,846.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Media, c. h., Delaware Co., Pa., 3,562.
On Phila., Balt. & W. (R.R.).
Mediapolis, Des Moines Co., Iowa, 858.
On Burl. Route; Rock Island (R.R.).
Medical Lake, Spokane Co., Wash., 1,730.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Medicine Hat, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 3,020.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).



MAP OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEDICINE LODGE, c. h., Barber Co., Kans., 1,229.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).

MEDINA, Orleans Co., N. Y., 5,683.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)

c. h., Medina Co., Ohio, 2,734.
On Balt. & Ohio; Northern Ohio (R.R.).

—Prov. of El-Hejaz, Arabia, about 48,000.

MEDINET-EL-FAYUM, capital of Prov. of Fayum, Egypt, (1897) 31,262.

MEDWAY, Norfolk Co., Mass., 2,696.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

MEEKER, c. h., Rio Blanco Co., Colo., 807.

MEERANE, Saxony, (1905) 24,996.

MEERUT (or MIRAT), Prov. of Agra and Oudh, India, (1901) 118,120.

MEGARA, Nomarchy of Attica, Greece, (1896) 6,442.

MEHALLET EL KEBIR, Prov. of Charbieh, Egypt, (1897) 31,100.

MEIDERICH, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 40,822.

MEININGEN, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, (1905) 15,984.

MEISSEN, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 32,289.

MELBOURNE, capital of Victoria and largest city of Australia, (1901) 496,079; estimated (1905) 511,900.
Situated on the Yarra-Yarra River, about 9 miles from its mouth. In commerce it ranks as the first port in the British colonies. It was founded in 1837.

MELENA, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 5,016.

MELILLA, commercial port on the northern coast of Morocco, belonging to Spain, (1900) 8,956.

MELIPILLA, Prov. of Santiago, Chile, estimated (1904) 5,351.

MELLEN, Ashland Co., Wis., 1,833.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.)

MELROSE, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 15,715.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

—Stearns Co., Minn., 2,591.
On Great Northern (R.R.)

MELROSE PARK, Cook Co., Ill., 4,806.
On Indiana Harbor Belt; Northwestern Line (R.R.)

MELUN, Dept. of Seine-et-Marne, France, (1906) 11,355.

MELVILLE, St. Landry Parish, La., 1,093.
On Opelousas, G. & N. E.; Tex. & Pac. (R.R.)

MELVIN, Ford Co., Ill., 509.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

MEMEL, East Prussia, (1905) 20,687.

MEMMINGEN, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 11,618.

MEMPHIS, Lower Egypt.
Twelve miles south by west of Cairo; little is left to attest the former importance of the ancient city save the pyramids, the tombs of Sakhara, and the colossal statue of Rameses II; the modern village of Mitrahineh occupies part of the site.

MEMPHIS, c. h., Shelby Co., Tenn., (1910) 162,351; (1910) 131,105.
Is situated on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Frisco System; the Illinois Central; the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham; the Southern; the Louisville and Nashville; the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; the

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; the St. Louis and Southwestern; and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads.
It contains a custom-house, Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Builders' Exchange, Industrial Bureau, Freight Bureau. Among its clubs are the Business Men's Club, the Lumberman's Club, the Tennessee Club, the Chickasaw Club, the Boat Club, the Woman's Club, the Nineteenth Century Club.
The city is the largest inland cotton market in the United States, shipping annually about 1,000,000 bales; the largest hardwood-producing lumber market in the world, handling annually 550,000,000 feet; the largest cottonseed products market in the world, having 10 oil mills and 4 refineries, and is the home port for 84 steamboats. It has the largest artesian water system in the world, with wells 450 feet deep, securing absolutely pure water. Its public parks system includes 1,000 acres, with boulevards connecting, and it has 250 miles of flush-tank sewers. It numbers 140 churches; a fine system of public schools; 65 schools, colleges, and seminaries; 6 business colleges; 2 medical colleges; 9 hospitals and sanitariums. Its 24 banks and 15 trust companies represent resources of $45,000,000.

MEMPHIS, Macomb Co., Mich., 557.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.)
—c. h., Scotland Co., Mo., 1,984.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Hall Co., Texas, 1,936.
On Ft. W. & Den. C. (R.R.).

MENA, c. h., Polk Co., Ark., 3,953.
On Kansas City Southern (R.R.).

MENASHA, Winnebago Co., Wis., 6,081.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

MENDHAM, Morris Co., N. J., 1,129.
On New Jersey & Penna. (R.R.)

MENDON, Adams Co., Ill., 640.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 880.
—St. Joseph Co., Mich., 768.
On Gd. Rap. & I. (R.R.).

MENDOTA, Lasalle Co., Ill., 3,806.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central (R.R.).

MENDOZA, capital of Prov. of Mendoza, Argentina, (1906) 32,000.

MENIN, West Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 19,377.

MENNO, Hutchinson Co., S. Dak., 621.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

MENOMINEE, c. h., Menominee Co., Mich., 10,507.
On Ann Arbor; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwest. Line; Wisconsin & Mich. (R.R.).
Manufactures electrical appliances, stained glass, machinery. Leading depot for sawn lumber.
—c. h., Dunn Co., Wis., 5,036.
On Chic., M. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.)

MENTONE, Dept. of Alpes-Maritimes, France, (1906) 12,925.

—Kosciusko Co., Ind., 728.
On New York, Chicago & St. Louis (R.R.)

MENTOR, Lake Co., Ohio, 732.
On Lake Sh. & M. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

MENUF, Prov. of Menufieh, Egypt, about 21,000.

MENZALEH, Prov. of Bakalieh, Egypt, 10,500.

MEPPEL, Prov. of Drenthe, Netherlands, (1903) 10,470.

MERAN, Austrian Tyrol, (1900) 9,323.

MERCED, c. h., Merced Co., Cal., 3,102.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Southern Pacific; Yosemite Valley (R.R.).

MERCEDES, Hidalgo Co., Tex., 1,209.
On St. L. Brownsv. & Mex. (R.R.)

MERCER, c. h., Mercer Co., Pa., 2,026.
On Bes. & Lake E.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

MERCERSBURG, Franklin Co., Pa., 1,410.
On Cumb. Val. (R.R.).

MERCHANTVILLE, Camden Co., N. J., 1,996.
On Penna. (R.R.).

MERCUR, Tooele Co., Utah, 1,047.
On Salt Lake & Mercur (R.R.).

MEREDITH, Belknap Co., N. H., 1,638.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

MEREDOSIA, Morgan Co., Ill., 951.
On Wabash (R.R.).

MERGENTHEIM, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 4,535.

MERHEIM, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 20,728.

MERIDA, capital of Yucatan, Mexico, (1900) 43,630.
On United R. Rs. of Yucatan.
—Capital of the State of Mérida, Venezuela, (1889) 12,018.

MERIDEN, New Haven Co., Conn., 27,265.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

MERIDIAN, c. h., Lauderdale Co., Miss., 23,285.
On Alabama & Vicksb.; Alabama Gt. South.; Mobile & Ohio; N. Orl. & Northeast.; Southern (R.R.)
—c. h., Bosque Co., Texas, 718.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

MERKEL, Taylor Co., Tex., 2,008.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.)

MERRICKVILLE, Leeds and Grenville Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,024.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).

MERRILL, c. h., Lincoln Co., Wis., 8,689.

MERRILLAN, Jackson Co., Wis., 625.
On Green Bay & West.; Northw. Line (R.R.).

MERRIMAC, Essex Co., Mass., 2,202.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

MERRIMACK, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,039.

MERRITTON, Lincoln and Niagara Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,710.
On G. T.; Niag., St. C. & Tor. (El.) (R.R.)

MERSEBURG, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 20,023.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, Glamorganshire, Wales, (1901) 60,228, estimated (1905) 73,848.

MERXEM, Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 15,419.

MESA, Maricopa Co., Ariz., 1,692.
On Arizona Eastern (R.R.)

MESHED, Prov. of Khorassan, Persia, 70,000.

MESHOPPEN, Wyoming Co., Pa., 630.
On Lehigh Val. (R.R.).

MESSENE (official name of NISI, a village lying about 10 miles southeast of ancient Messene), Nomarchy of Messenia, Greece, (1908) 6,039.

MESSINA, capital of Prov. of Messina, Italy, (1901) 92,410.
Situated on the Strait of Messina. The town runs parallel with the strait, and has for its finest part the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbor. The harbor, which is formed by a projecting tongue of land, is 4 miles in circumference. The entrance, 700 yards wide, is strongly defended.
On Dec. 28, 1908, the city of Messina was totally destroyed by an earthquake, which wrought great havoc in the Island of Sicily and throughout Calabria. The total loss of life in the city was about 30,000. For several weeks the survivors were in great distress. The city has been partially rebuilt and its industries have been resumed.

METAMORA, Woodford Co., Ill., 694.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).

METAMORAS, Pike Co., Pa., 1,388.

METCALF, Graham Co., Ariz., 2,868.

METHUEN, Essex Co., Mass., 11,448.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

METROPOLIS, c. h., Massac Co., Ill., 4,655.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).

METUCHEN, Middlesex Co., N. J., 2,138.
On Lehigh Val.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

METZ, Lorraine, Germany, (1905) 60,396.

MEXIA, Limestone Co., Texas, 2,694.
On Houst. & Tex. Cent.; Trinity & Brazos Val. (R.R.).

MEXICO, capital of Republic of Mexico, (1900) 344,721.
On Interoceanic of Mex.; Mexican; National of Mex. (R.R.).
Situated within the State of Mexico, in the Federal District, about 7,400 feet above sea-level, near several lakes. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, palace of government, and College of Mines. The manufactures are of comparatively limited extent, and trade is mostly in the hands of foreigners.

—Oxford Co., Maine, 2,065.
—c. h., Audrain Co., Mo., (1910) 5,939.
On Burl. Route; Chicago & Alton; Wabash (R.R.).
—Oswego Co., N. Y., 1,233.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

—Pampanga Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 13,469.

MEYCAUAYAN, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,742.

MEYERSDALE, Somerset Co., Pa., 3,741.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).

MEZOTUR, Comitat of Jasz (Jazygia), Nagy Kun-Szolnok, Hungary, (1900) 25,367, (commune).

MIAGAO, Iloilo Prov., Panay, P. I., (1903) 20,656.

MIAMI, c. h., Dade Co., Fla., (1910) 5,471.
On Florida E. Coast (R.R.).
—Saline Co., Mo., 431.
—c. h., Ottawa Co., Okla., 2,907.
—c. h., Roberts Co., Texas, 500.
On So. Kansas of Texas (R.R.).

MIDLAND PARK, Bergen Co., N. J., 2,001.
On N. Y., Susq. & Western (R.R.).

MIDLOTHIAN, Ellis Co., Texas, 868.
On Gulf, Col. & S. Fe; Hous. & T. C. (R.R.)

MIDVALE, Salt Lake Co., Utah, 1,760.
On Denv. & Rio Grande; Oregon Short Line; San Ped., Los A. & S. L. (R.R.)

MIFFLINBURG, Union Co., Pa., 1,559.

MIFFLINTOWN, c. h., Juniata Co., Pa., 954.
On Penna. (R.R.).

MILACA, Mille Lacs Co., Minn., 1,102.
On Great North. (R.R.).

MILAN, capital of Prov. of Milan, Italy, (1901) 493,971.
Second city of Italy. One of the finest and most pleasing cities of Europe. The most remarkable among its public buildings are the cathedral, an imposing Gothic structure, inferior only to that of St. Peter's at Rome, or St. Paul's at London, adorned with over 4,500 statues; the Church of St. Ambrose, in which the German emperors received the Lombard crown; the Palazzo del Corte, or royal palace, and the Teatro della Scala. The city is entered by ten gates, of which the Porta Orientale is the richest and most remarkable. In the Piazza di Castello is an arena built by Napoleon I in 1806, on the model of the amphitheatre at Rome.
Milan (ancient Mediolanum), supposed to have been founded by the Gauls, was annexed to Rome by Scipio Nascica, 191 B. C.

MILLERSBURG, Bourbon Co., Ky., 799.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—Presque Isle Co., Mich., 519.
On Detroit & Mackinac (R.R.).
—c. h., Holmes Co., Ohio, 2,020.
On B. & O.; C. A. & C. (Penna. L.) (R.R.)
—Dauphin Co., Pa., 2,394.
On Penna. (R.R.).

MILLERSTOWN, Perry Co., Pa., 549.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

MILLERTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 858.
On Cent. New Eng.; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)

MILLHALL, Clinton Co., Pa., (1910) 1,043.
On Central of Penna.; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

MILLHEIM, Center Co., Pa., 626.

MILLINGTON, Tuscola Co., Mich., 623.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).

MILLINOCKET, Penobscot Co., Me., 3,368.
On Bangor and Aroostook (R.R.)

MILLIS, Norfolk Co., Mass., 1,399.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

MILL SHOALS, White Co., Ill., 700.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).

MILLSTADT, St. Clair Co., Ill., 1,140.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

MILLTOWN, Berrien Co., Ga., 1,247.
On Milltown Air Line (R.R.)
—Charlotte Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 2,044.
—Middlesex Co., N. J., 1,584.
On Raritan River (R.R.).

MILLVALE, Allegheny Co., Pa., 7,861.



GRAND AVENUE BOULEVARD, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MIAMISBURG, Montgomery Co., Ohio, 4,271.
On C. H. & D.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).

MICANOPY, Alachua Co., Fla., 613.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Tampa & Jacksonville (R.R.).

MICHIGAN CITY, Laporte Co., Ind., 19,027.
On Chicago, Ind. & Lv.; Lake Erie & West.; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).

MIDDELBURG, Zealand, Netherlands, (1903) 19,002.

—Transvaal Colony, Africa, (1904) 6,137.

MIDDLEBORO, Plymouth Co., Mass., 8,214.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

MIDDLEBOURNE, c. h., Tyler Co., W. Va., 546.

MIDDLEBURG, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1,114.
—c. h., Snyder Co., Pa., 531.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 10,173

MIDDLEBURY, New Haven Co., Conn., 836.
—Elkhart Co., Ind., 600.
On L. S. & M. S.; St. Jos. Val. El. (R.R.)
—c. h., Addison Co., Vt., 1,866.
On Rutland (R.R.).

MIDDLEFIELD, Middlesex Co., Conn., 1,036.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)

MIDDLEPORT, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1,530.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
—Meigs Co., Ohio, 3,190.
On Hocking Valley; Kanawha & Mich. (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,100.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).

MIDDLESBORO, Bell Co., Ky., 7,305.
On Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Yorkshire, England, (1909) 105,255.

MIDDLESEX, Washington Co., Vt., 858.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).

MIDDLETON, Lancashire, England (1901) 25,178.
—Essex Co., Mass., 1,129.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

MIDDLETOWN, c. h., Middlesex Co., Conn., 11,851.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Newcastle Co., Del., 1,399.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Ind., 1,174.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Frederick Co., Md., 692.
—Orange Co., N. Y., (1910) 15,313.
On Erie; N. Y., Ont. & Western; N. Y., Susq. & West. (R.R.).
—Butler Co., Ohio, (1910) 13,152.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; C. L. & N. (Penna. L.); C., C. & St. L.; Ohio Electric (R.R.)
—Dauphin Co., Pa., (1910) 5,374.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—Newport Co., R. I., 1,708.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)

MIDDLEVILLE, Barry Co., Mich., 804.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—Herkimer Co., N. Y., 625.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud River (R.R.).

MIDLAND, Allegany Co., Md., 1,173.
On Cumb. & Pa. (R.R.)
—c. h., Midland Co., Mich., 2,527.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Beaver Co., Pa., 1,244.
On Penna. (R.R.)
—c. h., Midland Co., Texas, 2,192.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
—Simcoe Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,174.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

MILAN, Rock Island Co., Ill., 727.
On Rock Island; Rock Island South. (R.R.)
—Washtenaw Co., Mich., 1,355.
On Ann Arbor; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Sullivan Co., Mo., 2,191.
On Burl. Route; Quincy, Om. & K. C. (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 1924.
—Erie Co., Ohio, 6,[illegible]
On Lk. Sh. El.; Wh. & Lk. Erie (R.R.)
—Gibson Co., Tenn., 1,605
On Illinois Cent., Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).

MILBANK, c. h., Grant Co., S. Dak., 2,015.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

MILBRIDGE, Washington Co., Maine, 1,550.

MILLERSBURG, Center Co., Pa., 531.

MILES, Runnels Co., Tex., 1,302.
On Concho, S. S. & Llano V.; Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

MILES CITY, c. h., Custer Co., Mont., 4,697.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; No. Pac. (R.R.)

MILFORD, New Haven Co., Conn., 4,366.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Kent Co., Del., 2,603.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Iroquois Co., Ill., 1,316.
On Ch. & E. Ill. (R.R.).
—Kosciusko Co., Ind., 814.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Dickinson Co., Iowa, 575.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 967.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 13,055.
On Bost. & Alb.; Grafton & Upton; N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (R.R.).
—Oakland Co., Mich., 973.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Seward Co., Neb., 716.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 3,939.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Otsego Co., N. Y., 511.
On Dela. & Hud. (R.R.).
—Clermont Co., Ohio, 1,321.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Somerset Co., Pa., 785.
On Balt. & O.; Bare Rock (R.R.)
—Ellis Co., Texas, 766.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
—Beaver Co., Utah, 1,014.
On San Fed. Los Ang. & S. Lk. (R.R.)

MILFORD CENTER, Union Co., Ohio, 685.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).

MILFORD HAVEN, Pembrokeshire, Wales, (1901) 5,102.

MILIANA, Dept. of Algiers, Algeria, (1901) 3,714.

MILLAU, Dept. of Aveyron, France, (1901) 17,502.

MILLBROOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1,136.
On Central New England (R.R.).

MILLBURY, Worcester Co., Mass., 4,740.
On Boston & Alb.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)

MILLEDGEVILLE, c. h., Baldwin Co., Ga., (1910) 4,385.
On Central of Georgia; Georgia (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., Ill., 630.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

MILLEN, Jenkins Co., Ga., 2,030.
On Cent. of Ga.; Georgia & Florida (R.R.)

MILLER, c. h., Hand Co., S. Dak., 1,202.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

MILL VALLEY, Marin Co., Cal., 2,551.
On Mill V. & Mt. T. Scenic; No. West Pacific (R.R.)

MILLVILLE, Cumberland Co., N. J., (1910) 12,451.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Columbia Co., Pa., 611.

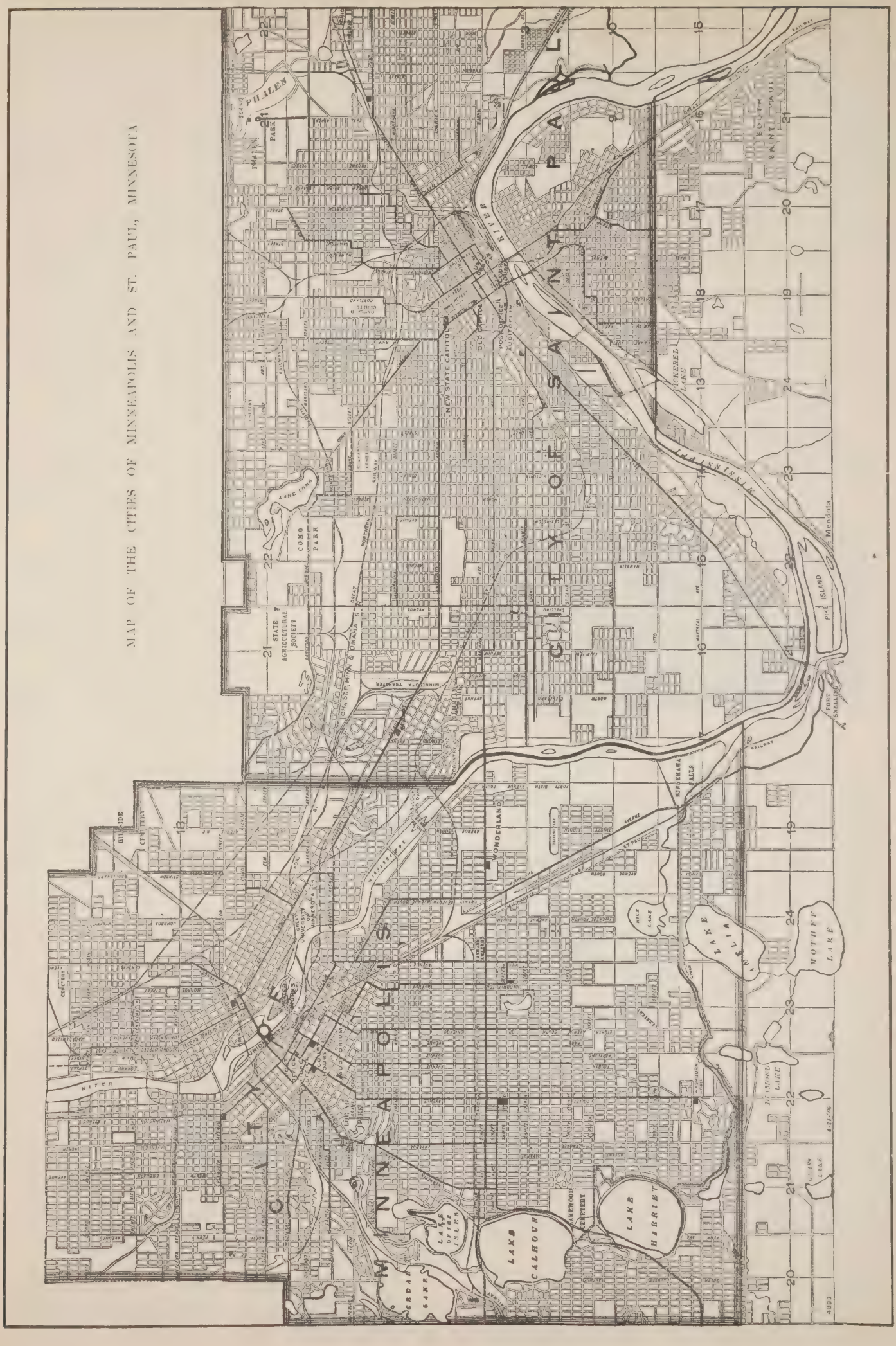
MILNOR, Sargent Co., N. D., 641.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.)

MILO, Warren Co., Iowa, 519.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Piscataquis Co., Maine, 2,556.
On Bangor & Aroos. (R.R.).

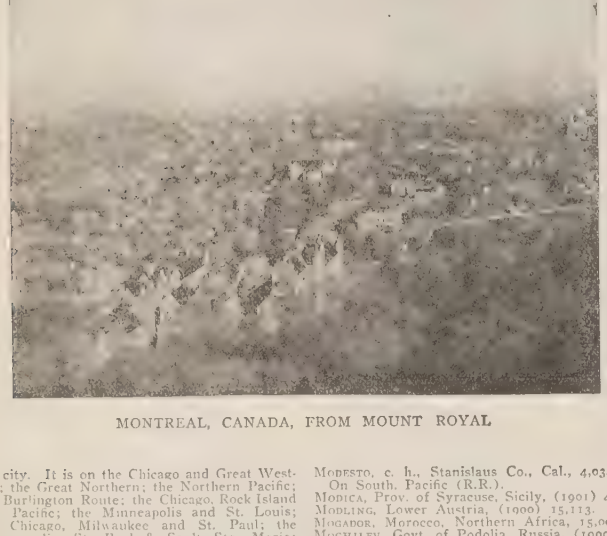
MILTON, Sussex Co., Del., 1,038.
On Maryland, Del. & Va. (R.R.).
—c. h., Santa Rosa Co., Fla., 831.
On Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Ind., 601.
On C., C., C. & St. L.; Ft. W., C. & Lv. (R.R.)
—Van Buren Co., Iowa, 913.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 7,924.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Strafford Co., N. H., 1,542.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Umatilla Co., Ore., 1,280.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
—Northumberland Co., Pa., (1910) 7,460.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—Chittenden Co., Vt., 634.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
—Cabell Co., W. Va., 837.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
—Rock Co., Wis., 833.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

MILTON, Halton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,372.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

MILWAUKEE, c. h., Milwaukee Co., Wis., (1900) 285,315; (1910) 373,857.
Situated on the northwest end of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River; on the Grand Trunk; the Northwest. Line; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Pere Marquette, and other railroads. It has a beautiful harbor and regular communication by water and rail with all the chief cities on the Great Lakes. The chief public buildings are the county court-house, erected at a cost of $4,100,000; the city hall, the Northwestern Soldiers' National Home; the Federal Building, containing the post-office and custom-house; the public library and museum building; the Layton Art Gallery, and the Industrial Exposition Building. Milwaukee is an important manufacturing centre. Its annual output of iron, steel, and heavy machinery exceeds $45,000,000 annually. The annual output of beer and malt tonics during the year 1906 was $26,362,430. The output of leather for the same year was $24,000,000; and that of packed meats, $23,974,187. Milwaukee has established numerous industries that are recognized as the largest of their kind in the world. The total output of manufactured articles for the year 1906 was $315,464,750. Its flour mills are very large, its grain elevators having a capacity of 8,000,000 bushels. Milwaukee lager beer is known all over the United States; its annual output is 2,000,000 barrels. Pork-packing is here carried on extensively.
Milwaukee was founded in 1835, and chartered as a city in 1846.

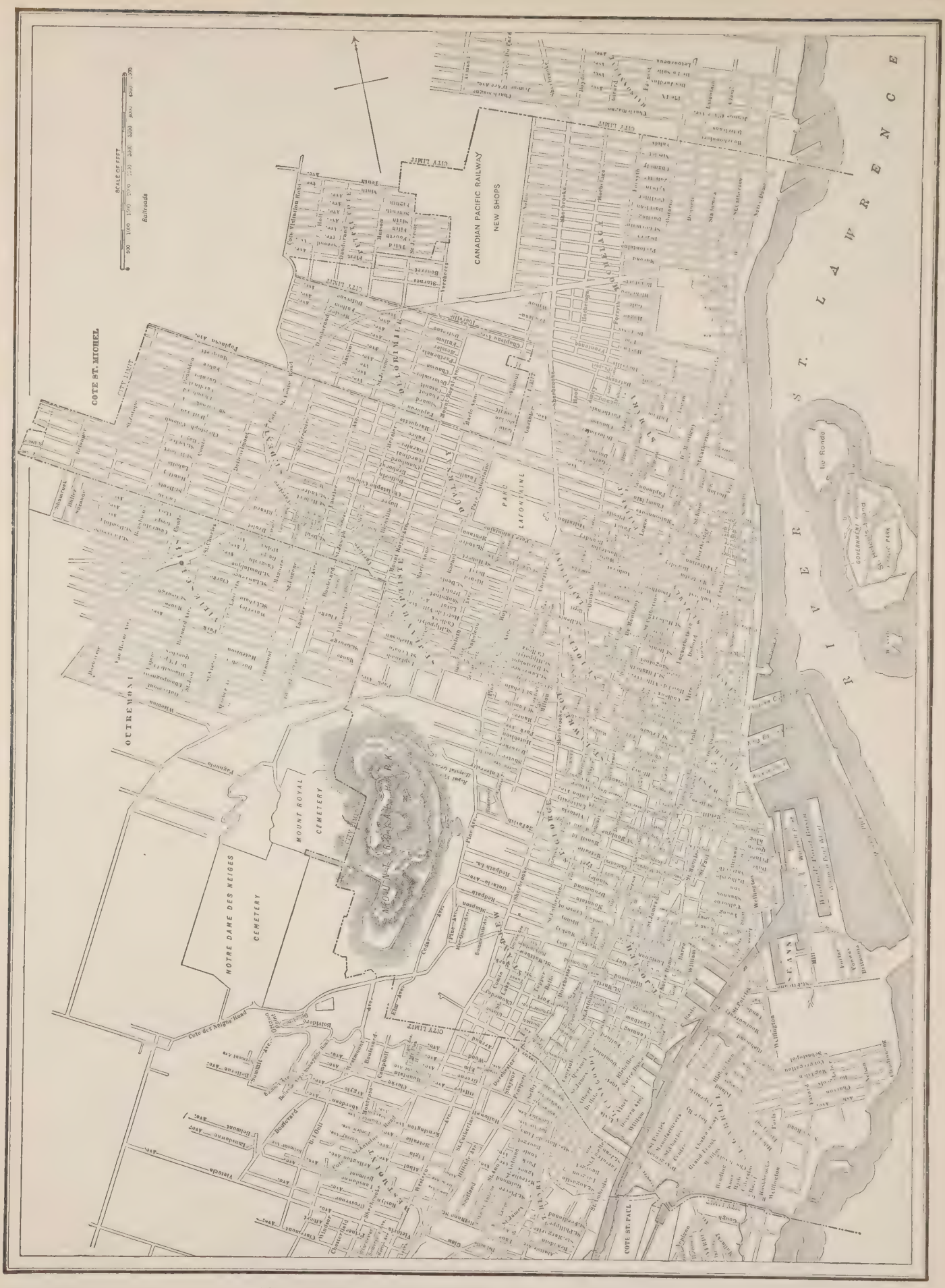

MAP OF THE CITIES OF MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
CITY OF
PHALEN PARK
COMO PARK
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
NEW STATE CAPITOL
OLD CAPITOL
POST OFFICE
AUDITORIUM
WONDERLAND
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
UNION DEPOT
CITY HALL
COURT HOUSE
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA R.
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
MINNESOTA RIVER
LAKE CALHOUN
LAKE HARRIET
LAKE AMELIA
MOTHER LAKE
DIAMOND LAKE
PIKE ISLAND
FORT SNELLING
Mendota
SUPERIOR FALLS
CEMETERY

MINALABAC, Prov. of Ambos Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 3,993.
MINDEN, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 25,429.
—c. h., Webster Parish, La., 3,002.
On Louisiana & Ark. (R.R.).
—c. h., Kearney Co., Neb., 1,559.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
MINEOLA, c. h., Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 1,981.
On Long Island (R.R.).
—Wood Co., Texas, 1,706.
On Internat. & Gt. No.; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
MINERAL, Cherokee Co., Kans., 1,770.
—Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 1,032.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
MINERAL POINT, Iowa Co., Wis., 2,925.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul; Mineral Point & North. (R.R.).
MINERALRIDGE, Trumbull Co., Ohio, 759.
On Erie (R.R.).
MINERAL WELLS, Palo Pinto Co., Texas, 3,950.
On Weath., Min. W. & Northwest. (R.R.).
MINERS MILLS, Luzerne Co., Pa., 3,159.
On Cent. of New Jersey; Delaware & Hudson; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
MINERSVILLE, Schuylkill Co., Pa., (1910) 7,240.
On Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; People's; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
MINERVA, Stark Co., Ohio, 1,306.
On Lake E., Alliance & Wh.; Pennsylvania; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
MINERVERNO MURGE, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 16,970.
MINGLANILLA, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 10,518.
MINGO JUNCTION, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 4,019.
On Pennsylvania; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
MINIA (or MINIEH), Prov. of Fayum, Egypt, (1907) 6,338.
MINIER, Tazewell Co., Ill., 690.
On Chic. & Alton; Vandalia (R.R.).
MINNEAPOLIS, c. h., Ottawa Co., Kans., 1,895.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Hennepin Co., Minn., (1900) 202,718; (1910) 301,408.
Situated on both banks of the Mississippi River, 10 miles west by north of St. Paul. The Falls of St. Anthony are in the heart of the city. It is on the Chicago and Great Western; the Great Northern; the Northern Pacific; the Burlington Route; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Minneapolis and St. Louis; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; and Northwestern System railroads.
Among the more notable buildings of the city are the new city hall and courthouse, the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the post-office, the West Hotel, the Masonic Temple; Pillsbury Science Hall.
Minneapolis is the foremost city in the world in flour and lumber products, the flour mills having a daily capacity of 80,000 barrels, and the quantity of lumber cut being 578,000,000 feet annually. Other important industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery.
Minneapolis was settled in 1849. It received its charter as a city in 1867.
MINNEDOSA, Marquette Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,209.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
MINNEOTA, Lyon Co., Minn., 819.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
MINNESOTA LAKE, Faribault Co., Minn., 445.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
MINNEWAUKAN, c. h., Benson Co., N. Dak., 510.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
MINONK, Woodford Co., Ill., 2,070.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
MINOT, c. h., Ward Co., N. Dak., (1910) 6,188.
On Great North.; M., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
MINSK, capital of Govt. of Minsk, Russia, (1897) 91,494.
MINSTER, Auglaize Co., Ohio, 1,583.
On Lake Erie & W.; Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
MIRZAPUR, Dist. of Mirzapur, India, (1901) 795,862.
MISHAWAKA, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 11,886.
On Grand Trunk; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (R.R.).
MISKOLCZ, Borsod Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 43,096.
MISSOLONGHI, Nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, (1908) 10,702.
MISSOULA, c. h., Missoula Co., Mont.; 12,869.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
MISSOURI VALLEY, Harrison Co., Iowa, 3,187.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
MITAU, capital of Govt. of Courland, Russia, (1897) 35,011.
MITCHELL, Lawrence Co., Ind., 3,438.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Chic., Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
—Perth Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,945.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Davison Co., S. Dak., (1910) 6,515.
On C., M. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
MITCHELVILLE, Polk Co., Iowa, 869.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Inter-Urban (El.) (R.R.)
MITO, capital of Ibarghi Prefecture, Japan, (1908) 38,435.
MITTERBURG, Austria. *See* PISENO.
MITTWEIDA, Saxony, (1905) 17,465.
MOALBUAL, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 11,743.
MOBERLY, Randolph Co., Mo., (1910) 10,923.
On Mo., Kan. & T.; Wabash (R.R.).
MOBILE, c. h., Mobile Co., Ala., (1900) 38,469; (1910) 51,521.
Port of entry. Situated on the Mobile River, near Mobile Bay, and on the Southern; the Louisville and Nashville; the Mobile and Ohio; the Mobile and Western; the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago railroads. The city is not only the largest and most important in the State of Alabama, but ranks among the foremost cities of the South.
The city is noted for its many industries. It also has a large export trade to Mexico, Central and South America, being one of the largest fruit importing ports in the world.
The principal buildings are the United States Government Building, United States Marine Hospital, City Hospital, Providence Infirmary, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls, the Battle House, Masonic Temple, Knights of Pythias Hall, Knights of Columbus Hall, and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.
Mobile was founded by the French in 1710.
MOBRIDGE, Walworth Co., S. Dak., 1,200.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic. Mil. & P. Sd. (R.R.).
MOCA, Dept. of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, (1899) 11,470.
MOCKER, West Prussia, (1905) 11,731.
MOCKSVILLE, c. h., Davie Co., N. C., 1,063.
On Southern (R.R.).
MODENA, capital of Prov. of Modena, Italy, (1901) 28,434.
Situated on a broad plain in Northern Italy. The Cathedral of St. Geminianus, a Romanesque building, was begun in 1099, and has a fine façade; its campanile is one of the great towers of Italy. The ducal palace, a structure of the seventeenth century, contains, the Este Library of 130,000 volumes and a gallery of pictures. The University dates from 1678. Originally an Etruscan town, Modena was from the close of the Middle Ages down to 1859 the capital of the duchy of Modena. It was annexed to Italy in 1860.



MONTREAL, CANADA, FROM MOUNT ROYAL

MODESTO, c. h., Stanislaus Co., Cal., 4,034.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
MODICA, Prov. of Syracuse, Sicily, (1901) 47,546.
MODLING, Lower Austria, (1900) 15,113.
MOGADOR, Morocco, Northern Africa, 15,000.
MOGHILEV, Govt. of Podolia, Russia, (1900) 47,591.
MOHAWK, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 2,079.
On Oneon. & Mohawk V. (El.); West Shore (R.R.).
MOHNTON, Berks Co., Pa., 1,536.
MOJI, Ken of Fukuoka, Japan, (1908) 55,682.
MOLENBEEK, suburb of Brussels, Belgium, (1906) 65,659.
MOLFETTA, Prov. of Bari, Apulia, Italy, (1901) 39,867.
MOLINA, Prov. of Talca, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,518.
MOLINE, Rock Island Co., Ill., (1910) 24,199.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Daven., Rock Isl. & N. W.; Rock Island Southern (R.R.).
—Elk Co., Kans., 808.
On At., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
MOMBASA, capital of British East Africa, 30,000.
MOMENCE, Kankakee Co., Ill., 2,201.
On Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Indianapolis & Southern; Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary (R.R.)
MONACA, Beaver Co., Pa., 3,376.
On Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
MONACO, Principality of Monaco, within Dept. of Alpes-Maritimes, France, about 3,300.
The city of Monaco forms the larger part of the Principality of Monaco, which is the smallest state in Europe; it is on the Bay of Monaco, opposite to Monte Carlo.
MONASTIR, Monastir Vilayet, Turkey, about 45,000.
MONCADA, Prov. of Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 13,003.
MONCLOVA, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 14,580.
On Nat. of Mexico (R.R.)
MONCTON, Westmoreland Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 9,026.
On Intercolonial; Moncton & Buctouche (R.R.)
MONDOVI, Buffalo Co., Wis., 1,325.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
MONESSEN, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 11,775.
On Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.)
MONETT, Barry Co., Mo., (1910) 4,177.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
MONGHYR, capital of Monghyr Dist., Bengal, India, (1901) 35,880.
MONGTSE, Prov. of Yun-nan, China, estimated (1906) 15,000.
MONMOUTH, c. h., Warren Co., Ill., 9,128.
On Burlington Route; Iowa Central; Rock Isl. So. (Electric) (R.R.).
—Kennebec Co., Maine, 1,386.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
—Polk Co., Ore., 493.
On Independ. & Monm. (R.R.).
MONON, White Co., Ind., 1,184.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
MONONA, Clayton Co., Iowa, 792.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
MONONGAH, Marion Co., W. Va., 2,084.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
MONONGAHELA, Washington Co., Pa., 7,598.
On Penna.; Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.)
MONOPOLI, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 13,740.
MONREALE, Prov. of Palermo, Italy, (1901) 20,389.
MONROE, Fairfield Co., Conn., 1,002.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Walton Co., Ga., (1910) 3,029.
On Gainesv. Midland; Monroe (R.R.).
—Jasper Co., Iowa, 800.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Ouachita Parish, La., 10,209.
On Arkansas, La. & Gulf; St. Louis, I. Mt. & So.; Vicks., Shreve. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Waldo Co., Maine, 872.
—c. h., Monroe Co., Mich., (1910) 6,803.
On Detroit & Tol. Shore L.; Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Orange Co., N. Y., 1,195.
On Erie (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., N. C., 4,082.
On Seab. Air Line (R.R.).
—Sevier Co., Utah, 1,227.
—Snohomish Co., Wash., 1,552.
On Gt. North. (R.R.)
—c. h., Green Co., Wis., 4,410.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Ill. Central (R.R.).
MONROE CITY, Monroe Co., Mo., 1,949.
MONROEVILLE, Allen Co., Ind., 910.
On Ohio Electric; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Huron Co., Ohio, 1,152.
On Balt. & O.; Lake Sh. & Mich So.; Lake Shore Electric; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
MONROVIA, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 3,576.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Pacific Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Capital of Republic of Liberia, estimated (1903) 8,000.
MONS, capital of Hainaut, Belgium, (1905) 27,147.
MONSON, Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,243.
On Monson (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., 4,758.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
MONTAGNANA, Prov. of Padua, Italy, (1901) 3,539.
MONTAGUE, Franklin Co., Mass., 6,866.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
—Muskegon Co., Mich., 942.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—c. h., Montague Co., Texas, 284.
MONTAUBAN, Dept. of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, (1906) 24,156.
MONTCEAU-LES-MINES, Dept. of Saône-et-Loire, France, (1906) 23,791.
MONTCLAIR, Essex Co., N. J., 21,550.
On D., L. & W.; Erie (R.R.).
MONTE CARLO, Principality of Monaco, France, (1900) 3,704.
MONTE ESCOBEDO, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 13,000.
MONTELLO, Marquette Co., Wis., 1,104.
On Minn. St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.)
MONTEREY, Monterey Co., Cal., 4,923.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
—Capital of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, (1900) 62,266.
On Mexican Mineral; Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).
—Putnam Co., Tenn., 1,107.
On Tenn. Cent. (R.R.)
MONTESANO, c. h., Chehalis Co., Wash., 2,488.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
MONTEVALLO, Shelby Co., Ala., 923.
On Southern (R.R.)
MONTEVIDEO, capital of Uruguay, (1889) 192,241; estimated (1907) 308,434.
—c. h., Chippewa Co., Minn., 3,056.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
MONTE VISTA, Rio Grande Co., Colo., 2,544.
On Pacific Electric (R.R.).
MONTEZUMA, Macon Co., Ga., 1,630.
On Atl., Birm. & Atl.; Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—Parke Co., Ind., 1,537.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
—c. h., Poweshiek Co., Iowa, 1,172.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Iowa Central (R.R.)
MONTFORT, Grant Co., Wis., 558.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
MONTGOMERY, c. h., Montgomery Co., Ala., State capital, (1900) 30,346; (1910) 38,136.
Situated on the Alabama River, and on the Louisville and Nashville; the Western of Alabama; the Central of Georgia; the Seaboard Air Line; the Atlantic Coast Line; the Mobile and Ohio, and the Union Springs and Northern Railroads.
Montgomery is an important commercial and jobbing centre, and a great shipping point for cotton. It was founded in 1817. It was chartered in 1837; made State capital in 1847.
—Daviess Co., Ind., 511.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
—Lesueur Co., Minn., 1,267.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Minneap. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—Orange Co., N. Y., (1910) 941.
On Erie; West Shore (R.R.).
—Lycoming Co., Pa., 1,490.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—Fayette Co., W. Va., 1,888.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
MONTGOMERY CITY, Montgomery Co., Mo., 1,789.
MONTICELLO, c. h., Drew Co., Ark., 2,274.
On St. L. I. M. & S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Fla., 1,820.
On Atl. Coast Line; Seab. Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Jasper Co., Ga., 1,508.
On Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Platt Co., Ill., 1,981.
On Ill. Cent.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., White Co., Ind., 2,168.
On Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Jones Co., Iowa, 2,043.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Ky., 1,338.
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,297.
On Bangor & Ar. (R.R.).
—Wright Co., Minn., 858.
On Gt. North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lawrence Co., Miss., 450.
On Brookh. & Pearl River; New Orl. Gt. North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sullivan Co., N. Y., 1,941.
On N. Y., O. & W. (R.R.).
—c. h., San Juan Co., Utah, 375.
—Green Co., Wis., 671.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Illinois Central (R.R.)
MONTLUCON, Dept. of Allier, France, (1906) 33,327.
MONTMAGNY, Montmagny Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,919.
On Intercol. (R.R.).
MONTORO, Cordova, Spain, (1901) 14,581.
MONTOUR, Tama Co., Iowa, 383.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
MONTOUR FALLS, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1,208.
On No. Cent. (R.R.).
MONTOURSVILLE, Lycoming Co., Pa., 1,904.
On Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.).
MONTPELIER, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, 1,924.
On Ore. S. L. (R.R.).
—Blackford Co., Ind., 2,786.
On Ft. W., C. & L. (R.R.).
—Williams Co., Ohio, 2,759.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Vt., State capital, (1900) 6,266; (1910) 7,856.
On the Winooski, or Onion, River, and on the Central Vermont and Montpelier and Wells River railroads, 40 miles southeast of Burlington and 205 miles northwest of Boston.
The principal industry is the quarrying of the celebrated Barre granite.
The town was made the State capital in 1805.
MONTPELLIER, Dept. of Hérault, France, (1906) 77,114.
Situated on the Lez. It is one of the handsomest towns of France. Among its noteworthy features are the Peyrou, a splendid promenade, on which is the so-called Château d'Eau, the citadel; the cathedral, the Palais de Justice, and the Porte de Peyrou, a triumphal arch of the Doric order.
MONTREAL, Prov. of Quebec, Canada, (1901) 267,730; estimated (1908) 400,000.
Situated on an island of the same name, in the Province of Quebec, at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence River, which is here crossed by Victoria Jubilee Bridge, constructed in 1888-89 at a cost of $20,000,000. It is reached by the Canadian Northern Quebec; the Canadian Pacific; the Grand Trunk; the Intercolonial; the New York Central and Hudson River; the Quebec, Montreal and Southern, and the Rutland railroads.
The twin towers of the Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame, the parish church of Montreal, built 1824-29, constitute the most characteristic landmarks of Montreal. The towers are 227 feet high, and one of them contains the largest bell on the continent, the "Gros Bourdon," weighing 24,780 pounds. The church is the largest in North America, and will hold 15,000 people. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. James is modeled after St. Peter's at Rome. There are about 100 churches in Montreal, the oldest being Notre Dame de Bonsecours (1771).
As a seat of learning Montreal occupies a high place. Chief among its educational institutions are McGill University; a branch of Laval University, Quebec; and the medical faculty of Bishop's College University.
In 1535 Jacques Cartier found here an Indian village, which he called Mont Royal. In 1642 the city, named Ville Marie de Montreal, was laid out solely as a missionary centre. In 1760 the place was taken by the English.
MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 35,904.
MONTROSE, c. h., Montrose Co., Colo., 3,254.
On Den. & Rio G. (R.R.).
—Lee Co., Iowa, 708.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Mo., 667.
On Mo., K. & Tex. (R.R.).
—c. h., Susquehanna Co., Pa., 1,914.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Forfarshire, Scotland, (1901) 12,401.
MONT ST. AMAND, East Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 14,634.
MONTVILLE, New London Co., Conn., 2,804.
On Cent. Vermont (R.R.).
MONZA, Prov. of Milan, Italy, (1901) 33,685; (commune), 42,599.
MOORES, Clinton Co., N. Y., 560.
MOORESVILLE, Morgan Co., Ind., 1,608.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
—Iredell Co., N. C., 3,400.
On Southern (R.R.)
MOORHEAD, c. h., Clay Co., Minn., 4,840.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
MOOSEJAW, Assiniboia Co., West Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 6,249.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
MOOSIC, Lackawanna Co., Pa., 3,964.
On Cent. of N. J.; Delaware & Hudson; Lack. & Wyom. Val.; Wilkes-Barre & East. (R.R.).
MOOSOMIN, Assiniboia Co., East, Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 1,152.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
MORA, c. h., Kanabec Co., Minn., 892.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
—c. h., Mora Co., N. Mex., 817.
MORADABAD, Northwest Provinces, British India, (1901) 75,128.
MORAN, Allen Co., Kans., 559.
MORATALLA, Prov. of Murcia, Spain, (1900) 12,689.
MORAVIA, Appanoose Co., Iowa, 682.
On Albia & Centerville; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Wabash (R.R.).
—Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1,324.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
MORDEN, Lisgar Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,437.
On Can. Pac.; Great Northern (R.R.).
MOREHEAD, c. h., Rowan Co., Ky., 1,105.
On Ches. & Ohio; Morehead & North Fork (R.R.).
MOREHEAD CITY, Cartaret Co., N. C., 2,039.
On Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
MOREHOUSE, New Madrid Co., Mo., 1,636.
On Frisco Lines; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
MORELIA, capital of State of Michoacan, Mexico, (1900) 37,278.
On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).
MORELOS. *See* CUAUTLA MORELOS.
MORENCI, Graham Co., Ariz., 5,010.
On Morenci Southern (R.R.).
—Lenawee Co., Mich., 1,515.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Toledo & West. (El.) (R.R.).
MORETOWN, Washington Co., Vt., 886.
MORGAN, Redwood Co., Minn., 553.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Bosque Co., Texas, 831.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Texas Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Morgan Co., Utah, 756.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
MORGAN CITY, St. Mary Parish, La., 5,477.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).
MORGANFIELD, c. h., Union Co., Ky., 2,725.
On Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
MORGAN PARK, Cook Co., Ill., 3,694.
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
MORGANTON, c. h., Burke Co., N. C., 2,712.
On Southern (R.R.).
MORGANTOWN, c. h., Butler Co., Ky., 569.
—c. h., Monongalia Co., W. Va., (1910) 9,150.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Morgantown & King. (R.R.).
MORIOKA, capital of Prov. of Rikuchu, Prefecture of Iwate, Japan, (1908) 36,012.
MORLAIX, Dept. of Finistère, France, (1901) 15,473.
MORLEY, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 23,636.
MORNING SUN, Louisa Co., Iowa, 897.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Cent. (R.R.).
MORNINGTON, Perth Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,246.
MOROCCO, Newton Co., Ind., 927.
On Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Indianapolis & Southern (R.R.)
MORON, Prov. of Puerto Principe, Cuba, (1899) 2,084.
MORONI, Sanpete Co., Utah, 1,223.
On Den. & Rio G. (R.R.).
MORRILLTON, c. h., Conway Co., Ark., 2,424.
On St Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
MORRIS, Litchfield Co., Conn., 681.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Grundy Co., Ill., 4,563.
On Chic., R. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Stevens Co., Minn., 1,685.
On Gt. North.; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—Otsego Co., N. Y., 535.
MORRISBURG, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,693.
On Grand Trunk; Norwood & St. Lawrence (R.R.)
MORRISON, c. h., Whiteside Co., Ill., 2,410.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).



MAP OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Morrisonville, Christian Co., Ill., 1,126.
On Wabash (R.R.).
Morristown, Shelby Co., Ind., 622.
On Cin., H. & D. (R.R.).
—c. h., Morris Co., N. J., 12,507.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Morristown & Erie; New Jersey & Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hamblen Co., Tenn., 4,007.
On Knoxv. & Bristol, Southern (R.R.).

Morrisville, c. h., Madison Co., N. Y., 500.
On N. Y., O. & W. (R.R.).
—Bucks Co., Pa., 2,002.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Lamoille Co., Vt., 1,445.
On St. Johns. & Lk. Champ. (R.R.)
Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio, 832.
On C. & M. V.; P. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.)
Morshansk, Tambov, Russia, (1900) 25,913.

Morton, Tazewell Co., Ill., 1,004.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe, Vandalia (R.R.).
—Renville Co., Minn., 761.
On Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Delaware Co., Pa., 1,071.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Mortongrove, Cook Co., Ill., 836.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)
Morton's Gap, Hopkins Co., Ky., 1,266.

Moscow, Govt. of Moscow, Russia, (1897) 1,038,291; estimated (1907) 1,359,254. Leading commercial and industrial city, situated in a highly cultivated district on the Moskwa River, and surrounded by a wall or earthen rampart 26 miles in circuit. The quarter known as the Kreml or Kremlin, on a height about 100 feet above the river, forms the centre of the town, and contains the prin-

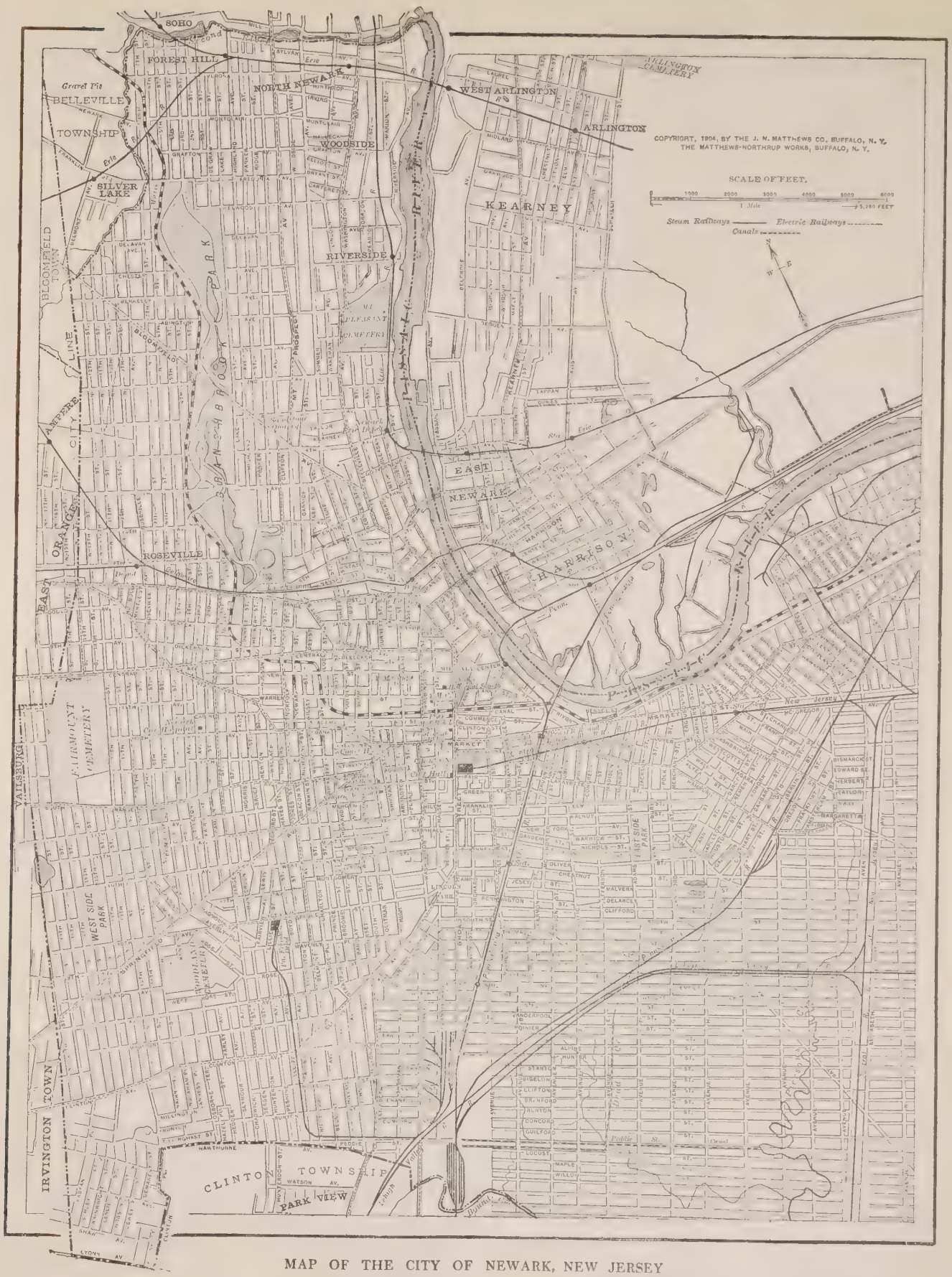
cipal buildings. It is enclosed by a high stone wall, and contains the old palace of the czars and several other palaces; the Cathedral of the Assumption, founded in 1326, rebuilt in 1472; the Church of the Annunciation, in which the emperors are crowned; the Cathedral of St. Michael; the Palace of Arms, an immense building occupied by the Senate, the Treasury, and the Arsenal; and the Tower of Ivan Veliki, surmounted by a gilded dome, and having at its foot the great Czar Kolokol, or king of bells, the largest in the world. Outside the Kreml the chief building is the Cathedral of St. Vassili, with twenty gilded and painted domes and towers, all of different shapes and sizes. Among the principal educational establishments are the Imperial University, founded in 1755 by the Empress Catherine; it is the most important of the Russian universities. Moscow is the first manufacturing city in the empire, and of late years its industrial and commercial activity have greatly increased. The manufactures are on a vast scale. The city of Moscow dates from 1147. It became the capital of Muscovy, and afterward of the whole Russian Empire; but was deprived of this honor in 1703, when St. Petersburg was founded.

Moscow, c. h., Latah Co., Idaho, 3,670.
On No. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co.; Spok. & Inland Emp. (R.R.).
Mosinee, Marathon Co., Wis., 482.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Mossley, Lancashire, England, (1901) 13,452.
Moss Point, Jackson Co., Miss., 3,054.
Mostaganem, Prov. of Oran, Algeria, (1906) 19,528.
Mosul, capital of Mosul Vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, 61,000.
Moulins, Dept. of Allier, France, (1906) 19,729.
Moulton, Appanoose Co., Iowa, 1,233.
On Burl. Route; Wabash (R.R.).
Moultonboro, Carroll Co., N. H., 783.
Moultrie, c. h., Colquitt Co., Ga., 3,349.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Georgia Northern; Valdosta, Moult. & W. (R.R.).
Moultrieville, Charleston Co., S. C., 1,011.
Mound City, c. h., Pulaski Co., Ill., 2,837.
On C., C. & St. L.; Illinois Cent. (R.R.)
—c. h., Linn Co., Kans., 698.
On Mo. Pac. (R.R.).
—Holt Co., Mo., 1,575.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Moundridge, McPherson Co., Kans., 626.
On Mo. Pac. (R.R.).
Mounds, Pulaski Co., Ill., 1,887.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Moundsville, c. h., Marshall Co., W. Va., 8,918.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kans., 956.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kansas & Tex. (R.R.).
Mountain Grove, Wright Co., Mo., 1,722.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Mountain Home, c. h., Elmore Co., Idaho, 1,411.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
Mountain Iron, St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,343.
On Duluth, Missabe & No. (R.R.)
Mountain Lake, Cottonwood Co., Minn., 1,081.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 1,161.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—Knox Co., Tenn., 1,436.
Mount Airy, Surry Co., N. C., 3,844.
On Mt. Airy & Eastern; Southern (R.R.).
Mount Angel, Marion Co., Ore., 545.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
Mount Ayr, c. h., Ringgold Co., Iowa, 1,646.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Mount Carmel, c. h., Wabash Co., Ill., 6,934.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.).
—Northumberland Co., Pa., 17,532.
On Leh. Val.; Penna.; Phila. & Read. (R.R.)
Mount Carroll, c. h., Carroll Co., Ill., 1,759.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Mount Clemens, c. h., Macomb Co., Mich., (1910) 7,707.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Mount Desert, Hancock Co., Maine, 1,569.
Mount Forest, Wellington Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,019.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Mount Gilead, c. h., Morrow Co., Ohio, 1,673.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
Mount Healthy, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,799.
Mount Holly, Gaston Co., N. C., 526.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa., 1,272.
On Gettysb. & Harrisb.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kan., 519.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
Mount Horeb, Dane Co., Wis., 1,048.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Mount Jewett, McKean Co., Pa., 1,771.
On Big Level & Kinzua; Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Mt. Jew., Kinz. & R. (R.R.).
Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa., 2,166.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y., 2,802.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)
Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., 1,132.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Livingston Co., N. Y., 2,782.
On Dansv. & Mt. Morris; Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Mount Olive, Macoupin Co., Ill., 3,501.
On Illinois Cent.; Litchfield & Madison; Wabash (R.R.).
—Covington Co., Miss., 1,077.
On Gulf & Ship Isl. (R.R.)
—Wayne Co., N. C., 1,071.
On Atl. Coast L. (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 4,241.
Mount Pleasant, c. h., Henry Co., Iowa, 3,874.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Harlan Co., Ky., 657.
—c. h., Isabella Co., Mich., 3,972.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Ohio, 701.
On Detroit Southern (R.R.).
—Westmoreland Co., Pa., (1910) 5,812.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Charleston Co., S. C., 1,346.
—c. h., Titus Co., Texas, 3,137.
On St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
—Sanpete Co., Utah, 2,280.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Mountpleasant, Maury Co., Tenn., 1,973.
Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill., 1,511.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Mount Rainer, Prince Georges Co., Md., 1,242.
Mount Sterling, c. h., Brown Co., Ill., 1,986.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Montgomery Co., Ky., 3,932.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Ohio, 1,071.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., 3,338.
On East Broad Top; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Mount Vernon, c. h., Montgomery Co., Ga., 605.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Ill., (1910) 8,007.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Louisville & Nashv.; Southern; Wab., Ches. & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Posey Co., Ind., (1910) 5,563.
On Ev. & Terre H.; Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.)
—Linn Co., Iowa, 1,532.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Westchester Co., N. Y., (1910)) 30,919.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; N. Y., New Haven & H. (R.R.).
Mount Vernon, c. h., Knox Co., Ohio, 9,087.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus (Penna. L.) (R.R.)
—Kennebec Co., Maine, 898.
—c. h., Lawrence Co., Mo., 1,161.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Texas, 900.
On St. L. Southwest. (R.R.).
—c. h., Skagit Co., Wash., 2,381.
On Great No. (R.R.).
Mount Washington, Bullitt Co., Ky., 1,093.
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 984.
On Cin., Geo. & Ports. (R.R.).
Mouscron, West Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 20,831.
Moville, Woodbury Co., Iowa, 552.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Mowequa, Shelby Co., Ill., 1,513.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Mozambique, capital of Portuguese East Africa, about 7,000.
Muhlhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, (1910) 94,021.
—Prussian Saxony, (1905) 34,359.
Muir, Ionia Co., Mich., 463.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Mukden, Manchuria, (1900) about 150,000.
Mulberry, Polk Co., Fla., 1,418.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
Mulberry Grove, Bond Co., Ill., 716.
On Vandalia (R.R.).



NAPLES, ITALY, AND ENVIRONS

Muskegon Heights, Muskegon Co., Mich., 1,690.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Gd. Rap., Gd. H. & M. (El.); Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Muskogee, c. h., Muskogee Co., Okla., 25,278.
Musselburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland, (1901) 11,706.
Muttra (or Mathura), capital of Dist. of Muttra, Agra Division, India, (1901) 60,042.
Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Ore., 836.
On Coos Bay, Roseb. & East. (R.R.).
Myslowitz, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 15,845.
Mysore, capital of State of Mysore, India, (1901) 68,111.
Mystic, Appanoose Co., Iowa, 2,663.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Naba, Ken of Okinawa, Japan, (1908) 47,562.
Nabua, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 18,893.
Nacogdoches, c. h., Nacogdoches Co., Texas, 3,369.
On Houston, E. & W. Tex.; Nacogdoches & S. E.; Tex. & New Orleans (R.R.).
Naga, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 16,884.
Nagano, capital of Prefecture of Nagano, Japan, (1908) 39,242.
Nagasaki, Ken of Nagasaki, Japan, (1908) 176,480.
Nagcarlan, Luzon, P. I., 10,212.
Nagoya, capital of Prefecture of Aichi, Japan, (1908) 378,231.
Nagpur, Central Provinces, India, (1901) 127,734.
Nagulian, Prov. of Isabela, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 16,008.
Nagy-Becskerek, capital of Comitat of Torontal, Hungary, (1900) 25,953, (commune).
Nagy-Karoly, Szatmar Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 15,382.
Nagy-Kikinda, Comitat of Torontal, Hungary, (1900) 24,419, (commune).
Nagy-Koros, Pest Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 26,638.
Nahant, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,804.
Nakitchevan, Prov. of Don Cossacks, Russia, about 30,000.
Namagpacan, Prov. of La Union, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,116.
Namangan, Prov. of Ferghana, Russia in Asia, about 62,000.
Nampa, Canyon Co., Idaho, (1910) 4,205.
On Idaho Northern; Ore. Short Line (R.R.).
Namur, capital of the Prov. of Namur, Belgium, (1905) 32,098.
Nanaimo, Vancouver Co., British Columbia, Canada, (1901) 6,130.
Nancy, Dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, (1906) 110,570.
Nanking, capital of Prov. of Kiangsu, China, estimated (1905) 270,000.
Situated on the Yangtse River; the chief seat of literature of the country; important manufactures.
Nantes, capital of Dept. of Loire-Inférieure, France, (1906) 133,247.
Situated on the right bank of the Loire. Formerly a very important commercial city. Nantes was the Portus Namnetum of the Romans, and the former capital of Brittany.
Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 18,877.
On Central of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Nantucket, c. h., Nantucket Co., Mass., 2,962.
Napa, c. h., Napa Co., Cal., 5,791.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
Napanee, capital of Lennox Co., Ontario, Canada, (1910) 3,143.
On Bay of Quinte; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Naperville, Dupage Co., Ill., (1910) 3,449.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Naples, capital of Prov. of Naples, Italy, (1901) 563,540.
The largest city of Italy, situated on the north shore of the Bay of Naples. Its site is magnificent, being on the side of a nearly semicircular bay, partly along the shore, and partly climbing the adjacent slopes, bounded on one side by the Heights of Posilipo, and on the other by Vesuvius, while the background is rich in natural beauty. The city is divided into two unequal parts by a steep ridge proceeding from the height on which stands the Castle of St. Elmo, and terminated by a rocky islet surmounted by the Castello dell' Ovo. The largest and most ancient part of Naples lies to the southeast of these heights. This now forms the business quarter, and is intersected from north to south by the main street, the Toledo, now Via di Roma. The western and more modern part of the city is the fashionable quarter, has a superior situation, and commands magnificent views. The chief street in this quarter is the Corso Vittorio Emannuele, 2 1-2 miles in length.
There are few remains of ancient times, but there are five castles, S. Dell' Ovo, Nuovo, Del Carmine, Capuano, Elmo, and the gates Porta del Carmine and Capuano, all of medieval construction. Among the more remarkable public edifices is the cathedral, dating from 1282, a large Gothic building; the Church De' Santi Apostoli, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great on the site of a temple of Mercury; the Church of St. Paul, in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome; the Palazzo Reale (Royal Palace); the Palace of Capo di Monte, situated on a height in the outskirts; the old palace, where the courts of justice now hold their sittings; the Palazzo dei Publici Studi, formerly occupied by the university, but now converted into the Museo Nazionale.
Naples, Cumberland Co., Maine, 936.
—Ontario Co., N. Y., 1,093.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—Morris Co., Texas 1,178.
On St. Louis So. W. (R.R.)
Napoleon, c. h., Henry Co., Ohio, 4,007.
On Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Wabash (R.R.).
Napoleonville, c. h., Assumption Parish, La., 1,201.
On Morgan's La. & Tex.; Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind., 2,260.
Nara, Prov. of Nara, Japan, (1908) 32,732.
Narberth, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,790.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Narragansett Pier, Washington Co., R. I., 1,250.
On Narragansett Pier (R.R.).
Narva, Govt. of St. Petersburg, Russia, (1897) 16,577.
Narvacan, Prov. of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 19,575.
Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, 1,102.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Hillsboro Co., N. H., (1910) 26,005.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Nashville, Howard Co., Ark., 2,374.
On Memph., Dal. & Gulf; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Ill., 1,135.
On Ill. Southern; Louisville & Nash. (R.R.).
—Barry Co., Mich., 1,346.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Nash Co., N. C., 750.
On Atl. Coast L. (R.R.).
Nashville, c. h., Davidson Co., Tenn., State capital (1900) 80,865; (1910) 110,364.
It is situated on the Cumberland River, 200 miles from its mouth, and is navigable 300 miles above. It is the centre of three large railway systems—the Louisville and Nashville; the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Tennessee Central.
It has the largest white population of any city in the State. The city is one of the most important educational centres in the country. It is only exceeded by New York City in the number of institutions for higher learning. It is the seat of Vanderbilt University, the University of Nashville, the Peabody College for Teachers, the medical and law departments of the University of Tennessee. The institutions for colored students are Fisk University, Roger Williams University, and Mehary Medical College. There are fourteen public libraries, among them the Carnegie and the Board of Trade Library. Here also is a custom-house costing $1,200,000. Nashville occupies a prominent place among the manufacturing centres of the country; it is the second largest manufacturer of commercial fertilizers, one of the largest boot and shoe markets in the United States, the largest candy and cracker manufacturing city in the South, has the largest harness and trunk factory, and does an enormous wholesale dry-goods, millinery, grocery, and drug business. It manufactures and carries on an extensive trade in stoves and hollow ware with the West and South, and its flourishing mills have a daily capacity of more than 5,000 barrels of flour and 4,000 bushels of corn-meal. It is the largest grinder of soft winter wheat in the world. The iron interests of the South are largely controlled here.
Nashville was named for General Francis Nash of North Carolina, an American soldier of the War of the Revolution, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, Pa.
Nashwauk, Itasca Co., Minn., 2,08c.
On Gt. North. (R.R.).
Nasik, capital of Dist. of Nasik, Bombay Presidency, India, (1901) 21,490.
Nasugbu, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 6,680.
Natchez, c. h., Adams Co., Miss., (1910) 11,791.
On Mississippi Central; Natchez & Southern; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; Yazoo & Miss. Val. (R.R.).
Natchitoches, c. h., Natchitoches Parish, La., 2,532.
On Louis. & Northwest.; Tex. & Pac. (R.R.)
Natick, Middlesex Co., Mass., 9,866.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
National City, San Diego Co., Cal., 1,733.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; San Diego Southern (R.R.).
Naugatuck, New Haven Co., Conn., 12,722.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Naumburg-on-the-Saale, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 25,057.
Naupaktos (Italian Lepanto), Nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, Greece, (1908) 3,399.
Nauplia, capital of Nomarchy of Argoles, Greece, (1908) 12,176.
Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., 1,020.
Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, 1,357.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)
Navasota, c. h., Grimes Co., Texas, 3,284.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Houston & Tex. Cent.; Internat. & Gt. No. (R.R.).
Navojoa, on the Rio Mayo, State of Sonora, Mexico, (1900) 8,500.
On West Coast Route (R.R.).
Navotas, Rizal Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,688.
Nawanagar (Nowanagar or Nowanuggur), State of Nawanagar, British India, (1901) 53,844.
Nazareth, Vilayet of Beirut, Turkey in Asia, about 11,000.
—Northampton Co., Pa., 3,978.
On Bangor & Portland; Lehigh & New Eng. (R.R.).
Neath, Glamorganshire, Wales, (1901) 13,720.
Nebo, Pike Co., Ill., 520.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
Nebraska City, c. h., Otoe Co., Neb., (1910) 5,488.
On Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Necedah, Juneau Co., Wis., 1,054.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Needham, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 5,020.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Neenah, Winnebago Co., Wis., 5,734.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Neepawa, Portage la Prairie Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,895.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
Negapatam, Madras Presidency, India, (1901) 57,190.
Negaunee, Marquette Co., Mich., (1910) 8,460.
On Duluth, So. Sh. & Atl.; Lake Sup. & Ishpem.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Neihart, Cascade Co., Mont., 268.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Neillsville, c. h., Clark Co., Wis., 1,957.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Neisse, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 25,034.
Nekoosa, Wood Co., Wis., 1,570.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Neligh, c. h., Antelope Co., Neb., 1,566.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Mulchen, Prov. of Bio-Bio, Chile, estimated (1904) 4,833.
Mulhall, Logan Co., Okla., 441.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Mulheim-am-Rhein, Prussia, (1910) 112,285.
Mulheim-an-der-Ruhr, Prussia, (1905) 93,598.
Mullan, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 1,669.
On No. Pacific (R.R.)
Mullins, Marion Co., S. C., 1,832.
On Atl. Coast Line; No. & So. Car. (R.R.).
Multan, capital of Dist. of Multan, Punjab, India, (1901) 87,394.
Mulvane, Sedgwick Co., Kan., 1,084.
On At., Top. & S. F. (R.R.)
Munchen-Gladbach. *See* Gladbach.
Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., 24,005.
On Central Indiana; Ches. & Ohio of Ind.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ft. W., Cin. & Lv.; Lake Erie & Western; Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis (R.R.).
Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa., (1910) 1,904.
On Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Munden, Hanover, Prussia, (1905) 10,755.
Munfordville, c. h., Hart Co., Ky., 475.
On Lv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Munhall, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 5,185.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Penna. (R.R.)
Munich, capital of Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 538,393; (1910) 595,053.
Situated on an extensive plateau, about 1,700 feet above sea-level, chiefly on the left bank of the Isar.
The Royal Palace forms a very extensive series of buildings, chiefly in the Italian style, and contains many magnificent apartments and rich artistic and other treasures. Connected with it are the Court Church and the Court and National Theatre. The city is celebrated for its fine galleries of sculpture (Glyptothek) and painting (Old and New Pinakothek), and for various other important collections, such as that of the Bavarian National Museum. The Royal Library has upward of 1,000,000 volumes. The university was founded in 1472. In addition there is an academy of science, an academy of arts, and many fine churches, including the cathedral, founded in 1488. Munich is the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state, the history of which dates back from 1158.
Munising, c. h., Alger Co., Mich., 2,952.
On Munising (R.R.).
Munster, capital of Westphalia, Prussia, (1905) 81,468.
Murcia, capital of Prov. of Murcia, Spain, (1900) 111,539.
Murfreesboro, Hertford Co., N. C., 809.
—c. h., Rutherford Co., Tenn., (1910) 4,679.
On Nash., Chat. & St. Louis (R.R.).
Murphy, c. h., Cherokee Co., N. C., 977.
On Louisville & Nashv.; Southern (R.R.).
Murphysboro, c. h., Jackson Co., Ill., 7,485.
On Illinois Central; Mobile & Ohio; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Murray, Clarke Co., Iowa, 796.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Calloway Co., Ky., 2,089.
On Nash., Chat. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—Hocking Co., Ohio, 1,386.
—Salt Lake Co., Utah, 4,057.
On Denver & Rio G.; Oregon Short Line; San Ped. L. A. & S. Lk. (R.R.)
Muscat. *See* Mascat.
Muscatine, c. h., Muscatine Co., Iowa, 16,178.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Muscatine North. & S. (R.R.).
Muscoda, Grant Co., Wis., 798.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Muskegon, c. h., Muskegon Co., Mich., 24,062.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Gd. Rap., Gd. H. & M. (El.); Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.)



MAP OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Nellore, capital of Dist. of Nellore, Madras Presidency, India, (1901) 32,040.

Nelson, Lancashire, England, 32,816.

—c. h., Nuckolls Co., Neb., 978.
On Burlington Route; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)

—Tioga Co., Pa., 448.
On Buffalo & Susque.; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.)

Nelsonville, Putnam Co., N. Y., 765.

—Athens Co., Ohio, (1910) 6,082.
On Hocking Val. (R.R.)

Neodesha, Wilson Co., Kans., 2,872.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill., 1,074.
On Illinois Cent.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.)

Neola, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, 926.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)

Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kans., 571.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.)

Neosho, c. h., Newton Co., Mo., (1910) 3,661.
On Frisco Lines; Kansas City South.; Missouri & No. Ark. (R.R.)

Nephi, c. h., Juab Co., Utah, (1910) 2,759.
On Den. & Rio G.; San Ped., L. A. & S. Lake (R.R.)

Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill., 542.
On Burl. Route (R.R.)

Nescopeck, Luzerne Co., Pa., 1,578.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

Ness City, c. h., Ness Co., Kans., 712.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.)

Netcong, Morris Co., N. J., 1,532.
On Del., Lack. & W. (R.R.)

Nettleton, Craighead Co., Ark., 1,080.
On Frisco Lines; Jonesboro, Lake C. & E.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)

Nettleton, Lee Co., Miss., 733.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Neubrandenburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, (1905) 11,443.

Neuburg, Swabia, Bavaria, (1905) 8,532.

Neuchatel, Neuchâtel Canton, Switzerland, (1908) 23,271.
Cattle and cheese; asphalt.

Neuchatel-en-Bray, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, (1800) 4,006. (commune).

Neugersdorf, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 11,458.

Neuhaldensleben, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 10,421.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 30,222.
A fashionable suburb west of Paris

Neumunster, Schleswig, Germany, (1905) 31,437.

Neunkirchen, Austria, (1900) 10,866.

—Prussia, Germany, (1905) 32,358.

Neuruppin, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 18,555.

Neusalz, Prussia, (1905) 13,002.

Neusatz, Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, (1901) 29,296.

Neuss, Düsseldorf, Germany, (1905) 30,494.

Neustadt, Silesia, Prussia, (1905) 20,187.

—West Prussia, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 8,390.

—Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, (1905) 7,415.

Neustadt-on-the-Hardt, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 18,576.

Neustadt-on-the-Orla, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 6,644.

Neustadt-on-the-Tafelfichte, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 5,457.

Neustettin, Pomerania, Germany, (1905) 10,785.

Neustrelitz, capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, (1905) 11,656.

Neutitschein, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 12,003.

Neutra, Neutra Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 15,169.
Neuwied, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 18,177.
Nevada, c. h., Story Co., Iowa, 2,138.
On N. W. Line; St. P. & Des Moines (R.R.).
—c. h., Vernon Co., Mo., (1910) 7,176.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—Wyandot Co., Ohio, 889.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Nevada City, c. h., Nevada Co., Cal., 2,689.
On Nevada Co. Nar. Gauge (R.R.).
Nevers, Dept. of Nièvre, France, (1906) 24,778.
New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind., 20,629.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Chic., Ind. & Louisv.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., Miss., 2,032.
On Frisco Lines; N. Orl., Mob. & Ch. (R.R.).
New Albin, Allamakee Co., Iowa, 588.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Newark, Newcastle Co., Del., 1,913.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
State College and Newark Academy.
—c. h., Licking Co., Ohio, (1910) 24,404.
On Balt. & Ohio; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Nottinghamshire, England, (1901) 14,992.
—c. h., Essex Co., N. J., (1900) 246,070; (1910) 347,469.
Situated on the Passaic River, and the Pennsylvania; the Central of New Jersey; the Lackawanna; the Lehigh Valley; and the Erie Railroads, 9 miles west of New York City.
The chief public buildings are the United States Government building, the home quarters of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the Free Public Library, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company.
Newark is noted the world over for the extent and exceptional variety of its manufactures. These include silverware, jewelry, leather and leather goods, iron castings, brass, celluloid, India-rubber, enameled cloth, carriages, machinery, chemicals, varnish, thread, sewing silk, hats, harness, trunks, cotton goods, boots and shoes, clothing, sewing-machines cutlery, tools, agricultural implements, etc.
Newark was settled in 1666 by a company from New Haven and other points in Connecticut.
—Wayne Co., N. Y., (1910) 6,227.
On Newark & Marion; Pennsylvania; West Shore (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 415.
Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., 925.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
New Athens, St. Clair Co., Ill., 1,131.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
New Augustine, St. John Co., Fla., 1,284.
Newaygo, c. h., Newaygo Co., Mich., 1,207.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
New Baden, Clinton Co., Ill., 1,372.
On Southern (R.R.).
New Baltimore, St. Clair Co., Mich., 920.
On Rapid (R.R.).
New Bedford, c. h., Bristol Co., Mass., (1900) 62,442; (1910) 96,652.
Situated on the Acushnet River, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is noted for its elegant buildings and a public library, said to be one of the oldest in the country. There are 700 industrial establishments, mainly those of cotton and yarn, which are among the largest in the world, and have made New Bedford the greatest producer of fine cotton goods in the United States.
Newberg, Yamhill Co., Ore., (1910) 2,260.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
New Berlin, Sangamon Co., Ill., 690.
—Chenango Co., N. Y., 1,114.
On N. Y., Ont. & W.; Unadilla Valley (R.R.).
Newbern, Hale Co., Ala., 515.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Craven Co., N. C., (1910) 9,961.
On Atl. Coast Line; Norfolk Southern (R.R.).
—Dyer Co., Tenn., 1,602.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
Newberry, c. h., Luce Co., Mich., 1,182.
On Duluth, South. Sh. & Atl. (R.R.).
—c. h., Newberry Co., S. C., 5,028.
On Col., Newb. & Laur.; Southern (R.R.).
New Bethlehem, Clarion Co., Pa., 1,625.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Newborn, Newton Co., Ga., 475.
On Central of Ga. (R.R.).
New Boston, Mercer Co., Ill., 718.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 982.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Scioto Co., Ohio, 1,858.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.)
New Braintree, Worcester Co., Mass., 464.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
New Braunfels, c. h., Comal Co., Texas, 3,165.
On Internat. & Gt. North.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
New Bremen, Auglaize Co., Ohio, 1,586.
On Lk. Erie & W.; West. Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., (1910) 8,329.
On Penna. (R.R.).
New Britain, Hartford Co., Conn., 43,916.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
New Brunswick, c. h., Middlesex Co., N. J., 23,388.
On Pennsylvania; Raritan River (R.R.).
New Buffalo, Berrien Co., Mich., 528.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Newburg, Warrick Co., Ind., 1,097.
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 694.
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,813.
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; Penna.; Wheeling & Lk. Erie (R.R.).
—Preston Co., W. Va., 823.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., 27,805.
On Erie; West Shore (R.R.)
Newbury, Berkshire, England, (1901) 11,061.
—Essex Co., Mass., 1,482.
—Orange Co., Vt., 412.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Newburyport, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 14,949.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., 3,667.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
New Carlisle, St. Joseph's Co., Ind., 612.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—Clarke Co., Ohio, 1,058.
On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
Newcastle, Northumberland, England, (1901) 215,328; estimated (1909) 281,584.
Situated on the Tyne River, about 8 miles above its mouth in the North Sea. It is connected with Gateshead on the opposite side of the river by three bridges.
Newcastle owes its importance to its location in the centre of the great coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland. The industrial establishments include locomotive works and shipbuilding yards.
—Newcastle Co., Del., 3,351.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Henry Co., Ind., 9,446.
On Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.; Ft. Wayne, Cin. & Lv.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—County Down, Ireland, about 1,000
—Lincoln Co., Maine, 1,066.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.)
—New South Wales, Australia, (1901) 14,250.
—c. h., Lawrence Co., Pa., (1910) 36,280.
On Balt. & Ohio; Buf., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie; Penna.; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
—King Co., Wash., 834.
On Col. & Puget Sound (R.R.).

Newcastle, c. h., Weston Co., Wyo., 975.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 19,914.
New Comerstown, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 2,943.
On Penna.; Pitts., Cin. & St. L. (R.R.).
New Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio, 683.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
New Cumberland, Cumberland Co., Pa., 1,472.
On Penna. (R.R.)
—c. h., Hancock Co., W. Va., 1,807.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
New Decatur, Morgan Co., Ala., (1910) 6,118.
On Louisville & Nashv. (R.R.).
New Durham, Strafford Co., N. H., 523.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
State agricultural college.
Newell, Buena Vista Co., Iowa, 728.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
New Fairfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., 551.
Newfane, c. h., Windham Co., Vt., 136.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
Newfield, York Co., Maine, 620.
Newfields, Rockingham Co., N. H., 503.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
New Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., 794.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
New Freedom, York Co., Pa., 726.
On Penna.; Stewartstown (R.R.).
New Gloucester, Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,228.
On Grand Trunk; Maine Central (R.R.).
New Hamburg, Waterloo Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,208.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

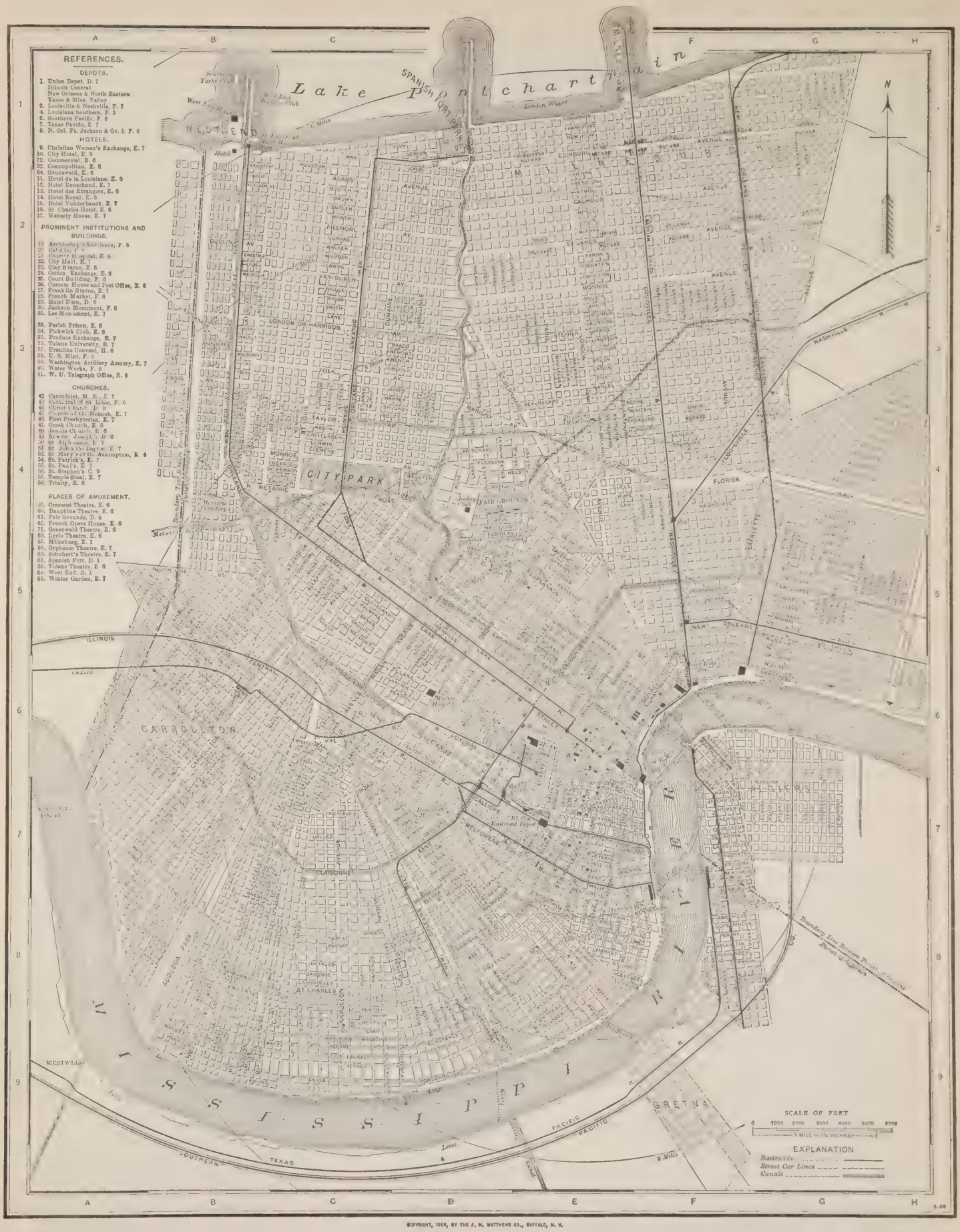


NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

New Hampton, c. h., Chickasaw Co., Iowa, 2,275.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Belknap Co., N. H., 821.
New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., 1,229.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn., 2,144.
On Central New Eng.; N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Butler Co., Iowa, 482.
On Ill. Cent. (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 1,195.
On Delaware, Lack. & W.; New York, Ont. & W. (R.R.).
New Haven, c. h., New Haven Co., Conn., (1900) 108,027; (1910) 133,605.
Largest and most important city in the State, situated at the head of New Haven Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is the seat of Yale University, one of the foremost institutions of learning in the United States, chartered as a collegiate school in 1701. There are several other schools and learned societies. The city has an important foreign commerce, a large inland trade, and important manufacturing establishments. New Haven was settled in 1638 by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, leaders of a London Company.
New Haven, Allen Co., Ind., 1,038.
On N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Ohio Electric; Wabash (R.R.).
—Addison Co., Vt., 1,161.
On Bristol (R.R.).
New Holland, Pickaway Co., Ohio, 804.
On C. & M. V. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
—Lancaster Co., Pa., 1,106.
On Penna. (R.R.).
New Hope, Bucks Co., Pa., 1,083.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
New Iberia, c. h., Iberia Parish, La., 7,449.
On Franklin & Abbeville; Morgan's La. & Texas; New Iberia & Northern (R.R.).
New Ipswich, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 927.
New Kensington, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 7,707.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Newkirk, c. h., Kay Co., Okla., 1,992.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
New Lexington, c. h., Perry Co., Ohio, 2,559.
On C. & M. V. (Penna. L.); Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).
New Limerick, Aroostook Co., Maine 481.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
New Lisbon, Juneau Co., Wis., 1,074.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
New London, New London Co., Conn., 19,659.
On Cent. Vt.; N. Y., New H. & Hart. (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Iowa, 1,144.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Ralls Co., Mo., 942.
On St. Louis & Hannibal (R.R.).
—Merrimack Co., N. H., 805.
—Huron Co., Ohio, 1,557.
On Cl., Cin., C. & St. L.; North. Ohio (R.R.).
—Waupaca Co., Wis., 3,383.
On Green Bay & West.; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
New Madison, Darke Co., Ohio, 628.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
New Madrid, c. h., New Madrid Co., Mo., 1,882.
On St. L. S. W. (R.R.).
Newman, Douglas Co., Ill., 1,264.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
New Market, Taylor Co., Iowa, 673.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 3,348.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Shenandoah Co., Va., 638.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Ontario Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,125.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
New Marlboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,124.

New Martinsville, c. h., Wetzel Co., W. Va., 2,176.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
New Matamoras, Washington Co., Ohio, 711.
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., 5,010.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
Newnan, Coweta Co., Ga., 5,548.
On Atlanta & West Pt.; Central of Georgia (R.R.)
New Orleans, c. h., Orleans Parish, La., (1900) 287,104; (1910) 339,075.
Situated on both sides of the Mississippi River, 106 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It is 141 miles west by south of Mobile, Ala., and is on the Texas and Pacific; the Louisville and Nashville; the New Orleans and Great Northern; the Queen and Crescent Route; the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co.; the Louisiana Southern; Morgan's Louisiana and Texas; the New Orleans Southern; the New Orleans Terminal; the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico, Illinois Central, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads.
A considerable portion of the city is below the high-water level of the river. To protect it from annual inundations, a high, broad embankment, or levee, has been constructed along the city front and for a long distance up and down the river. This forms also a popular promenade.
Tulane University, founded in 1884, is located here.
Other collegiate institutions are the Ursuline Academy, Jesuit College, and the New Orleans, Leland, Southern, and Straight Universities, the last four for colored students.
The French market is celebrated and is one of the sights of the city. The area of public squares is about 660 acres, the chief parks being the City Park and Audubon Park. A unique feature of New Orleans is the annual celebration of the carnival, which takes place on Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi Gras. It compares with the carnivals of Nice and Rome, and attracts thousands of visitors yearly.
New Orleans is the largest cotton market in the world, Liverpool excepted, handling over 2,000,000 bales annually.
As the outlet of the vast Mississippi Valley, New Orleans commands a large domestic and foreign export trade.
The city was founded in 1718 by Sieur de Bienville, and named in honor of the Duke of Orleans. It passed into the hands of the Spanish in 1763, was reconveyed to France in 1800, and became a part of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. At this time it had a population of 8,000. On January 8, 1815, the British under General Pakenham attacked the city and were defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. In 1862 Louisiana was blockadad by the Federal fleet under Admiral Farragut, who succeeded in passing the forts in the Mississippi River, and on April 25 anchored in front of the city. After a few days of negotiation the city was surrendered and was occupied by the Union forces until the end of the Civil War.
New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa., 838.
On West. Md. (R.R.).
New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,230.
On West Shore (R.R.).
New Philadelphia, c. h., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, (1910) 8,542.
On Baltimore & Ohio; No. O. Tr. & L. Co. (El.); Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 2,512.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
Newport, c. h., Jackson Co., Ark., 3,557.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Louis, Ir. Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Newcastle Co., Del., 722.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Vermilion Co., Ind., 732.
On Ch. & E. Ill. (R.R.).
—Monmouthshire, England, (1901) 67,270, estimated (1909) 78,336.
—c. h., Campbell Co., Ky., 30,309.
On Chesa. & Ohio; Louis. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,747.
—c. h., Sullivan Co., N. H., 3,765.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Herkimer Co., N. Y., 583.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Pa., 2,009.
On Newport & Sherman's Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
—c. h., Newport Co., R. I., (1910) 27,149.
Port of entry, situated on the island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is an important summer resort. There are many beautiful summer residences, owned by the wealthiest society people of Boston, New York, and other cities. The harbor is defended by Fort Adams, one of the strongest forts in the United States.
Newport is the seat of the United States Naval War College, United States Training Station, Torpedo Station, and the Naval Hospital.
—c. h., Cocke Co., Tenn., 2,003.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Orleans Co., Vt., 2,548.
On Boston & Me.; Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
—Stevens Co., Wash., 1,199.
On Gt. Northern; Idaho & Wash. No. (R.R.)

Newport News, Warwick Co., Va., 20,205.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
New Portland, Somerset Co., Maine, 882.
New Prague, Lesueur Co., Minn., 1,554.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.).
New Richland, Waseca Co., Minn., 685.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.).
New Richmond, Clermont Co., Ohio, 1,733.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
—St. Croix Co., Wis., 1,988.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Me.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
New Roads, c. h., Pointe Coupée Parish, La., 1,352.
On Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y., 28,867.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Newry, Counties Down and Armagh, Ireland, (1901) 12,587.
New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., 639.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Morton Co., N. Dak., 621.
On No. Pacific (R.R.).
New (or Nueva) San Salvador, Salvador, (1901) 18,770.
New Sharon, Mahaska Co., Iowa, 1,122.
On Iowa Cent. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Maine, 955.
New Shoreham, Newport Co., R. I., 1,314.
New Smyrna, Volusia Co., Fla., 1,121.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
New Straitsville, Perry Co., Ohio, 2,242.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).
New Sweden, Aroostook Co., Maine, 905.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Newton, c. h., Jasper Co., Ill., 2,108.
On Ill. Central; Indianapolis South. (R.R.).
—c. h., Jasper Co., Iowa, 4,616.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Central; Ft. Dodge, Des. M. & So. (R.R.).
—Harvey Co., Kans., 7,862.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)
—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 39,806.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Newton Co., Miss., 1,878.
On Alabama & Vicksb.; New Orl., Mob. & Chic. (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 962.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Sussex Co., N. J., 4,467.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (R.R.)
—c. h., Catawaba Co., N. C., 2,316.
On Carolina & Northwest.; Southern (R.R.).
Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, 757.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Lake E., Alliance & W. H.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., 3,012.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Bucks Co., Pa., 1,675.
On Phila., Newtown & N. Y. (R.R.).
New Ulm, c. h., Brown Co., Minn., (1910) 5,648.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
New Vienna, Clinton Co., Ohio, 793.
On Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern (R.R.)
Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa., 1,449.
On Cumberland Valley Railroad.
New Vineyard, Franklin Co., Maine, 543.
New Washington, Crawford Co., Ohio, 889.
On Northern Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
New Westminster, New Westminster Co., British Columbia, Canada, (1901) 6,409.
On Canadian Pacific; Great Northern (R.R.).
New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Pa., 758.
On Sharp. (R.R.).
New York, the commercial metropolis of the State of New York and of the United States, and second largest city in the world, (1900) 3,437,202; (1910) 4,766,883.
Originally on Manhattan Island, which extends from the junction of the East River and the Hudson, 13 1-2 miles up the latter, and is separated from the mainland by the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The island has an average breadth of 1 3-8 miles. Opposite Manhattan Island, on the East River shore of Long Island, is Brooklyn, which is included in the city limits, with a part of Westchester County and Long Island, Staten Island, and other small islands. These were incorporated as Greater New York in 1898
The strikingly beautiful landlocked harbor of New York includes the lower bay, the upper bay, the East River, and the North, or Hudson, River. Ocean steamships enter it from the sea by Sandy Hook through the Narrows, and coasting ships from the north through Long Island Sound. The North River averages a mile wide; the East River is not so wide, but both are deep enough for the largest ships, and furnish many miles of wharfage. The Harlem River at the north end of Manhattan Island connects the two great rivers. Total area about 326.75 square miles; length, 32 miles; greatest width, 16 miles. New York, while still confined to the Borough of Manhattan and as Greater New York, has ranked first in population since the taking of the first Federal census. In 1790 it was first with 33,131; in 1800, with 60,515; in 1810, with 96,373; in 1820, with 123,706; in 1830, with 202,589; in 1840, with 312,710; in 1850, with 515,547; in 1860, with 813,669; in 1870, with 942,292; in 1880, with 1,206,299; in 1890, with 1,515,301; in 1900, with 1,850,093 for Manhattan, and 3,437,202 for the Greater city and in 1910 with 2,331,542 and 4,766,883, respectively.
The main portion of Manhattan is laid out with severe regularity, particularly on the West Side, as far as 155th Street, broad avenues running north and south, and cross streets at right angles, east and west. Broadway, the principal thoroughfare, runs north from the Battery, until at 10th Street it deflects to the west, crossing the rectangular streets diagonally. Below 10th Street the streets are irregular and narrow. In this portion of the city, in what is known as the "East Side," is concentrated a large portion of the foreign resident population, living mainly in densely packed tenement houses.
Fifth Avenue is the chief residential street, excepting the business district below 42d Street. From Fifth Avenue the houses on the cross streets are numbered east and west. In Wall Street, New, Broad, Nassau, and William Streets are located the great financial interests. The retail shopping district includes Broadway from 8th Street to 42d Street, and parts of Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 14th, 23d, 34th, and 125th Streets. The great commercial and financial interests, and the larger wholesale houses, are in the southern part of the city.
Central Park, 2 1-2 miles long, about 1-2 mile wide, 840 acres, between 59th and 110th Streets, and Fifth and Eighth Avenues, is the chief city park. It contains lakes, a menagerie, an Egyptian obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle" (1500 B. C.), many statues, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Other parks are Van Cortlandt, 1,069 acres; Pelham Bay, 1,700 acres; and Bronx Park, 661.61 acres, containing the Botanical and Zoological Gardens.
On an abrupt elevation, Morningside Heights, are located the new buildings of Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The rapid northward development of the city has led to the location of streets (West Farms, etc.) be-



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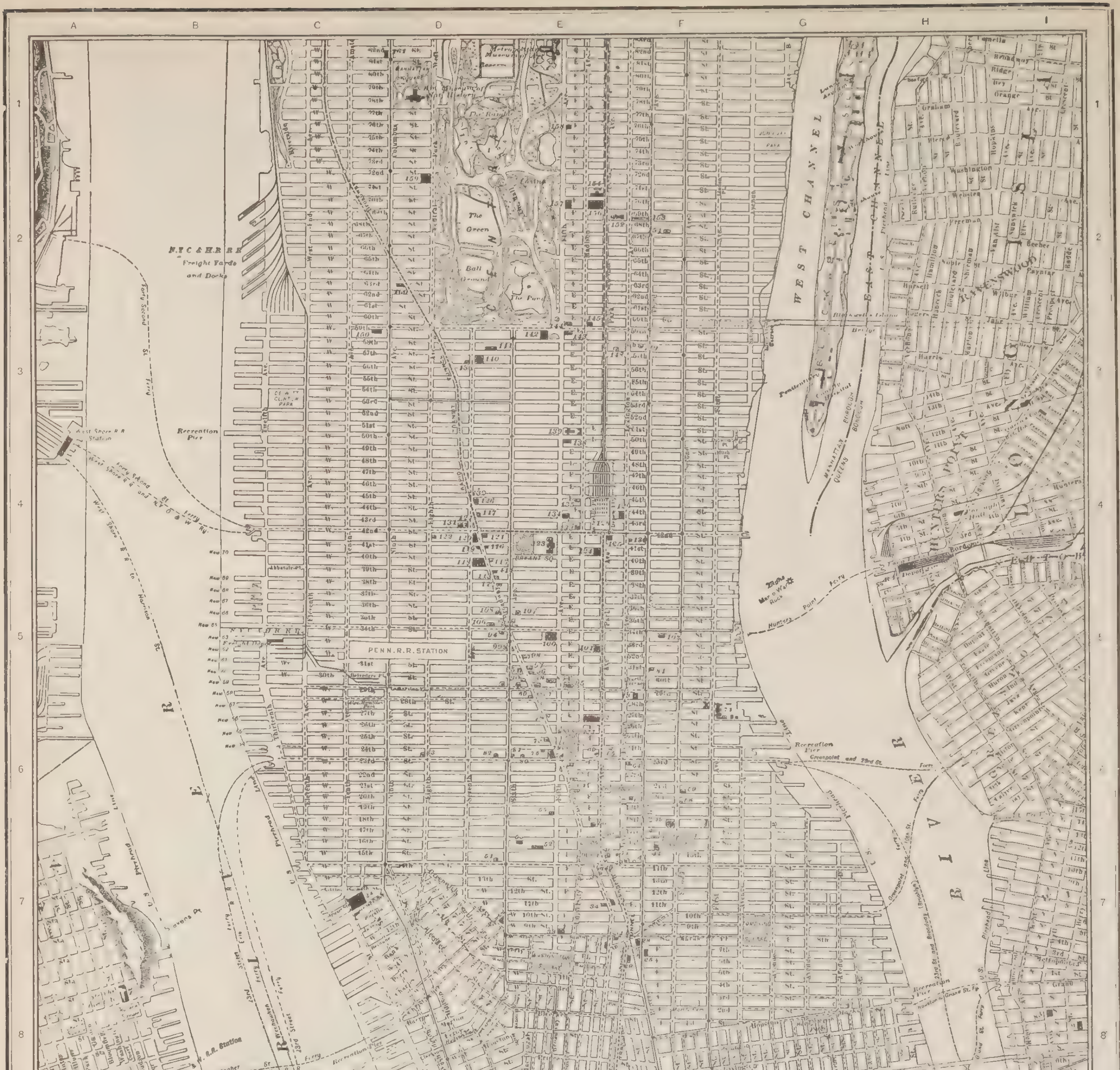
MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

yond the Harlem River. The Croton Aqueduct supplies the city's water, and is carried by an inverted siphon under the Harlem River at a depth of 300 feet.

The architecture of New York exhibits great contrasts and diverse styles. The steel frame building or "sky-scraper," is rapidly becoming characteristic of New York, where are more of this style of structure than in any other city. Notable among them may be mentioned: Metropolitan Insurance Company's Tower, 50 stories, 700 feet; Singer Building, 41 stories, 612 feet; Municipal Building, 24 stories, 560 feet; Bankers' Trust Company, 39 stories, 539 feet; Times Building, 28 stories, 419 feet; Heidelberg Building, 30 stories, 410 feet; Evening Post, 32 stories, 385 feet; Pulitzer Building, 22 stories, 375 feet; Park Row Building, 29 stories, 309 feet; St. Paul Building, 26 stories, 308 feet; American Surety Co. and American Tract Society Buildings, each 23 stories, 306 feet; Empire Building, 20 stories, 293 feet; Trinity Building, 21 stories, 280½ feet; Broad Exchange Building, 20 stories, 276½ feet; besides numerous others between 200 and 275 feet.

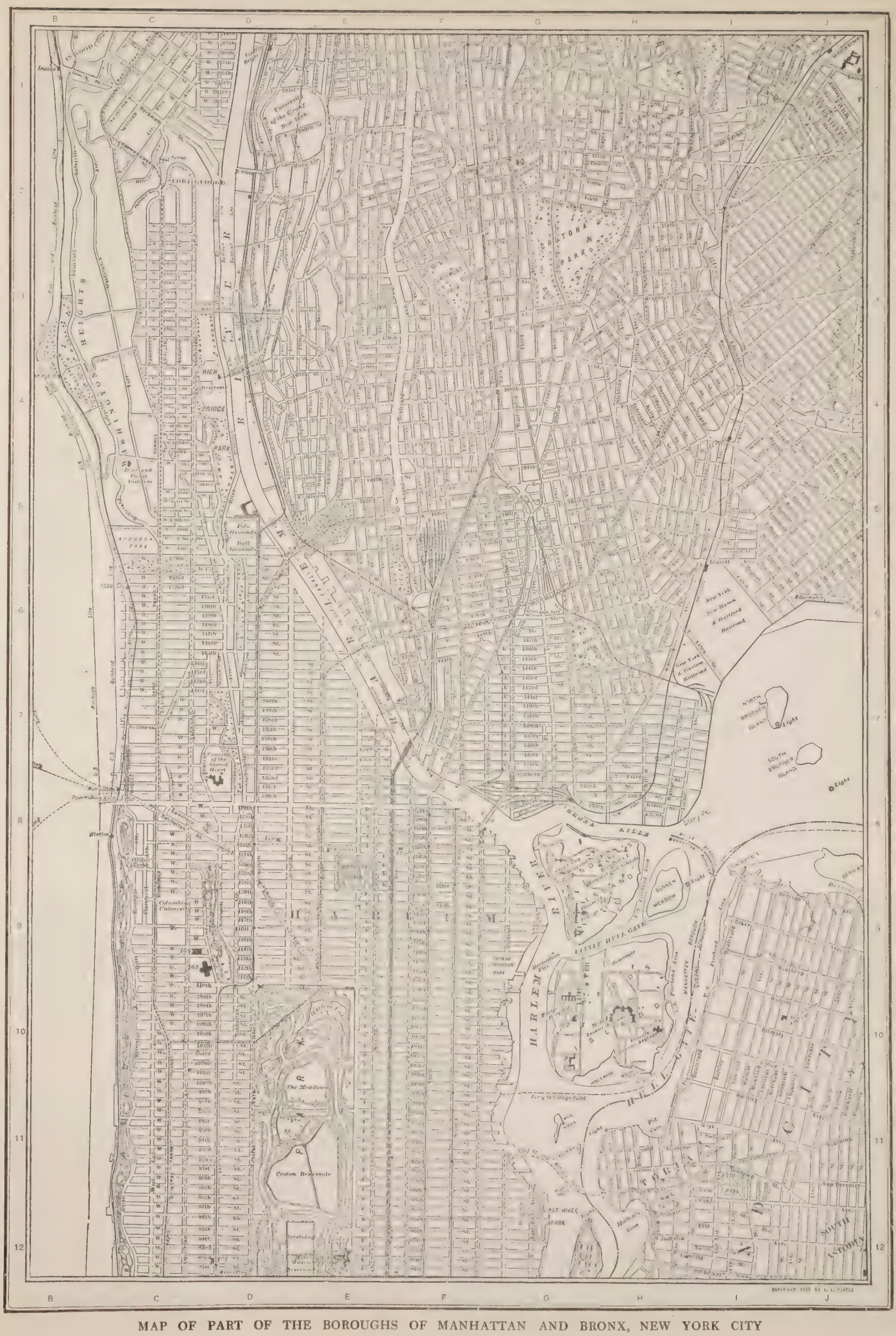
Other notable buildings are the new Custom House and the Produce Exchange at the foot of Broadway, the new Stock Exchange on Broad Street; the United States Sub-Treasury on Wall Street; the City Hall dating from 1803; the County Court House, 1861; the Federal Building, containing the Post-Office and the United States Court rooms; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Madison Square, a white marble building in Corinthian style; the Madison Square Garden, designed by Stanford White, with a tower, copied from the Geralda of Seville; the "Flatiron" Building on a triangular lot at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and 23d Street; the Grand Central Depot, at 42d Street and Fourth Avenue; the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and 31st and 33d Streets; the buildings of Columbia University at 116th Street, and of the College of the City of New York, at 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

(*Continued on p. 198*)



MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY

(INDEX OF STREETS, POINTS OF INTEREST AND PIERS ON PAGE 196)



MAP OF PART OF THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX, NEW YORK CITY

(INDEX OF STREETS ON PAGE 196)

STREETS IN SOUTHERN MANHATTAN BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY

Abattoir Pl. . C 5
Abingdon Sq. D 7
Albany St. . E 11
Allen St. . . G 9
Amsterdam Av. . . . D 3
Ann St. . . . F 10
Astor Pl. . . F 8
Attorney St. . G 8
Avenue A . . G 8
Avenue B . . G 1
Avenue C . . H 8
Avenue D . . H 8
Bank St. . . D 3
Barclay St. . E 10
Barrow St. . D 3
Batavia St. . G 10
Battery Pl. . F 11
Baxter St. . . F 10
Bayard St. . F 10
Beach St. . . E 10
Beaver St. . F 11
Bedford St. . E 3
Beekman Pl. . G 4
Beekman St. F 10
Belvedere Pl. D 6
Benson St. . F 10
Bethune St. . D 3
Birmingham St. . . . . G 10
Bleecker St. . E 3
Bond St. . . . F 3
Bowery . . . G 9
Bowling Green . . . F 11
Bridge St. . F 11
Broad St. . . F 11
Broadway . . F 11
Broome St. . E 9
Burling Slip G 11
Canal St. . . E 9
Cannon St. . H 9
Carlisle St. . F 11
Carmine St. . E 3
Catharine St. G 10
Cedar St. . . F 11
Central Park E 1-3
Central Park W. . . . E 1-3
Centre St. . . F 10
Chambers St. F 10
Charles St. . D 3
Charlton St. . E 9
Chatham Sq. F 10
Cherry St. . G 10
Christopher St. . . . . E 3
Chrystie St. . E 10
Church St. . . F 10
City Hall Pl. F 10
Clarke St. . . E 9
Clarkson St. . E 9
Cliff St. . . . F 11
Clinton St. . . G 9
Coenties Slip F 11
Collister St. . E 9
Columbia St. H 9
Columbus Av. D 3
Commerce St. E 3
Congress St. . E 3
Corlears St. . I 9
Cornelia St. . E 3
Cortlandt Al. . F 9
Cortlandt St. F 10
Crosby St. . . F 3
Cuyler's Al. . F 11
Delancey St. . G 9
Depew Pl. . . F 11
Depeyster St. F 11
Desbrosses St. E 9
Dey St. . . . E 10
Division St. . G 10
Dominick St. E 9
Dover St. . . G 10
Downing St. . E 3
Doyers St. . F 10
Duane St. . . F 10
Dunscomb Pl. G 4
E. Broadway G 10
E. Houston St. G 3
East St. . . . . I 9
E. 4th St. . F 3
E. 8th St. . F 3
E. 10th St. . F 3
E. 11th St. . F 3
E. 12th St. . F 7
E. 13th St. . F 7
E. 14th St. . G 10
E. 15th St. . F 7
E. 16th St. . F 7
E. 17th St. . F 7
E. 18th St. . F 7
E. 19th St. . F 7
E. 20th St. . F 7
E. 21st St. . F 7
E. 22d St. . F 7
E. 23d St. . F 6
E. 24th St. . F 6
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E. 40th St. . F 5
E. 41st St. . F 5
E. 42d St. . F 5
E. 43d St. . F 4
E. 44th St. . F 4
E. 45th St. . F 4
E. 46th St. . F 4
Fifth St. . . . G 8
First Av . . . G 8
First St. . . . G 8
Fletcher St. . F 11
Forsyth St. . G 9
Fourth Av. . . F 7
Frankfort St. F 10
Franklin St. E 10
Franklin Sq. G 10
Front St. . . F 11
Fulton St. . . E 10
Gansevoort St. D 8
Goerck St. . . H 9
Gold St. . . . F 10
Gouverneur St. . . . . H 9
Gramercy Pk. F 7
Grand St. . . F 9
Gt. Jones St. F 8
Greene St. . . F 9
Greenwich Av. E 8
Greenwich St. E 10
Grove St. . . E 3
Hague St. . . G 10
Hamilton St. G 10
Hancock St. . E 3
Hanover Sq. . F 11
Harrison St. E 10
Henry St. . . G 10
Herald Sq. . . E 5
Hester St. . . F 9
Horatio St. . D 3
Howard St. . F 9
Hubert St. . E 10
Hudson St. . E 8
Irving Pl. . . F 7
Jackson St. . H 9
Jacob St. . . F 10
James St. . . G 10
Jane St. . . . D 3
Jay St. . . . E 10
Jeannette Pk. F 11
Jefferson St. H 9
John St. . . F 10
Jones St. . . E 8
King St. . . E 9
Lafayette St. . F 8
Laight St. . . E 9
Lamartine Pl. D 6
Leonard St. . F 10
Leroy St. . . E 3
Lewis St. . . H 9
Lexington Av. F 6
Liberty St. . E 10
Linden Pl. . . G 2
Lispenard St. F 9
Little W. 12th St. . . . . D 7
Ludlow St. . . G 9
Macdougal St. E 9
Madison Av. . F 6
Madison Sq. F 6
Madison St. G 10
Maiden Lane F 11
Mail St. . . . F 10
Mangin St. . H 9
Manhattan Sq. D 1
Marion St. . F 9
Market St. . G 10
Martin Ter. . F 6
Mechanic Al. G 10
Mercer St. . . F 9
Minetta Pl. . E 3
Mitchell Pl. . G 4
Monroe St. . G 10
Montgomery St. . . . . H 9
Moore St. . F 11
Morris St. . . F 11
Morton St. . E 3
Mott St. . . . F 9
Mulberry St. F 9
Murray St. . E 10
Nassau St. . F 11
New Bowery G 10
New Chambers St. . . . . F 10
New St. . . . F 11
Ninth Av. . . D 7
Norfolk St. . G 9
N. Moore St. E 10
N. William St. . . . . F 10
Oak St. . . . G 10
Old Slip . . F 11
Oliver St. . G 10
Orchard St. . G 9
Park Av. . . F 3
Park Pl. . . E 10
Park Row . . F 10
Park St. . . F 10
Pearl St. . . F 10
Peck Slip . G 10
Pelham St. . G 10
Pell St. . . . F 10
Perry St. . . D 3
Pike St. . . . G 9
Pine St. . . . F 11
Pitt St. . . . H 9
Platt St. . . F 11
Prince St. . . E 3
Reade St. . E 10
Rector St. . E 11
Renwick St. E 9
Ridge St. . . G 9
Riverside Av. C 2
Riverside Pk. C 2
River View Ter. . . . G 3
Rivington St. G 9
Roosevelt St. F 10
Rose St. . . F 10
Rutgers Pl. . G 9
Rutgers St. . H 10
St. John's Pl. E 9
St. Mark's Pl. G 3
Scammel St. H 9
Second Av. . G 3
Second St. . G 3
Seventh Av. . E 7
Seventh St. . G 3
Sheriff St. . H 9
Sixth Av. . . E 7
Sixth St. . . G 3
South St. . . F 11
S. William St. . . . . F 11
Spring St. . . E 9
Spruce St. . F 10
Stanton St. . G 3
Staple St. . . E 10
State St. . . F 11
Stone St. . . F 11
Stuyvesant Sq. G 7
Stuyvesant St. F 3
Suffolk St. . . G 9
Sullivan St. . E 9
Sutton Pl. . . G 3
Temple St. . F 11
Tenth Av. . . D 7
Thames St. . F 11
Theatre Al. . F 10
Third Av. . . . F 6
Third St. . . . G 3
Thirteenth Av. . . . . C 6
Thomas St. . F 10
Thompson St. E 9
Tompkins Sq. G 3
Tompkins St. H 9
Trinity Pl. . F 11
Twelfth Av. . C 4
Union Sq. . . F 7
University Pl. F 8
Vandam St. . E 9
Vandewater St. . . . . F 10
Varick St. . . E 9
Vesey St. . . F 10
Vestry St. . . E 9
Walker St. . . F 9
Wall St. . . . F 11
Warren St. . E 10
Wash'gton Pl F 8
Wash'gton Sq. E 3
Wash'gton St. E 9
Water St. . . G 10
Watt St. . . . E 9
Waverly Pl. . E 3
W. Broadway F 9
West End Av. D 2
W. Houston St. E 3
West St. . . E 10
W. 3d St. . . F 3
W. 4th St. . F 3
W. 8th St. . E 3
W. 9th St. . E 3
W. 10th St. . E 3
W. 11th St. . E 3
W. 12th St. . E 7
W. 13th St. . D 7
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W. 43d St. . D 4
W. 44th St. . D 4
W. 45th St. D 4
W. 46th St. D 4
W. 47th St. D 4
W. 48th St. D 4
W. 49th St. D 4
W. 50th St. D 4
W. 51st St. D 4
W. 52d St. D 3
W. 53d St. D 3
W. 54th St. D 3
W. 55th St. D 3
W. 56th St. D 3
W. 57th St. D 3
W. 58th St. D 3
W. 59th St. D 3
W. 60th St. D 3
W. 61st St. D 3
W. 62d St. D 3
W. 63d St. D 2
W. 64th St. D 2
W. 65th St. D 2
W. 66th St. D 2
W. 67th St. D 2
W. 68th St. D 2
W. 69th St. D 2
W. 70th St. D 2
W. 71st St. D 2
W. 72d St. D 2
W. 73d St. D 2
W. 74th St. D 1
W. 75th St. D 1
W. 76th St. D 1
W. 77th St. D 1
W. 78th St. D 1
W. 79th St. D 1
W. 80th St. D 1
W. 81st St. D 1
W. 82d St. D 1
White St. . . F 10
Whitehall St. F 11
Wilkin St. . . I 9
William St. . F 10
Wooster St. . I 9
Worth St. . . F 10
York St. . . . E 9

STREETS IN NORTHERN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS, NEW YORK CITY

Academy St. . C 1
Adams St. . . J 2
Aldus St. . . . I 4
Alexander Av. G 7
Amsterdam Av. . . . . D 7
Anderson Av. E 5
Andrews Av. . E 2
Anna Pl. . . . G 3
Aqueduct Av. E 3
Aqueduct Av., E. . . . . E 1
Arthur Av. . G 2
Audubon Av. D 3
Austin Pl. . . I 6
Bacon St. . . J 4
Barretto St. . I 4
Bassford St. . G 1
Bathgate Av. . G 3
Beach Av. . . H 6
Beck St. . . . H 5
Beech Ter. . . H 6
Beekman St. H 7
Belmont Av. . G 1
Belmont Pl. . G 1
Belmont St. . F 3
Bergen Av. . G 6
Boom St. . . . I 3
Bosobel Av. . E 3
Boston Road . G 4
Bradhurst Av. D 6
Bristow St. . H 3
Broadway . . . C 3
Bronx St. . . . I 2
Brook Av. . . G 7
Brown Pl. . . G 7
Bryant St. . . J 4
Buchanan Pl. F 1
Buckhout St. . F 2
Burnet Pl. . . . E 5
Burnside Av. . E 2
Bush St. . . . F 2
Cabot St. . . . I 5
Cameron Pl. . F 1
Canal St., W. F 7
Carroll Pl. . . F 4
Carr St. . . . G 5
Carter Av. . . G 7
Casanova St. . J 5
Cauldwell Av. H 5
Cedar Av. . . E 2
Charlotte St. . H 3
Cheever Pl. . F 6
Chisholm St. . H 3
Claremont Av. C 9
Clark Pl. . . . F 4
Clay Av. . . . G 2
Clifford Pl. . F 3
Clinton Av. . H 2
Clinton Pl. . . E 1
College Av. . G 6
Columbus Av. J 1
Commerce Av. E 3
Concourse, The . . . . F 3
Coster St. . . . I 5
Courtlandt Av. G 6
Crane St. . . . H 6
Craven St. . . I 5
Crescent Av. . G 1
Creston Av. . . F 2
Crimmins Av. H 6
Cromwell Av. F 6
Crotona Av. . G 3
Crotona Pk. . H 3
Crotona Pk., N. . . . . H 2
Cypress Av. . H 7
Daly Av. . . . I 2
Dater St. . . . H 6
Dawson St. . H 5
Depot Pl. . . . E 4
Dongan St. . . I 4
Drake St. . . . J 5
Duncombe Pl. F 8
Dupont St. . . I 5
Dyckman St. . C 2
Eagle Ave. . . H 5
East End Av. G 12
E. River Pk. G 12
E. 83d St. . F 12
E. 84th St. . F 12
E. 85th St. . F 12
E. 86th St. . F 12
E. 87th St. . F 12
E. 88th St. . F 12
E. 89th St. . F 11
E. 90th St. . F 11
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E. 163d St. . G 5
E. 164th St. . G 5
E. 165th St. . G 4
E. 166th St. . G 4
E. 167th St. . G 4
E. 168th St. . G 4
E. 169th St. . G 4
E. 170th St. . G 3
E. 171st St. . G 3
E. 172d St. . G 3
E. 173d St. . G 3
E. 174th St. . G 2
E. 175th St. . G 2
E. 176th St. . G 2
E. 177th St. . G 2
E. 178th St. . G 2
E. 179th St. . G 2
E. 180th St. . G 2
E. 181st St. . G 1
E. 182d St. . G 1
E. 183d St. . G 1
E. Bay Av. . J 5
Eastburn St. . F 3
Eastern Blvd. J 5
Eden Av. . . . F 3
Edgecombe Av. . . . . D 7
Edgecombe Rd. . . . . D 4
Edgewater Rd J 6
Eighth Av. . . E 8
Elsmere Pl. . H 2
Elton Av. . . G 5
Elwood St. . C 2
Evelyn Pl. . . F 1
Faile St. . . . J 5
Fairmont Pl. H 2
Featherbed Lane . . . E 3
Fifth Av. . . F 10
Fillmore St. . J 1
Findlay Av. . G 4
First Av. . . . G 10
Forest Av. . . H 5
Ft. George Av. . . . . D 2
Ft. Washington Av. . . . . C 3
Fox St. . . . H 6
Franklin Av. . G 4
Freeman St. . I 3
Fulton Av. . . G 4
Garden St. . H 1
Garfield St. . J 1
Garrison Av. . I 5
Gerard Av. . . F 6
Gilbert Pl. . . J 4
Graham Sq. . E 4
Grand Av. . . F 2
Grand View Pl. . . . . F 4
Grand Av. . . F 4
Grinnell Pl. . I 5
Grote St. . . . H 1
Grove St. . . G 5
Guttenberg St. I 4
Halleck St. . . J 4
Hall Pl. . . . H 4
Hamilton Pl. D 7
Hamilton Ter. D 6
Hampden Pl. . E 1
Hancock St. . J 1
Harlem River Driveway . D 5
Harlem River Ter. . . . E 1
Hawkstone St. F 3
Hawthorne St. C 1
Hewitt Pl. . . H 5
Hillside Av. . C 2
Hoe St. . . . I 3
Home St. . . . I 4
Honeywell Av. H 2
Hughes St. . G 2
Hunt's Pt. Rd. I 5
Inwood Av. . F 3
Ittner Pl. . . G 2
Jackson Av. . H 5
Jackson St. . J 1
Jefferson Pl. G 3
Jennings St. . I 3
Jerome Av. . E 5
Jessup Pl. . . E 3
Jumel Pl. . . D 4
Jumel Ter. . . H 5
Kelly St. . . . I 4
Lafontaine Av. G 2
Lawrence Av. E 4
Lawrence St. D 8
Leggett Av. . I 5
Lenox Av. . . E 8
Lexington Av. F 11
Lincoln Av. . G 7
Lind Av. . . . E 5
Locust St. . . I 8
Longfellow St. I 3
Longwood Av. I 5
Loring Pl. . . E 2
Lyman Pl. . . H 4
Macomb's Dam Road . . . E 3
Macomb's La. E 5
Macy Pl. . . . H 5
Madison Av. . F 7
Manhattan Sq. . . . D 12
Manhattan Av. . . . . D 10
Manhattan St. . . . . D 8
Manida St. . . J 5
Mapes Av. . . H 2
Marcy Pl. . . F 4
Marmion Av. H 2
McClellan St. F 4
Melrose Av. . G 5
Merriam Av. . E 3
Minford Pl. . H 3
Mohegan Av. H 2
Monroe Av. . F 2
Monterey Av. G 2
Montgomery Av. . . . . E 2
Morningside Av. . . . . D 9
Morris Av. . . G 6
Morris Pk. Av. I 1
Mott Av. . . . F 6
Mt. Hope Pl. F 2
Mt. Morris Pk., W. . . F 8
Mt. Morris Pl. F 8
Naegle Av. . . C 2
Nelson Av. . E 4
Oakland Pl. . H 1
Oak Terrace . H 6
Oak Tree Pl. H 1
Ogden Av. . . E 4
Osborne Pl. . E 2
Park Av. . . . G 4
Park St. . . . H 6
Payne St. . . J 4
Pleasant Av. . G 9
Plimpton Ave. E 3
Pontiac Pl. . H 6
Popham Av. . . E 2
Post Av. . . . D 1
Prescott Av. . C 1
Prospect Av. . H 2
Quarry Rd. . G 1
Rae St. . . . H 5
Randall Av. . I 5
Rider Av. . . . E 4
Ritter Pl. . . H 3
River Av. . . F 4
Riverside Av. C 9
Robbins Av. . H 6
Rockwood St. F 3
Rodman Pl. . . I 2
Rogers Pl. . . H 4
Rose St. . . . G 6
Ryer Av. . . . F 1
St. Ann's Av. H 7
St. John Av. . I 5
St. Joseph St. H 6
St. Mary's St. H 6
St. Nicholas Av. . . . . D 7
St. Nicholas Pl. . . . . D 5
St. Nicholas Ter. . . . . D 7
St. Paul's Pl. G 3
Seaman Av. . C 1
Second Av. . G 11
Sedgwick Av. E 3
Seneca Av. . . I 4
Seventh Av. . E 8
Sheridan Av. . E 3
Sherman Av. . C 2
Southern Blvd. I 3
Spencer Pl. . F 6
Spofford Av. . I 5
Stebbins Av. . H 4
Suburban Pl. H 3
Sylvan Pl. . . F 9
Taylor St. . . J 1
Teasdale Pl. . G 5
Teller Av. . . G 4
Third Av. . . F 7
Tiebout Av. . F 1
Tiffany St. . . I 4
Timpson Pl. . I 6
Tinton Av. . . H 5
Topping Av. . F 3
Townsend Av. F 3
Tremont Av. . E 2
Trinity Av. . H 5
Truxton St. . I 5
Tudor Pl. . . F 4
Undercliff Av. F 3
Union Av. . . I 6
Union Pl. . . . E 4
Unionport Rd. J 1
Valentine Av. F 1
Van Buren St. J 1
Van Nest St. . J 1
Vermilye Av. . C 1
Viele Av. . . . I 5
Vyse St. . . . I 3
Wadsworth Av. . . . . C 3
Waldorf Pl. . E 5
Wales Av. . . . I 6
Walnut Av. . . I 8
Walton Av. . F 6
Wash'gton Av. G 1
Weeks Av. . . F 3
Wendover Av. G 3
Westchester Av. . . . . G 6
Westchester Rd. . . . . J 3
W. Farms Rd. I 2
W. 110th St. D 10
W. 111th St. . D 9
W. 112th St. . D 9
W. 113th St. . D 9
W. 114th St. . D 9
W. 115th St. . D 9
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W. 172d St D 4
W. 173d St D 5
W. 174th St D 6
W. 175th St D 7
W. 178th St D 3
W. 179th St G 1
W. 180th St H 1
W. 181st St D 3
W. 182d St D 3
W. 183d St D 3
W. 184th St D 3
W. 185th St D 3
W. 186th St D 3
W. 187th St D 3
W. 188th St D 3
W. 189th St D 3
W. 190th St D 3
W. 203d St D 1
W. 204th St D 1
W. 205th St D 1
W. 206th St D 1
W. 207th St D 1
W. 208th St D 1
W. 209th St D 1
Whitlock Av. . I 6
Whittier St. . J 4
Wilkins Pl. . H 3
Willis Av. . . G 7
Willow Av. . . I 7
Woodycrest Av. . . . . E 5
Worthen St. . I 5
Wythe Pl. . . F 3

POINTS OF INTEREST IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY

1. Aquarium.
2. Barge Office.
3. Produce Ex.
4. U. S. Army Bldg.
5. Stock Ex.
6. Sub-Treasury.
7. Old Custom Ho.
8. Trinity Church.
9. New Custom Ho.
10. Fulton Mkt.
11. Astor House.
12. Wash'gton Mkt.
13. Post-Office.
14. City Hall.
15. Hall of Records (New).
16. Catharine Mkt.
17. Tombs, C. Prison.
18. Hall of Justice.
21. Centre Mkt.
22. Clinton Mkt.
23. Jefferson Mkt.
24. W. Wash. Mkt.
25. Tompkins Mkt.
28. Cooper Inst.
29. Astor Library.
30. B'way Cen. Hotel.
31. Sinclair House.
32. Grace Church.
33. Brevoort Hotel.
34. St. Denis Hotel.
37. Keith's Theatre.
38. Star Theatre.
39. Morton House.
40. Union Square.
41. Irving Pl. Thea.
42. Acad. of Music.
43. Tammany Hall.
44. Friends' Sem.
45. St. George's Ch.
49. Lying-in Hosp.
50. W'minster Hotel.
51. 14th St. Theatre.
52. N. Y. Hospital.
53. St. Francis X. Ch.
54. Everett House.
58. N. Y. Skin & Cancer Hospital.
59. N. Y. Post Graduate Hospital.
60. Hicksite Quaker Meeting House.
61. Continental Hotel.
63. Hotel Bartholdi.
64. College of City of N. Y.
65. Ashland House.
69. Metropolitan Life Ins. Bldg.
71. Bellevue Hospital.
72. Mad. Sq. Garden.
73. St. Stephen's Ch.
74. 5th Av. Building.
75. Madison Sq. Thea.
76. Victoria Hotel.
77. Supreme Court—Appellate Div. of.
78. Albemarle Hotel.
79. Hoffman House.
80. Eden Musee.
81. Masonic Temple.
82. Proctor's Pleasure Palace.
83. Gd. Opera House.
85. Transfiguration Ch. (Little Church Around the Corner.)
86. Holland House.
87. Sturtevant House.
88. Gilsey House.
90. Daly's Theatre.
95. Bijou Theatre.
96. Wallack's Thea.
97. Grand Hotel.
98. Imperial Hotel.
100. Waldorf Astoria.
101. Park Av. Hotel.
102. N. Y. Polyclinic Hospital.
107. Garrick Theatre.
108. Herald Square Theatre.
112. Hotel Normandie.
113. Knick'b'ker Thea.
114. Casino Theatre.
115. Empire Theatre.
116. Vendome Hotel.
117. Cadillac Hotel.
118. Met. Opera House.
119. B'way Theatre.
121. Knickerbocker Hotel.
122. Amer. Theatre.
123. N. Y. Library.
124. Murray H. Hotel.
125. Gd. Union Hotel.
126. N. Y. Theatre.
127. Victoria Theatre.
128. Grand Cen. Sta.
129. Grand Cen. Pal.
131. Belasco Theatre.
132. Criterion Theatre.
133. Manhattan Hotel.
134. Temple Emanu-El.
135. St. Bartholomew's Church.
136. Gren oble Hotel.
138. Buck'gham Hotel.
139. St. Patrick's Cathedral.
140. Carnegie Mu. Hall.
141. Calvary Bap. Ch.
142. Plaza Hotel.
143. Savoy Hotel.
144. N. Neth'lands Ho.
145. Lenox Lyceum
148. Lex. Av. Opera H.
149. Proctor's Thea.
150. Roosevelt Hos.
151. Gd. Turnverein.
152. Normal College.
153. N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
154. Presby. Hospital.
157. Lenox Library.
158. Temple Beth-El.
159. Hotel Majestic.
160. Hotel Empire.
161. Endicott Hotel.
165. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.
168. St. Luke's Hos.
170. Harlem Opera H.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY

East River

1. Battery Park.
2. Battery Park
2A. Whitehall St.
2B. Whitehall St.
3. Moore St.
4 (New), Broad St.
5 (New), Counties Sl.
6 (New), Counties Sl.
7 (New), Counties Sl.
8 (New), Cuyler's Al.
9 (New), Old Slip.
10 (New), Old Slip.
11 (New), Jones Lane.
12 (New), Wall St.
13 (New), Wall & Pine Sts.
14 (New), Depeyster St.
15 (New), Fletcher St. & Burling Slip
16 (New), Burling Sl.
17 (New), Fulton St.
18 (New), Beekman St.
19 (New), Peck Slip.
20 (New), Peck Slip.
27 (Old), Dover St.
28 (Old), Dover & Roosevelt Sts.
22 (New), Roosevelt St.
30 (Old), Roosevelt St. & James Slip.
31 (Old), James Slip.
32 (Old), James Slip
25 (New), Oliver St.
34 (Old), Catharine Slip.
27 (New), Catharine Slip.
28 (New), Catharine Slip & Market Slip.
29 (New), Market Sl.
30 (New), Market & Pike Sl.
31 (New), Market & Pike Sl.
32 (New), Pike Slip.
33 (New), Pike Slip & Rutgers Slip.
24 (New), Rutgers Sl.
45 (Old), Rutgers & Jefferson St.
36 (New), Jefferson St.
46 (Old), Jefferson St.
37 (New), Clinton St.
49 (Old), Montgomery & Clinton Sts.
38 (New), Montgomery & Clinton Sts.
50 (Old), Montgomery St.
51 (Old), Gouverneur St.
52 (Old), Gouverneur St.
53 (Old), Jackson St.
54 (Old), Jackson St.
55 (Old), Grand St.
46 (New), Broome St.
47 (New), Broome St.
50 (New), Rivington St.
51 (New), Rivington & Stanton Sts.
52 (New), Stanton St.
Houston St. Ferry, Houston St.
55 (New), E. 3d St.
56 (New), E. 4th St.
57 (New), E. 5th St.
58 (New), E. 6th St.
59 (New), E. 7th St.
60 (New), E. 8th St.
61 (New), E. 9th St.
62 (New), E. 10th St.
63 (New), E. 11th St.
64 (New), E. 12th St.
65 (New), E. 13th St.
66 (New), E. 18th St.
67 (New), E. 19th St.
68 (New), E. 20th St.
69 (New), E. 21st St.
70 (New), E. 22d St.
72 (New), E. 24th St.
73 (New), E. 25th St.
74 (New), E. 26th St.
76 (New), E. 28th St.
77 (New), E. 29th St.
78 (New), E. 30th St.
79 (New), E. 31st St.
80 (New), E. 32d St.
81 (New), E. 33d St.
Long Island Railroad, E. 34th St.
85 (New), E. 35th St.
86 (New), E. 36th St.
87 (New), E. 37th St.
89 (New), E. 39th St.
92 (New), E. 42d St.
99 (New), E. 49th St.
102 (New), E. 60th St.
103 (New), E. 61st St.
104 (New), E. 62d St.
106 (New), E. 91st St.
109 (New), E. 94th St.
111 (New), E. 96th St.
115 (New), E. 100th St.
117 (New), E. 102d St.
122 (New), E. 107th St.
123 (New), E. 108th St.
124 (New), E. 109th St.
125 (New), E. 110th St.
127 (New), E. 112th St.
131 (New), E. 116th St.
132 (New), E. 117th St.
134 (New), E. 119th St.

Hudson River

A, Battery Place.
B, Battery Place
1 (Old), Battery Place
2 (Old), Battery Pl. & Morris St.
3 (Old), Battery Pl. & Morris St.
4 (Old), Morris St.
5 (Old), Morris & Rector Sts.
7 (New), Morris & Rector Sts.
8 (Old), Rector St.
9 (Old), Rector St.
10 (Old), Rector & Carlisle Sts.
11 (Old), Carlisle St.
10 (New), Albany St.
11 (New), Cedar St.
16 (Old), Cortlandt St
12 (New), Dey St
14 (New), Fulton St.
15 (New), Vesey St.
16 (New), Barclay St.
17 (New), Park Pl.
18 (New), Murray St.
19 (New), Warren St.
20 (New), Chambers St.
21 (New), Duane St.
22 (New), Jay St.
23 (New), Harrison St.
24 (New), Franklin St.
25 (New), N. Moore St.
26 (New), Beach St.
27 (New), Hubert St.
28 (New), Laight St.
29 (New), Vestry St.
31 (New), Watts St.
32 (New), Canal St.
33 (New), Canal St.
34 (New), Spring St.
35 (New), Spring St.
36 (New), Spring & Charlton Sts.
37 (New), Charlton St.
38 (New), King St.
39 (New), W. Houston St.
40 (New), Clarkson St.
41 (New), Leroy St.
42 (New), Morton St.
43 (New), Barrow St.
44 (New), Christopher St.
45 (New), W. 10th St.
46 (New), Charles St.
47 (New), Charles St.
48 (New), W. 11th St.
49 (New), Bank St.
50 (New), Bethune St.
51 (New), Jane St.
52 (New), Gansevoort St.
56 1-2 (Old), Gansevoort & Bloomfield Sts.
53 (New), Little W. 12th St.
54 (New), W. 13th St.
66 (New), W. 14th St.
57 (New), W. 15th St.
58 (New), W. 16th St.
59 (New), W. 18th St.
60 (New), W. 19th St.
61 (New), W. 21st St.
62 (New), W. 22d St
63 (New), W. 23d St
64 (New), W. 24th St.
65 (New), W. 25th St.
66 (New), W. 26th St.
67 (New), W. 27th & W. 28th Sts.
68 (New), W. 28th & W. 29th Sts.
69 (New), W. 29th St.
70 (New), W. 30th St.
71 (New), W. 31st St.
72 (New), W. 32d St.
73 (New), W. 33d St.
74 (New), W. 34th St.
75 (New), W. 35th St.
76 (New), W. 30th St.
77 (New), W. 37th St.
78 (New), W. 38th St.
79 (New), W. 39th St.
80 (New), W. 40th St.
81 (New), W. 41st St.
83 (New), W. 43d St.
84 (New), W. 44th St.
85 (New), W. 45th St.
86 (New), W. 46th St.
87 (New), W. 47th St.
88 (New), W. 48th St.
89 (New), W. 49th St.
90 (New), W. 50th St.
91 (New), W. 51st St.
92 (New), W. 52d St.
94 (New), W. 54th St.
95 (New), W. 55th St.
96 (New), W. 56th St.
97 (New), W. 57th St.
98 (New), W. 58th St.
99 (New), W. 59th St.
102 (New), W. 63d St.
103 (New), W. 64th St.
104 (New), W. 65th St.
105 (New), W. 66th St.
106 (New), W. 68th St.
108 (New), W. 70th St.
113 (New), W. 79th St.
114 (New), W. 80th St.
117 (New), W. 96th St.
118 (New), W. 97th St.
119 (New), W. 129th St.
121 (New), W. 131st St.
122 (New), W. 132d St.
123 (New), W. 133d St.
124 (New), W. 134th St.



MAP OF A PART OF THE BOROUGH OF KINGS (BROOKLYN) NEW YORK CITY

Among the educational institutions of New York, first place is held by Columbia University (chartered in 1754 as King's College), with 5,000 students. Associated with it are Barnard College (for women); the Teachers College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Among other educational institutions are the New York University (1831); the College of the City of New York; Cooper Union, in which nearly all the courses are free; St. John's (Fordham), Manhattan, and St. Francis Xavier, Roman Catholic colleges; besides numerous professional schools.

Notable churches are St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic); Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Trinity, Grace, St. George's, and St. Bartholomew's (Episcopal); the Third Collegiate Reformed; the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian; Fifth Avenue Baptist; the Tabernacle (Congregational); All Souls' (Unitarian); the Divine Paternity (Universalist); the First and Second (Christian Science); the Temples Emanu-El, Beth-El, and Israel (Jewish). There are many large and influential clubs and palatial club-houses.

Hudson River to the South and West, and under the East River to points on the Long Island Railroad.

The approaches to the harbor of New York are defended by strong fortifications at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and at the head of Long Island Sound. On both sides of the lower sections of the city the river front presents a succession of piers crowded with shipping and local ferries.

Near the head of New York Bay are two islands belonging to the United States. These are Governor's Island, a military station, and Bedloe's Island, also a fortress and site of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. Blackwell's Island, connected by bridge to Manhattan and Queens, contains one of the city's penitentiaries. Connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn are three magnificent suspension bridges: Brooklyn Bridge, 5,990 feet long; Williamsburg Bridge, with a total length of 7,200 feet, and Manhattan Bridge, with a total length of 6,855 feet.

Verrazano probably entered New York Bay in 1524. In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up New

building is of white marble in the Ionic style. The Kings County Court-house stands east of the Borough Hall, and has a marble front with a Corinthian portico and an iron dome over 100 feet high. Near the court-house are the Municipal Building and the Hall of Records, both of marble. The Federal Building is the finest structure in the borough; built of granite at a cost of $5,000,000. It is in the Romanesque style, with numerous turrets and a tall tower. It is occupied by the post-office and the United States courts. Other notable buildings and institutions are the Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Bank, Pratt Institute (technical school), the Brooklyn Library, the Art Association Building, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Long Island Historical Society, Packer Collegiate Institute (female), Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and the museum of the Brooklyn Institute. The most important hospitals are the Long Island College, Brooklyn Homœopathic, St. Mary's, and St. Peter's. There are 450 ecclesiastical edifices. The best known is Plymouth Church. The Atlantic Dock, and the Erie and Brook-

the advantages of its situation, Nice has long been celebrated as a winter resort for invalids. The city consists of three parts the New Town on the west, the Old Town, and the Port on the east. The first of these is the part frequented by foreigners, and has beautiful promenades stretching along the seashore and overlooked by villas and hotels. The Old or Upper Town clusters at the foot of a rocky height, the Castle Hill, an isolated mass of limestone 318 feet high, formerly crowned by a strong castle, now laid out in public gardens. Nice was ceded to France by Victor Emanuel in 1860. It was the birthplace of Garibaldi.

Nicholasville, c. h., Jessamine Co., Ky., 2,935.
On Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac.; Louisv. & Atlantic (R.R.).

Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa., 862.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (R.R.)

Nickerson, Reno Co., Kans., 1,195.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)

Nicolet, Nicolet Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901)
On Intercol.; Que., Montreal & So. (R.R.).



THE LOWER END OF MANHATTAN ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, FROM A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 800 FEET

Photographed from a balloon by James H. Hare, July 16, 1906. Battery Park with the elevated railroad winding through it occupies most of the lower portion of the picture; the small park slightly above it is Bowling Green with the new Custom House facing it. The little dark spot to the right is Corlears Hook Park. The principal tall office buildings in the lower part of the city are also clearly shown

The Astor and Lenox Libraries are consolidated into the New York Public Library, for which a new library is being built at a cost of $5,000,000, and which possesses more than 1,000,000 volumes. It maintains numerous branch circulating libraries throughout Greater New York.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, near 82d Street, contains paintings, statuary, ivories, tapestries, porcelains, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities. The American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, contains collections of natural history, paleontology, and ethnology.

There are 84 theatres, music halls, and similar first-class amusement places, including Carnegie Hall and Madison Square Garden.

As a business centre New York has long been not only the first city of this continent, but the second city of the world, London being its only superior. It is the greatest seaport of the world.

The port of New York receives two-thirds of the imports into the United States, and one-third of the exports pass out of it. The total value of foreign imports and exports for the year 1909 was $1,717,575,134, and consisted largely of grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, fruits, cattle, and frozen meat. The manufactures of New York average nearly the same total as its commerce, and cover a wide range of products.

New York has four elevated railroad lines, all operated by electricity; a subway system running from the Battery to 96th Street, and there branching (1) to Van Cortlandt Park, 219th Street; (2) Lenox Avenue and 145th Street; (3) under the Harlem River and through 149th Street to Bronx Park; and fifty-seven street railway lines, most of them electrified.

A Brooklyn extension of the subway has been constructed under the East River. One hundred miles of new subways are planned, and five additional tunnels.

About ten ocean steamers clear the port every day. Among the great railways that start from New York are the New York Central and Hudson River; the New York, New Haven and Hartford; the Pennsylvania; the Baltimore and Ohio; the Lackawanna; the New York, Ontario and Western; the Erie; the Lehigh Valley; the West Shore; the New Jersey and New York; the Long Island; the New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the Staten Island Rapid Transit. Most of these have their termini at Jersey City or Hoboken, being connected to Manhattan by ferries and by the two extensive tunnel systems under the Hudson River. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a large terminal station in the heart of the city, trains running through tunnels under the

York Bay and the Hudson River, and four years later the Dutch began the establishment of trading posts on Manhattan Island, where a place soon rose which received the name of New Amsterdam. In 1664 the town was surrendered to the English, taking the name of New York. New York was the meeting-place of Congress from 1785 to 1790, and Washington was inaugurated President here in 1789. In 1807 the first steamboat navigated the Hudson. Steam communication with the Old World was inaugurated in 1838. In 1873 the limits of the city were extended beyond Manhattan Island.

—Borough of Brooklyn (formerly the City of Brooklyn), (1900) 1,166,582; (1910) 1,634,351.

In population it would be the fourth American city. Since January 1, 1898, it has been one of the five boroughs of the city of Greater New York. It is situated on the western extremity of Long Island, on New York Bay, and the East River. Brooklyn now includes Williamsburg, Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands, New Lots, New Utretcht, extending from the Ocean at Coney Island to the East River and New York Harbor. The northern part of Brooklyn consists of the former city of Williamsburg and the town of Greenpoint. In the west central part, on Wallabout Bay, is located the United States Navy Yard.

The shore opposite lower New York is an irregular bluff, with an elevation of about 90 feet, and is known as Brooklyn Heights, where are located many of the fashionable residences and club-houses. The main business street is Fulton Street, from Fulton Ferry to East New York, and contains some of the largest retail establishments in the United States. Clinton Avenue (on the Heights) is the handsomest street in the city, and is lined with fine residences surrounded by ornamental grounds and shade trees. Other fashionable residence streets are Remsen, Montague, and Pierrepont. The favorite drive is through Prospect Park and along the Ocean Parkway, a boulevard 210 feet wide, extending to the seashore at Coney Island. About one-half mile to the east by south of Prospect Park is Greenwood Cemetery.

There are sixteen parks in Brooklyn, with an area of 754 acres. Prospect Park is the largest, with 516 1-4 acres. It is situated on an elevated ridge, commands a magnificent view, and is one of the most picturesque parks in the United States. Of the other parks, Washington Park, the site of extensive Revolutionary fortifications, of which Fort Greene is the principal one, is the largest. Among the smaller parks are the Borough Hall Park, Carroll Park, and Tompkins Park.

The principal public buildings of Brooklyn are grouped together about the Borough Hall. This

lyn Basins are among the most extensive works of the kind in the country. The former embraces 40 acres, while the latter occupy 60 and 40 acres respectively. Associated with the navy yard are two drydocks, 465 and 307 feet long. The manufacturing establishments are numerous. The important industries are sugar and petroleum refining, the milling of coffee and spices, and meat-packing, all conducted in immense establishments. Other manufacturing interests are varied and very extensive.

Brooklyn is connected with Manhattan by numerous ferry lines and three great bridges, Brooklyn Bridge, Williamsburg Bridge, and Manhattan Bridge, and by the tunnels of the subway system. The Borough also contains one terminus of the Long Island railroad system. There are several lines of elevated roads and suburban trolleys.

Brooklyn was settled by the Dutch in 1636, and in 1646 was incorporated by the authorities of New Amsterdam under the name of Breukelen. It came into the possession of the English in 1666. In 1776 the Battle of Long Island was fought upon the site of Prospect Park. Brooklyn was incorporated as a village in 1816 and as a city in 1834. In 1894 the city was made coextensive with Kings County, and in 1898 united with the City of New York to constitute the borough of Brooklyn.

Nezhin (or Niezhin), Govt. of Tchernigov, Russia, (1897) 32,481.

Niagara, Lincoln and Niagara Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,258.

Niagara Falls, Niagara Co., N. Y., 30,445.
Situated on the Niagara River, and on the Erie; Lehigh Valley; Michigan Central; New York Central and Hudson River; Wabash; West Shore, and other railroads.

Niagara Falls has long been noted as the foremost scenic resort in America, and is visited by tourists from all parts of the world. It is developing also into an important manufacturing place, its growth being due to the utilization of the extraordinary power of Niagara River and Falls.

Among the industries are flour and paper mills, foundries and machine shops, aluminum, carbide, and carborundum works and electro-chemical works. The New York reservation includes Prospect Park, and is 107 acres in extent.

—Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,244.
On Erie; Grand Trunk; International (El.); Michigan Central; Niagara Gorge; N., St. C. & T. (El.); Wabash (R.R.)

Niantic, Macon Co., Ill., 685.
On Wabash (R.R.).

Nice, Dept. of Alpes Maritimes, France, (1906) 134,232.
Situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 98 miles east-northeast of Toulon. Owing to

Nicosia (or Leucosia), capital of Cyprus, (1901) 14,752.

—Prov. of Catania, Sicily, (1901) 14,384

Nictheroy, capital of State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (1900) 30,869; (1906) estimated 35,000

Nieder-Hermsdorf, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,683.

Niederplanitz, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 12,200

Nieshin, Govt. of Tchernigov, Russia, (1897) 32,113.

Niigata, Prov. of Echigo, Ken Niigata, Japan, (1908) 61,616.

Nikolayev, Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) [illegible]50.

Nikopol, Govt. of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, (1900) 21,282.

Niles, Cook Co., Ill., 569.

Niles, Berrien Co., Mich., (1910) 5,156.
On Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis; Michigan Central (R.R.)

—Trumbull Co., Ohio, 8,361.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.)

Niles Center, Cook Co., Ill., 568.
On Northwestern (R.R.)

Nilwood, Macoupin Co., Ill., 401.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).

Nimach, Malwa, India, (1901) 21,600.

Nimeguen (Nijmegen or Ninwegen), Prov. of Gelderland, Netherlands, (1905) 50,684; (1908) estimated 54,735.

Nimes, Dept. of Gard, France, (1906) 80,18
The city consists of an old central quarter rounded by handsome boulevards, beyond which are the modern quarters. It is principally engaged in the textile industry, and is the great entrepôt of southern France for raw silk. Nimes is chiefly interesting for its Roman remains, including an ancient temple, with thirty beautiful Corinthian columns, now the museum and known as Maison Carrée; and a Roman gateway. Nimes (ancient Nemausus) is supposed to have been built by a Greek colony, and was an important town under the Romans. In the sixteenth century it became a stronghold of Calvinism, and suffered much during the civil wars.

Ning-Po, Prov. of Che-kiang, China, estimated (1905) 260,000.
Treaty port, situated in a fertile plain, 16 miles from the mouth of the Takia River, and about 100 miles south of Shanghai. It is surrounded by a wall 25 feet high and 16 feet thick, and contains numerous temples, colleges, etc., chief among them the temple of the Queen of Heaven, founded in the twelfth century.

Ninguta, Prov. of Kirin, Manchuria, 16,000.

Niobrara, c. h., Knox Co., Neb., 822.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Niort, Dept. of Deux-Sèvres, France, (1901) 23,675.

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MAP OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

SHOWING THE BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY

Nissa (or Nish), Servia, (1905) 21,946.
Niuchwang, Prov. of Sheng-king, Manchuria, estimated (1905) 74,000.
Nivelles, Brabant, Belgium, (1904) 12,109.
Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia, (1897) 90,053.
Nizhni-Tagilsk, Govt. of Perm, Russia, (1897) 31,449.
Noble, Richland Co., Ill., 618.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
Noblesville, c. h., Hamilton Co., Ind., 5,073.
On Cent. Indiana; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).
Nocona, Montague Co., Texas, 1,338.
On Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
Nogales, c. h., Santa Cruz Co., Ariz., 3,514.
On So. Pac. (R.R.).
Nokomis, Montgomery Co., Ill., 1,872.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
Nome, Alaska, (1910) 2,600.
Nora Springs, Floyd Co., Iowa, 985.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Norborne, Carroll Co., Mo., 1,241.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Wabash (R.R.)
Norcross, Gwinnett Co., Ga., 968.
On Southern (R.R.).
Norfield, Lincoln Co., Miss., 889.
On Ill. Cent.; Natchez, Col. & Mob. (R.R.).
Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., 1,541.
On Cent. New Eng. (R.R.).
—Norfolk Co., Mass., 960.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Neb., (1910) 6,025.
On Northwest. Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Norfolk Co., Va., (1900) 46,624; (1910) 67,452.
Situated on the Elizabeth River, and on the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Chesapeake and Ohio; the Norfolk and Western; Southern, and Virginian railroads. It is the second largest city in Virginia, and with Portsmouth, on the opposite bank of the river, constitutes the largest naval station in the United States. The harbor is large and safe.
Normal, McLean Co., Ill., 4,024.
On Chic. & Alt.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Normal City, Delaware Co., Ind., 1,122.
Norman, c. h., Cleveland Co., Okla., 3,724.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Norridgewock, Somerset Co., Maine, 1,608.
On Somerset (R.R.).

Norris City, White Co., Ill., 1,055.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.)
Norristown, c. h., Montgomery Co., Pa., 27,875.
On Penna; Phila. & Read.; Stony Ck. (R.R.).
Norrkoping, Lan Linkoping, E. Gotland, Sweden, (1907) 45,000.
North Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., 22,019.
On Boston & Albany; Bost. & Maine (R.R.).
Northampton, Northamptonshire, England (1901) 87,021; estimated (1909) 97,752.
—c. h., Hampshire Co., Mass., (1910) 19,431.
On Boston & Me.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Northampton Co., Pa., (1910) 8,729.
On C. of N. J., Northampton & Bath (R.R.).
Northampton Heights, Northampton Co., Pa., 1,037.
North Andover, Essex Co., Mass., 5,529.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
North Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass., 9,562.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
North Augusta, Aiken Co., S. C., 1,136.
North Baltimore, Wood Co., Ohio, 2,503.
On B. & O.; C., H. & D.; D. & T. H. (R.R.)
North Bay, Nipissing Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,530.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk; Temiskam. & No. Ont. (R.R.).
Northwood, c. h., Worth Co., Iowa, 1,264.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Cent. (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,059.
—Grand Forks Co., N. Dak., 769.
On Gt. North. (R.R.).
North Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., N. C., 1,902.
On Southern (R.R.)
North Yakima, c. h., Yakima Co., Wash., 14,082.
On No. Pac.; North Yakima & Valley (R.R.).
North Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, 642.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
North York, York Co., Pa., 1,902.
Norton, c. h., Norton Co., Kans., 1,787.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Bristol Co., Mass., 2,544.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Wise Co., Va., 1,866.
On Interstate; Louisville & Nash.; Norfolk & West.; Va. & Ky.; Wise Term. Co. (R.R.)
—Essex Co., Vt., 479.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kans., 638.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., 24,211.
On New York, New Haven & Hart. (R.R.)
—c. h., Huron Co., Ohio, (1910) 7,858.
On Lake Sh. & M. S.; Lake Shore Electric; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Nueva Imperial, Prov. of Cantin, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,904.
Nueva Paz, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 2,294.
Nuevitas, Prov. of Puerto Principe, Cuba (1899) 4,228.
Nukha, Govt. of Elizavetpol, Russia in Asia, (1897) 24,811.
Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., 1,043.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 24,996.
Nuremberg (or Nurnberg), Prov. of Middle Franconia, Bavaria, (1910) 332,539.
Situated on the Pegnitz River. It is the quaintest and most interesting town of Germany on account of its medieval architecture. Among the most interesting historical buildings are St. Lawrence's Church (1224-1477), with two towers 233 feet high; St. Sebald's Church (1225-1377), with the shrine of Peter Vischer; the Italian Renaissance town hall (1622); the gymnasium, founded by Melanchthon (1526) and Albrecht Dürer's house. The industries include metal, wood, and bone carvings, and children's "Dutch" toys and dolls, known as "Nuremberg wares." Nuremberg was made a free imperial city by Frederick II in 1219. In 1417 the Hohenzollerns sold all their rights to the magistracy.
Nusle, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 20,122.
Nutley, Essex Co., N. J., 6,009.
On Erie (R.R.)
Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., 4,619.
On Erie; N. Y., Ont. & W.; West Sh. (R.R.).
Nyangwe, Kongo State, about 30,000.
Nyiregyhaza, Szaboles Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 33,088.
Oakdale, Stanislaus Co., Cal., 1,035.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Sierra of California; Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—Jefferson Co., Ky., 2,073.
On Lex. & Eastern (R.R.)
—Antelope Co., Neb., 631.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,353.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Oakes, Dickey Co., N. Dak., 1,499.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
Oakesdale, Whitman Co., Wash., 882.
On Northern Pacific; Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co.; Spok. & Inland Empire (R.R.).
Oakfield, Aroostook Co., Maine, 928.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Genesee Co., N. Y., 1,236.
On West Shore (R.R.).
Oakharbor, Ottawa Co., Ohio, 1,559.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Oakland, Kennebec Co., Maine, 2,257.
On Maine Cent.; Somerset (R.R.).
—c. h., Garrett Co., Md., 1,366.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Burt Co., Neb., 1,073.
On Burl. Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Oakland City, Gibson Co., Ind., 2,370.
On Evansv. & Indianap.; Southern (R.R.).
Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho, 911.
On Milner & Northside (R.R.)
—Logan Co., Kans., 681.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,639.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
Oakman, Walker Co., Ala., 1,065.
On Southern (R.R.).
Oakmont, Allegheny Co., Pa., 3,436.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Oak Park, Crook Co., Ill., (1910) 19,444.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Oakville, Halton Co., Ont., Can., (1901) 1,643.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Oas, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,393.
Oaxaca (or Oajaca), capital of State of Oaxaca, Mexico, (1900) 35,049.
On Mex. South.; Oaxaca & Ejutia (R.R.).
Obando, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,051.



OGDEN, UTAH

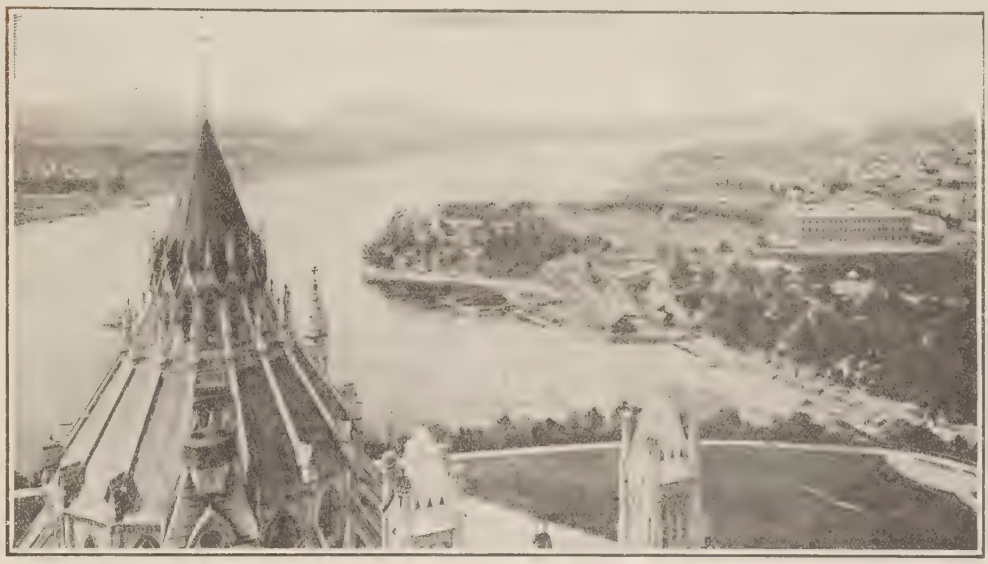
North Bellevernon, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,522.
North Bend, Dodge Co., Neb., 1,105.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
—Coos Co., Ore., 2,078.
North Berwick, York Co., Maine, 1,777.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Northborough, Worcester Co., Mass., 1,713.
North Braddock, Allegheny Co., Pa., 11,824.
North Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., 833.
Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., 8,807.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
North Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., 3,075.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
North Catasauqua, Northampton Co., Pa., 2,030.
North Charleroi, Washington Co., Pa., 1,008.
North Chicago, Lake Co., Ill., 3,306.
On Elgin, Joliet & East.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
Northeast, Cecil Co., Md., 974.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—Erie Co., Pa., 2,052.
On Buff. & Lk. E. Tr. (El.); Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
North English, Iowa Co., Iowa, 848.
On Chicago Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Northfield, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,642.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
—Rice Co., Minn., 3,205.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—Merrimack Co., N. H., 1,474.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 1,918.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
North Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., 1,960.
On Minn., St. P. & Slte. Ste. M. (R.R.).
North Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., 2,254.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
North Judson, Starke Co., Ind., 1,143.
On Ches. & O. of Ind.; Chicago, Ind. & So.; Erie; Pitts., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
North Kingstown, Washington Co., R. I., 4,048.
North Manchester, Wabash Co., Ind., 2,438.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
North Mankato, Nicollet Co., Minn., 1,279.
North Plainfield, Somerset Co., N. J., 6,117.
North Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 1,860.
On Chic. Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
North Olmsted, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,030.
North Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1,311.
North Platte, c. h., Lincoln Co., Neb., 4,793.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
Northport, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 2,096.
On Long Island (R.R.).
North Providence, Providence Co., R. I., 5,407.
North Reading, Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,059.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
North St. Paul, Ramsey Co., Minn., 1,404.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
North Smithfield, Providence Co., R. I., 2,699.
North Stonington, New London Co., Conn., 1,100.
North Sydney, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 4,646.
On Intercolonial (R.R.).
North Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., (1910) 5,421.
North Tonawanda, Niagara Co., N. Y., 11,955.
On Erie; International (El.); Lehigh Valley; N. Y. C. & H. R.; Wabash; West Sh. (R.R.).
North Toronto, York Co., North and West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,852.
Northumberland, Coos Co., N. H., 2,184.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Northumberland Co., Pa., 3,517.
On D., L. & W.; Penna.; P. & R. (R.R.)
North Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., 2,915.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
Northville, Wayne Co., Mich., 1,665.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—Fulton Co., N. Y., 1,130.
On Fon. J. & Gl. (R.R.).
North Wales, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,710.
On Ph. & Read. (R.R.)
Norway, Benton Co., Iowa, 479.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 2,215.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Dickinson Co., Mich., 4,974.
On Northwest. Line; Wis. & Mich. (R.R.).
Norwell, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,410.
Norwich, Norfolk, England, (1901) 111,733; estimated (1909) 124,136.
—New London Co., Conn., 20,367.
On Central Vt.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Chenango Co., N. Y., (1910) 7,422.
On Del., L. & W.; N. Y., Ont. & W. (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., South Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,269.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Norwood, Norfolk Co., Mass., 8,014.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Carver Co., Minn., 522.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1,993.
On N. Y. C. & Hud. River; Norwood & St. Law.; Rutland (R.R.).
—Stanly Co., N. C., 928.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, (1910) 16,185.
On B. & O. S. W., Cin. Leb. & Nor. (R.R.)
—Delaware Co., Pa., 1,668.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
—Surrey, England, (1901) 35,888.
Notre Dame, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 1,000.
On Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
Oberammergau, Upper Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 1,531.
Noted for the celebrated "Passion Play" performed there every ten years by the peasants, in fulfilment of a vow made in 1634.
Oberhausen, Prussia, (1905) 52,096.
Oberleutensdorf, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 12,928.
Oberlin, c. h., Decatur Co., Kans., 1,157.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Lorain Co., Ohio, 4,365.
On L. S. & M. S. (R.R.)
Obion, Obion Co., Tenn., 1,298.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Oblong, Crawford Co., Ill., 1,482.
On Indianapolis So. (R.R.).
Ocala, c. h., Marion Co., Fla., 4,370.
On Atlantic C. L.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Ocean City, Cape May Co., N. J., 1,950.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Ocean Park, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 3,119.
Ocean Springs, Jackson Co., Miss., 1,472.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
Ocilla, Irwin Co., Ga., 2,017.
On Fitzg., Ocilla & Brox.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.)
Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis., 3,054.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Oconto, c. h., Oconto Co., Wis., 5,629.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
Oconto Falls, Oconta Co., Wis., 1,427.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)



OKLAHOMA CITY IN 1885 AND 1905

Notre-Dame de Graces, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,225.
Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, (1901) 239,743; estimated (1909) 263,443.
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 607.
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 2,387.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Noumea (sometimes called Port-de-France), capital of French Colony of New Caledonia, Melanesia, (1901) 6,968.
Novara, capital of Prov. of Novara, Piedmont, Italy, (1901) 29,619.
Novgorod, capital of Govt. of Novgorod, Russia, (1900) 26,972.
Novinger, Adair Co., Mo., 1,711.
On Iowa & St. Louis; Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City (R.R.)
Novo Cherkask, capital of Don Cossacks, Russia, (1897) 52,005.
Nowata, c. h., Nowata Co., Okla., 3,672.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Nueva Caceres, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 17,943.
Oak Hill, Jackson Co., Ohio, 1,148.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
Oakland, c. h., Alameda Co., Cal., (1900) 66,960; (1910) 150,174.
Situated on Oakland Harbor, with a western frontage on San Francisco Bay, a total of 12 miles water-front. It is the terminus of the Southern Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the California and Nevada, and the Western Pacific railroads.
It has one of the best interurban trolley systems in the country, and twenty-minute ferry connection with San Francisco. The Southern Pacific Railroad has yards here covering several square miles. It is the trade centre of a fruit-growing region, and has important industries. Oakland is a favorite residence site for San Francisco business men.
—Coles Co., Ill., 1,159.
On Toledo, St. L. & West.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, 1,105.
On Ch., Rock I. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Shawnee Co., Kan., 1,465.
Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa, 1,283.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Odell, Livingston Co., Ill., 1,035.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
Odenkirchen, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 16,808.
Odense, capital of Odense, Denmark, (1906) 40,547.
Odessa, Kherson, Russia, (1900) 449,673.
Seaport and important city, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, half-way between the mouth of the Dniester and Bug Rivers.
—Lafayette Co., Mo., 1,531.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—Lincoln Co., Wash., 885.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Odin, Marion Co., Ill., 1,400.
On Balt. & O. So. W.; Illinois Central (R.R.)
Odon, Daviess Co., Ind., 1,064.
On South. Indiana (R.R.).
Oedenburg, Oedenburg Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 33,478; estimated (1906) 36,173.
Oels, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 10,940.
Oelsnitz, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,966.

Oelwein, Fayette Co., Iowa, 6,028.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Chic., Rk. I. & P. (R.R.).
O'Fallon, St. Clair Co., Ill., 2,018.
On Balt. & O. S. W.; Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Offenbach, Hesse, Germany, (1905) 59,806.
Offenburg, Baden, Germany, (1905) 15,434.
Ogden, Boone Co., Iowa, 1,298.
On Minn. & St. L.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Weber Co., Utah, (1910) 25,580.
Situated on the Weber River, 37 miles north of Salt Lake City, on the Southern Pacific; the Union Pacific; the Rio Grande West; the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Oregon Short Line railroads. Elevation 4,340 feet.
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 15,933.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Rutland (R.R.).
Oglethorpe, c. h., Macon Co., Ga., (1910) 924.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
Ohio City, Van Wert Co., Ohio, 860.
On Cincinnati North.; Erie; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
Ohligs (formerly Merscheid), Prussia, Germany, (1905) 24,264.
Oil City, Venango Co., Pa., (1910) 15,657.
On Erie; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Pennsylvania (R.R.)



OTTAWA, CANADA, ON THE RIVER FRONT

Looking down the Ottawa over Parliament Hill, the Rideau Canal and Major Hill Park; the tower of the Library of Parliament in the foreground; Rockliffe Park in the distance on the right and the Gatineau River on the left

Oil Springs, Lambton Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,018.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
Okawville, Washington Co., Ill., 579.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Okayama, capital of Okayama Ken, Japan, (1908) 93,421.
Okemah, c. h., Okemah Co., Okla., 1,389.
On Fort Smith & Western (R.R.)
Oklahoma City, c. h., Oklahoma Co., Okla., (1900) 10,037; (1910) 64,205.
Situated on the North Fork of the Canadian River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Frisco System; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads.
The growth of Oklahoma City has been rapid. In 1890 the population was 4,151; in 1900, 10,037, and in 1910, 64,205. It is the most important city in the State.
The jobbing interests are very large, and the city has cotton and cottonseed-oil industries, flouring mills, sash and door factories, packing-houses, and manufactories of thrashers, engines, scales, hay-presses, etc.
Okmulgee, c. h., Okmulgee Co., Okla., 4,176.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Okolona, Chickasaw Co., Miss., 2,584.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
Olathe, c. h., Johnson Co., Kans., 3,272.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Spg. (R.R.).
Oldbury, Worcestershire, England, (1901) 25,191.
Oldenburg, capital of Oldenburg, Germany, (1905) 28,565.
Old Forge, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 11,324.
On Del., Lack., & Western (R.R.).
Oldham, Lancashire, England, (1901) 137,246; estimated (1909) 143,301.
Old Orchard, York Co., Maine, 961.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Old Town, Penobscot Co., Maine (1910) 6,317.
On Bangor & Aroost.; Maine Central (R.R.).
Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., (1910) 14,743.
On Erie; Penn.; Pitts., Shawmut & No. (R.R.).
Olin, Jones Co., Iowa, 659.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Olive Hill, Carter Co., Ky., 1,132.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.)
Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich., 627.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Olivia, c. h., Renville Co., Minn., 960.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Olmutz, capital of Moravia, Austria, (1900) 21,707.
Olney, c. h., Richland Co., Ill., (1910) 5,011.
On Balt. & O. S. W.; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Young Co., Tex., 1,095.
On Gulf, Tex. & W.; Wichita Falls & South. (R.R.)
Olympia, c. h., Thurston Co., Wash., State capital, (1900) 3,863; (1910) 6,996.
On Des Chutes River at the southern extremity of Puget Sound, and on the Northern Pacific and the Port Townsend Southern Railways, 36 miles southwest from Tacoma and 121 miles north from Portland, Ore., in a timber, coal, iron, sandstone, and copper region.
The town has broad and regular streets, with electric light and street railway service, and direct steamship communication with the principal points on the Sound and the Pacific Coast. A bridge 520 feet long connects the town with Tumwater on the other side of the river, and another 2,030 feet long connects it with the west shore of the inlet.
The chief buildings besides the handsome Capitol are the State Library, a State bank, a public library, hospital, secret society halls, churches, and academies.
From the three falls of the river the city derives exceptional power for manufacturing purposes. The principal manufactures are connected with the lumber industry.
The town was settled in 1847, laid out in 1851, chartered as a city in 1859.
Olyphant, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 8,505.
On Del. & Hud.; Del., Lack. & West.; N. Y., Ont. & West.; Wilkes-Barre & East. (R.R.).
Extensive collieries.
Omaha, Gallatin Co., Ill., 586.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Douglas Co., Neb., (1900) 102,555; (1910) 124,096.
Situated on the Missouri River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Burlington Route; the Chicago Great Western; Illinois Central; Northwestern Line; Wabash; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; the Missouri Pacific; and the Union Pacific Railroads.
Omaha is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Platte. It is the third "packing city" in the United States, and is an important centre for several other industries.
Omaha was founded in 1845.
Omro, Winnebago Co., Wis., 1,285.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Omsk, capital of Prov. of Akmolinsk, Russia in Asia, (1897) 37,470.
Oneida, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 759.
On Topeka & N. W.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Onalaska, La Crosse Co., Wis., 1,146.
On Burlington Route; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Onancock, Accomac Co., Va., 1,001.
Onarga, Iroquois Co., Ill., 1,273.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
Onawa, c. h., Monona Co., Iowa, 2,026.
On Illinois Cent.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Onaway, Presque Isle Co., Mich., 2,702.
On Detroit & Mackinac (R.R.).
Oneida, Knox Co., Ill., 589.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Madison Co., N. Y., (1910) 8,317.
On N. Y. C. & H. R.; N. Y., Ontario & Western (R.R.).
O'Neill, c. h., Holt Co., Neb., (1910) 2,089.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Oneonta, c. h., Blount Co., Ala., 609.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Otsego Co., N. Y., (1910) 9,491.
On Del. & Hud.; Oneon. & Mohawk V. (El.); Ulster & Delaware (R.R.).
Onomichi, Ken of Hiroshima, Japan, (1908) 30,367.
Onstwedde, Groningen, Netherlands, (1901) 10,808.
Ontario, San Bernardino Co., Cal., 4,274.
On San Ped., L. A. & S. L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
—Malheur Co., Ore., 1,248.
On Ore. Short Line (R.R.)
Ontonagon, c. h., Ontonagon Co., Mich., 1,964.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.)
Oolitic, Lawrence Co., Ind., 1,079.
On South. Indiana (R.R.)
Ootacamund (or Utakamand), Madras, India, about 15,000.
Opelika, c. h., Lee Co., Ala., 4,734.
On Cent. of Ga.; West. of Alabama (R.R.).
Opelousas, c. h., St. Landry Parish, La., 4,623.
On Morgan's La. & Tex.; New Orl., Tex. & Mex.; Opelousas, G. & N. E. (R.R.).
Opon, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 12,225.
Oporto, capital of Dist. of Oporto, Portugal, (1900) 167,055.
Important city and seaport, situated on the right bank of the Douro River. The manufactures are principally textiles, rope and tobacco. The principal export is port wine.
Oporto occupies the site of the ancient Portus Cale, from which the name Portugal is derived.
Oppeln, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 30,760.
Opsterland, Friesland, Netherlands, (1901) 15,152.
Oquawka, c. h., Henderson Co., Ill., 907.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Oran, capital of Dept. of Oran, Algiers, (1906) 100,499.
Oran was built by the Moors. During the second half of the fifteenth century it was a prosperous commercial town, and was celebrated for its cloth and arms and fine public buildings.
Oran, Scott Co., Mo., 1,023.
On Frisco Lines; St. L. Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.)
Orange, Orange Co., Cal., 2,920.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L. (R.R.).
—New Haven Co., Conn., 11,272.
On N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (R.R.)
—Franklin Co., Mass., 5,282.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Orange Co., Texas, (1910) 5,575.
On Orange & N. W.; Tex. & New Orl. (R.R.).
Orange, Orange Co., Vt., 644.
On Ches. & Ohio; Potom., Fred. & Pied.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Orange Co., Va., 674.
—Essex Co., N. J., 29,630.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie (R.R.)
Hats, electrical supplies, and phonographs.
Orangeburg, c. h., Orangeburg Co., S. C., 5,906.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).
Orange City, c. h., Sioux Co., Iowa, 1,374.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Orangeville, Wellington Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,511.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
Oras, Samar Prov., Samar, P. I., (1903) 10,429.
Orbisonia, Huntington Co., Pa., 618.
On E. Broad Top (R.R.).
Ord, c. h., Valley Co., Neb., 1,060.
On Burl. Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Orebro, Lan of Orebro, Sweden, (1907) 26,500.
Oregon, c. h., Ogle Co., Ill., (1910) 2,180.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Holt Co., Mo., 1,002.
—Dane Co., Wis., 712.
On Northwest. Line. (R.R.).
Oregon City, c. h., Clackamas Co., Ore., 4,287.
On Port. Ry. L. & P. Co.; South. Pac. (R.R.).
Orel, capital of Govt. of Orel, Russia, (1897) 84,115.
Orenburg, capital of Govt. of Orenburg, Russia, (1897) 65,906.
Orenze, capital of Govt. of Orenze, Spain, (1900) 15,194.
Orestes, Madison Co., Ind., 420.
On Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).
Orford, Grafton Co., N. H., 799.
Orihuela, Prov. of Alicante, Spain, (1900) 28,530.
Orillia, Simcoe Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,907.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Orion, Oakland Co., Mich., 717.
On Mich. Central (R.R.).
—Prov. of Bataan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 7,187
Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., 892
On New York, Ont. & West. (R.R.).
Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, (1900) 32,894.
On Mexican (R.R.).
Orizatlan, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, about 9,000.
Orland, Hancock Co., Maine, 1,224.
Orlando, c. h., Orange Co., Fla., 3,894.
On Atlantic C. L.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Orleans, Dept. of Loiret, France, (1906) 68,614.
—Orange Co., Ind., 1,367.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
—Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,077.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Harlan Co., Neb., (1910) 942.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Orleans Co., Vt., 1,131.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.)
Ormoc, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., (1903) 16,126.
Ormond, Volusia Co., Fla., 780.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
Oronoco, Jasper Co., Mo., 1,912.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine, 3,555.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
State university.
Orosquieta, Prov. of Misamis, Mindanao, P. I., (1903) 15,156.
Oroshaza, Békés Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 21,385.
Oroville, c. h., Butte Co. Cal., 3,859.
On South. Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
Orrington, Penobscot Co., Maine, 1,219.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
Orrville, Wayne Co., Ohio, 3,101.
On C., A. & C. (Penna. L.); Pennsylvania; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Orting, Pierce Co., Wash., 799.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
Ortonville, c. h., Bigstone Co., Minn., 1,774.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Oruro, capital of Dept. of Oruro, Bolivia, (1900) 16,070; estimated (1909) 20,670.
Orwell, Addison Co., Vt., 1,065.
On Rutland (R.R.).
Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,801.
On Lehigh Val. (R.R.).
Osage, c. h., Mitchell Co., Iowa, 2,445.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
Osage City, Osage Co., Kans., (1910) 2,412.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Osaka, Ozaki Ken, Japan, (1908) 1,226,600.
Situated at the head of the Gulf of Osaka, and at the mouth of the Yodo River. The city covers an area of about 8 square miles and is intersected with canals. Osaka has 1,000 places of worship. It is the great commercial centre of the empire, and the headquarters of the rice and tea trade; it has arsenals, machine shops, steel and glass works, cotton and woolen mills. There is a foreign settlement, mostly occupied by missionaries.
Osakis, Douglas Co., Minn., 1,013.
On Great North. (R.R.).
Osawatomie, Miami Co., Kans., 4,046.
On Mo. Pac. (R.R.).
Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio, 866.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Erie; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
Osborne, c. h., Osborne Co., Kans., 1,566.
On Mo. Pacific (R.R.).
Oscoda, c. h., Mississippi Co., Ark., 1,769.
On Frisco Lines; Jonesb., Lk. City & East. (R.R.)
—c. h., Clarke Co., Iowa, 2,416.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., St. Clair Co., Mo., 1,114.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Spg. (R.R.)
—c. h., Polk Co., Neb., 1,105.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Clearfield Co., Pa., 2,437.
On Philipsb. & Susq. Val. (R.R.)
Oscoola Mills, Clearfield Co., Pa., 2,437.
On Penna.; Phillipsburg (R.R.).
Oschatz, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 10,854.
Oschersleben, Prussian Saxony, Germany (1905) [illegible]
Oscoda, Iosco Co., Mich., 864.
On Au Sable & Northwest.; Detroit & Mackinac (R.R.).
Osgood, Ripley Co., Ind., 1,169.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
Osh, Govt. of Turkestan, Russia, (1897) 34,157.
Oshawa, Ontario Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,394.
On Grand Trunk; Oshawa (R.R.).
Oshkosh, c. h., Winnebago Co., Wis., 33,062.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; M., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Oskaloosa, c. h., Mahaska Co., Iowa, 9,466.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Iowa Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., Kans., 851.
On Leavenworth & Top.; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
Osmandjik, Vilayet of Sivas, Turkey in Asia, about 5,000.
Osmond, Pierce Co., Neb., 567.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 59,580.
Osnaburg, Stark Co., Ohio, 448.
On Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
Osorno, Prov. of Llanquihue, Chile, 50,000.
Ossett, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 12,903.
Ossian, Wells Co., Ind., 661.
On Ft. W., Cin. & Lv. (R.R.).
—Winneshiek Co., Iowa, 749.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Ossining, Westchester Co., N. Y., (1910) 11,480.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Site of Sing Sing State prison.
Ossipee, c. h., Carroll Co., N. H., 1,354.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Ostend (Fr. Ostende), Prov. of West Flanders, Belgium, (1904) 41,181.
Osterode, East Prussia, Germany, (1905) 13,957.
Ostrau, Silesia, Austria, (1900) 18,805.
Ostrog, Govt. of Volhynia, Russia, (1900) 12,645.
Ostrowo, Prussia, (1905) 13,115.
Ostend, West Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 41,698.
Ostuni, Prov. of Lecce, Italy, (1901) 18,576.
Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., 600.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Labette Co., Kans., 2,317.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
—c. h., Oswego Co., N. Y., (1910) 23,368.
On Del., L. & W.; N. Y. C. & H. R.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
Oyska, Pike Co., Miss., 824.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
Otaru, Ken of Yezo, Japan, (1908) 91,281.
Otego, Otsego Co., N. Y., 676.
On Del. & Hudson (R.R.).
Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., 494.
Otisfield, Cumberland Co., Maine, 632.
Oton, Prov. of Iloilo, Panay, P. I., (1903) 14,464.
Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., 2,812.
On Lake Shore & Mich So. (R.R.).
Otsu, capital of Shiga Ken, Japan, (1908) 42,869.
Ottawa, c. h., Carleton Co., Ont., capital of the Dominion of Canada, (1901) 59,928; estimated (1908) 76,260.
Situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, on the Rideau Canal, and on the Canadian Atlantic, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern Quebec, the Grand Trunk, and the Ottawa and New York railroads. It is the most flourishing city of Ontario and the entrepôt of the lumber trade of the Ottawa River. The timber cut of the Ottawa saw-mills is 275,000,000 feet annually.
Near the city is the beautiful cataract known as the Chaudière Falls. A suspension bridge over it connects the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Government buildings are of Gothic architecture, and cost about $4,000,000.
Ottawa was founded in 1827, and called Bytown. In 1854 it was incorporated as a city under its present name, and in 1858 was selected as capital of Canada.
—c. h., Lasalle Co., Ill., (1910) 9,535.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rk. Is. & Pac. (R.R.)
—c. h., Franklin Co., Kans., 7,650.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Putnam Co., Ohio, 2,182.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Ohio Electric (R.R.).
Ottawa East, Carleton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,500.
Ottumwa, Wapello Co., Iowa, 22,012.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Wabash (R.R.).
Oudh (or Ayodhya), Oudh, India, about 12,000.
The capital of the former kingdom of Oudh, now in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
Oudshoorn, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 15,211.
Ougree, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1905) 14,789.
Ouray, c. h., Ouray Co., Colo., (1910) 1,644.
Near the base of Mount Hayden, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Centre of great coal region.
Ouro Preto, capital of Minas Geraes, Brazil, (1900) 13,472.
Outremont, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,148.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
Ovalle, Prov. of Coquimbo, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,068.
Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., 1,078.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Seneca Co., N. Y., 548.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
Oviedo, capital of Prov. of Oviedo, Spain, (1900) 48,103.
Owatonna, c. h., Steele Co., Minn., (1910) 5,658.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
Owego, c. h., Tioga Co., N. Y., (1910) 4,633.
On Del., L. & W.; Erie; Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
Owensboro, c. h., Daviess Co., Ky., 16,011.
On Illinois Central; Louisville & Nash.; Lv., Hend. & St. L. (R.R.).
Owen Sound (formerly Sydenham), capital of Grey Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 8,776.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Owensville, Gibson Co., Ind., 1,237.
On Evansv. & Terre Haute (R.R.).

Owenton, c. h., Owen Co., Ky., 1,024.
Owingsville, c. h., Bath Co., Ky., 942.
Owosso, Shiawassee Co., Mich., 9,639.
On Ann Arbor; Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, (1901) 49,336; estimated (1909) 52,774.
Situated on a gentle acclivity between the Cherwell and the Thames, here called the Isis. It is the seat of the most celebrated university in the world, an English university that lays claim to great antiquity, tradition assigning its foundation to King Alfred in 879. The earliest charter was granted by King John, and its privileges were confirmed and extended by subsequent monarchs, the act by which it was created a corporate body having been passed during the reign of Elizabeth in 1570. The constitution of the university was changed in August, 1854, and amended in June, 1856. Each college is bound by its own statutes, but controlled by the general laws governing the university. Attached to the university is the Bodleian Library, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, containing about 500,000 printed volumes, and more than 30,000 valuable manuscripts. The oldest building is the castle keep, built in the time of William the Conqueror. The most noteworthy churches are the cathedral, begun about 1610; St. Mary's (dating about 1400), St. Philip's, St. James's, All Saints' (eighteenth century), with a Græco-Gothic spire; St. Giles's (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), and St. Barnabas's. The principal buildings are Sheldonian Theatre, a public hall of the university; the new examination schools, new museum, Bodleian Library, Radcliffe Library, and other buildings belonging to the university. Oxford depends mostly on the university, and on its attractions as a place of residence.
—Calhoun Co., Ala., 1,090.
On Southern (R.R.).
—New Haven Co., Conn., 1,020.
—Benton Co., Ind., 1,010.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).
—Johnson Co., Iowa, 614.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Talbot Co., Md., 1,191.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 3,361.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Oakland Co., Mich., 1,191.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Lafayette Co., Miss., 2,014.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Chenango Co., N. Y., 1,654.
On Del., L. & W.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Granville Co., N. C., 3,018.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Butler Co., Ohio, 2,017.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.).
—Chester Co., Pa., 2,390.
On Lan. Ox. & So.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Oxford Junction, Jones Co., Iowa, 822.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Oxnard, Ventura Co., Cal., 2,555.
On South. Pacific (R.R.)
Oyster Bay, Nassau Co., N. Y., (1900) 16,334.
On Long Island (R.R.).
One of the oldest towns on Long Island; has many handsome residences; principal industry is oyster cultivation; home of Ex-President Roosevelt.
Ozark, c. h., Dale Co., Ala., 2,229.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Ark., 1,146.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Christian Co., Mo., 813.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Paarl, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 11,293.
Pabna, capital of Pabna Dist., Bengal, India, about 15,000.
Pachuca, capital of State of Hidalgo, Mexico, (1904) 50,981.
On Mexican; National of Mex. (R.R.).
Pacific, Franklin Co., Mo., 1,418.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Pacific Grove, Monterey, Co., Cal., 2,384.
On So. Pac. (R.R.).
Padang, Sumatra, about 12,000.
Paderborn, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 26,466.
Padua, capital of Prov. of Padua, Italy, (1901) 82,281.
Situated at the junction of the Brenta and Bacchiglione Rivers. Celebrated university, founded in the thirteenth century.
Paducah, c. h., McCracken Co., Ky., 22,760.
On Illinois Central; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (R.R.)
—Cottle Co., Tex., 1,350.
On Quanah, Acme & Pacific (R.R.)
Pagani, Prov. of Salerno, Italy, (1901) 13,084.
Pahuatlan, State of Puebla, Mexico, 13,000.
Painesville, c. h., Lake Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,501.
On Balt. & O.; Lk. Sh. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1,224.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).
Palmetto, Manatee Co., Fla., 773.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Palmira, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, (1899) 4,519.
Palmyra, Macoupin Co., Ill., 873.
On Chic., Peoria & St. Louis (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Mo., 2,168.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., N. Y., 2,268.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Wis., 649.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Palo, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., (1903) 17,480.
Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 4,486.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,873.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.)
Palompon, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., (1903) 10,199.
Palouse, Whitman Co., Wash., 1,549.
On No. Pac.; Spok. & Inland Emp.; Wash., Idaho & Mont. (R.R.).
Pamiers, Dept. of Ariège, France, (1901) 9,436.
Pamplona, capital of Prov. of Navarre, Spain, (1900) 28,886.
Pana, Christian Co., Ill., (1910) 6,055.
On Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Illinois Central (R.R.)
Panama, Dept. of Panama, Panama Republic, capital city, about 30,000.
Situated on the Gulf of Panama and on the Pacific Coast of the Isthmus of Panama. The city lies on a strip of land, across which its streets stretch from sea to sea. Panama is chiefly important as the terminus of the interoceanic railway and of the Panama Canal. The Panama Republic includes the whole of the Isthmus of Panama, lying between Costa Rica and Colombia, and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.
Panay, Capiz Prov., Panay, P. I., (1903) 14,361.
Pandan, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 12,162.
—Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 3,281.
Panglao, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 7,050.
Panguitch, c. h., Garfield Co., Utah, 1,338.
Panipat (or Paniput), Dist. of Karnal, Punjab, India, (1901) 26,914.
Paniqui, Panay, P. I., 12,082.
Panjim, capital of Goa, Portuguese India, Malabar Coast, about 8,000.
Pankow, Germany, (1905) 29,075 (commune).
Panora, Guthrie Co., Iowa, 1,080.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
Paoay, Prov. of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,743.
Paola, c. h., Miami Co., Kans., 3,207.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Paoli, c. h., Orange Co., Ind., 1,278.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
Paombong, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,554.
Paonia, Delta Co., Colo., 1,007.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.)
Papa, Veszprim Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 17,426.
Papeete, capital of Tahiti, French Polynesia, (1903) 4,282.
Papillion, c. h., Sarpy Co., Neb., 624.
On Mo. Pac.; Union Pacific (R.R.).
Para, capital of Para State, Brazil, (1902) 190,000.
Paragould, c. h., Greene Co., Ark., 5,248.
On Paragould Southeast.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).
Paraguary, Paraguay, 10,000.
Parahyba, capital of Parahyba State, Brazil, (1902) 32,000.
Paramaribo, capital of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, South America, estimated (1905) 33,373.
Parana, capital of Entre Rios, Argentina, (1906) 27,000.
Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, (1905) 10,397.
Pardeeville, Columbia Co., Wis., 987.
On C., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Pardubitz, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 17,029.
Paris, c. h., Logan Co., Ark., 1,497.
On Ark. Cent.; Ft. Smith, Sub. & E. (R.R.).
—c. h., Bear Lake Co., Idaho, 1,038.
—c. h., Edgar Co., Ill., (1910) 7,664.
On Cl., C., Ch. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Bourbon Co., Ky., 5,859.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—c. h., Oxford Co., Maine, 3,436.
—c. h., Monroe Co., Mo., 1,474.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
—c. h., Henry Co., Tenn., 3,881.
On Louisville & Nashville; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (R.R.)
—c. h., Lamar Co., Texas, (1910) 11,269.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Texas & Pacific; Texas Midland (R.R.).
—Brant Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,229.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).



MAP AND TOPOGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Paris, Dept. of Seine, capital of France, (1906) 2,763,393.
It occupies an area of about 20,000 acres, of which 12,000 are covered by buildings. By accessions of both territory and population it increased from about 200,000 at the end of the 13th century; 415,000 in 1637; 500,000 in 1680; 547,756 in 1800; 909,126 in 1836; 1,696,141 in 1861; 1,825,274 in 1870; 2,239,928 in 1881; 2,447,957 in 1891; to 2,714,068 in 1901; to 2,763,393 in 1906, being then the third city in the world in point of population.
Situated in the Seine Valley surrounded by the heights of Charonne la Villette, the Buttes-Chaumont, Montmartre, St. Geneviève, Montrouge, and the Butte-aux-Cailles. Through the valleys between these heights the river runs from east to west, enclosing two islands, upon which part of the city is built. It is navigable by small steamers. The quays or embankments, which extend along the Seine on both sides, protect the city from inundation and form excellent promenades. The river is crossed by numerous bridges, the more important being Pont Neuf, Pont des Arts, Pont du Carrousel, Pont Royal, and Pont de l'Alma. The city is surrounded by a line of fortifications; outside of this is the enceinte, while beyond that again are the detached forts, which now form two main lines of defense. The city is divided into 20 arrondissements, at the head of each of which is a *mairc*. Each arrondissement contains four quarters. The wide streets are known as "the boulevards" and include the interior, exterior, and military. That which is specifically called "the Boulevard" extends, in an irregular arc on the north side of the Seine, from the Place de la Bastille in the east to the Place de la Madeleine in the west. It includes the Boulevards Du Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Des Italiens, Capucines, Madeleine, etc., and its length of nearly 3 miles forms the most stirring part of the city. Here may be noted also the magnificent triumphal arches of Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin, the former of which is 72 feet in height. On the south side of the Seine the boulevards are neither so numerous nor so extensive, the best known being the Boulevard St. Germain. The exterior boulevards are outside the old city limits; and the military boulevards, still farther out, extend round the fortifications. After the boulevards mentioned the best streets are the Rue de Rivoli, Rue Castiglione, Rue de la Paix, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, the Rue des Pyramides, and 12 fine avenues radiating from the Place de l'Etoile.
The most notable public squares or *places* are the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest and most elegant squares in Europe, and adorned by an Egyptian obelisk, fountains, and statues; the Place de l'Etoile, in which is situated the Arc de Triomphe, a splendid structure, 152 feet in height; the Place Vendôme, with column to Napoleon I; the Place des Victoires, with equestrian statue of Louis XIV; the Place de la Bastille, with colossal statue of the Republic, etc. Within the city are situated the gardens of the Tuileries, and of the Luxembourg, in which are fine conservatories of rare plants; the Jardin des Plantes, in which are the zoological gardens, hothouses, museums, and laboratories, the Buttes-Chaumont Gardens, the Parc de Monceaux, and the Champs-Elysées, the latter being a favorite resort of all classes. But the most extensive parks are outside the city. Of these the Bois de Boulogne covers an area of 2,150 acres, and comprises the race-courses of Longchamps and Auteuil. The Bois de Vincennes offers a fine view over the surrounding country. The most celebrated and extensive cemetery in Paris is Père Lachaise (106 1-2 acres), which has many important monuments. The Catacombs extend under a portion of the southern part of the city.
Of the churches of Paris the most celebrated is the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, founded in the sixth century. It is a cruciform structure, with two square towers. The whole length of the church is 426 feet, its breadth 164 feet. The Church of La Madeleine, a modern structure, stands fronting the Rue Royale; the Church of Ste. Geneviève, set apart as the burying place of illustrious Frenchmen; St. Eustache (1532-1637), a mixture of degenerate Gothic and Renaissance architecture; St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Gervais, St. Roch, St. Sulpice, Notre-Dame de Lorette, St. Vincent de Paul, and the Church of the Sacred Heart, on the heights of Montmartre, a vast structure in medieval style, estimated to have cost 4,800,000.
Notable among the public buildings of Paris are its palaces. The Louvre, a great series of buildings within which are two large courts, is now devoted to a museum which comprises splendid collections of sculpture, paintings, engravings, bronzes, pottery, and antiquities, the palace of the Tuileries, the Palais du Luxembourg, which contains the Musée du Luxembourg. The Palais Royal is a famed resort; the Palais de l'Elysée, situated on the Rue St. Honoré, with a large garden, is now the residence of the President of the Republic; the Palais du Corps Législatif is the building in which the Chamber of Deputies meets; the Palais de l'Industrie is used for the annual *salon* of modern paintings. The City Hall, situated in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, is a very fine example of Renaissance architecture. The Hôtel des Invalides is now used as a retreat for disabled soldiers and contains the burial place of the first Napoleon. The court-house is an irregular mass of buildings, and opposite is the Tribunal de Commerce. The Mint (Hôtel des Monnaies) contains an immense collection of coins and medals. The other principal Government buildings are the treasury (Hôtel des Finances), in the Rue de Rivoli, the record office (Hôtel des Archives Nationales). The Exchange (La Bourse) was completed in 1826. The Halles Centrales (central market) cover 22 acres. The Eiffel Tower, built in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1889, is as yet the highest building in the world.
The chief institution of higher education is the Academy of the Sorbonne, where are the university "faculties." Among other Parisian schools are the secondary schools or lycées, the most important of which are Descartes, St. Louis, Corneille, Charlemagne, Fontanes, De Vanves, the Ecole Polytechnique for military and civil engineers, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, School of Oriental Languages, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and the Conservatoire de Musique. Of the libraries the most important is the Bibliothèque Nationale, the largest in the world, containing 2,500,000 volumes. The other libraries are those of the Arsenal, Ste Geneviève, Mazarin, De la Ville, De l'Institut, and De l'Université (the Sorbonne). Among museums, besides the Louvre and the Luxembourg, there may be noted the Musée d'Artillerie, in the Hôtel des Invalides, containing suits of ancient armor, arms, etc., the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, the Trocadéro Palace, and the Cluny Museum. The chief of the learned societies is the Institute of France.
The theatres of Paris are exceedingly numerous. The most important are the Opera House, a gorgeous edifice of great size, the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Français, the Odéon, and the Théâtre des Variétés.
The most important manufactures are articles of jewelry and the precious metals, trinkets of various kinds, fine hardware, paper hangings, saddlery, and other articles of leather, cabinet-work, carriages, various articles of dress, silk and woolen tissues, particularly shawls and carpets, Gobelin tapestry, lace, embroidery, artificial flowers, combs, machines, scientific instruments, type, books, engravings, refined sugar, tobacco, chemical products, etc.
A large trade is carried on by the Seine both above and below Paris, as well as by canals. At the time of Cæsar's conquest of Gaul the small tribe of the Parisii were found inhab-

iting the banks of the Seine. It was a fortified town A. D. 360. In the beginning of the fifth century it fell into the hands of Clovis, who made it his capital. In 987 a new dynasty was established by Hugh Capet, from whose reign downward Paris has been the residence of the kings of France. Many of the finest edifices of Paris were destroyed during the Revolution, but the work of embellishment was continued by the subsequent governments.

PARISH, Oswego Co., N. Y., 490.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

PARK, Knox Co., Tenn., (1910) 5,126.
On Nash., Chat. & St. Louis (R.R.)

PARK CITY, Summit Co., Utah, 3,439.
On Denver & Rio G.; Union Pacific (R.R.).

PARKER, c. h., Turner Co., S. Dak., 1,224.
On Chic., M. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

PARKERSBURG, Butler Co., Iowa, 938.
On Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Wood Co., W. Va., (1910) 17,842.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Little Kanawha (R.R.).

PARKERS LANDING, Armstrong Co., Pa., 1,244.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

PARKESBURG, Chester Co., Pa., 2,522.
On Penna. (R.R.)

PARK FALLS, Price Co., Wis., 1,972.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.)

PARKHILL, Middlesex Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,430.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

PARK RAPIDS, c. h., Hubbard Co., Minn., 1,801.
On Gt. No. (R.R.).

PARK RIDGE, Cook Co., Ill., 2,009.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)

—Bergen Co., N. J., 1,401.
On N. J. & N. Y. (R.R.)

PARK RIVER, Walsh Co., N. Dak., 1,008.
On Gt. North. (R.R.).

PARKSTON, Hutchinson Co., S. Dak., 970.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).

PARMA, capital of Prov. of Parma, Italy, (1901) 49,340.

PARNASSUS, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2,578.
On Penna. (R.R.).

PAROWAN, c. h., Iron Co., Utah, 1,156.

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales, Australia, (1901) 12,568.

PARRAS, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 18,-113.
On Nat. of Mex. (R.R.).

PARRSBORO, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 2,706.
On Cumberland (R.R.).

PARRY SOUND, Muskoka and Parry Sound Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,884.
On Canadian North. Ont.; Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

PARSONS, Labette Co., Kans., 12,463.
On Frisco Lines; Mo., Kansas & Tex. (R.R.).

—Luzerne Co., Pa., 4,338.
On Cent. of N. J.; Del. & Hud. (R.R.)

—c. h., Tucker Co., W. Va., 1,780.
On Western Maryland (R.R.).

PARSONSFIELD, York Co., Maine, 1,057.

PARTANNA, Prov. of Trapani, Sicily, (1901) 13,-831.

PASADENA, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 30,291.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Pacific Electric; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lk.; South. Pac. (R.R.).

PASCAGOULA, Jackson Co., Miss., 3,379.

PASCO, Franklin Co., Wash., 2,083.
On Gt. Northern; Northern Pacific; Spokane, Portland & Seattle (R.R.)

PASEWALK, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 10,519.

PASIG, Prov. of Rizal, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,278.

PASO ROBLES, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal., 1,441.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).

PASSAIC, Passaic Co., N. J., (1910) 54,773.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Erie (R.R.).

PASSAU, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 18,735.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Harrison Co., Miss., 2,458.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

PASSURUAN, Prov. of Passuruan, Java, about 25,000.

PASTO, Dept. of Cauca, Colombia, (1905) 20,000.

PATASKALA, Licking Co., Ohio, 800.
On B. & O.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

PATCHOGUE, Suffolk Co., N. Y., (1910) 3,824.
On Long Island (R.R.).

PATERNO, Prov. of Catania, Sicily, (1901) 20,-120.

PATERSON, c. h., Passaic Co., N. J., (1900) 105,-173; (1910) 125,600.
Situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, and on the Erie; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroads. It is also connected with the Delaware and Hudson Rivers by the Morris Canal.
The industries are silk mills (the largest in the United States), iron foundries and machine shops, manufacturing linen goods, velvet, carpets, jute, bleaching and dyeing establishments.
Paterson was founded in 1791 by a cotton-manufacturing society which owed its origin to Alexander Hamilton. The city was named in honor of Governor William Paterson of New Jersey. It was incorporated as a city in 1851.

PATIALA, Patiala State, India, (1901) 53,545.

PATNA, capital of Dist. of Bihar, India, (1901) 134,785.
Situated on the Ganges River and the East Indian Railway. Anciently called Pataliputra; founded about 600 B. C.

PATNONGON, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 6,884.

PATOKA, Marion Co., Ill., 676.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

PATRAS, capital of Nomarchy of Achaia, Greece, (1908) 51,932.

PATTEN, Penobscot Co., Maine 1,406.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).

PATTERSON, St. Mary Parish, La., 2,998.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.)

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa., 3,907.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Penna. (R.R.).

PATTONSBURG, Daviess Co., Mo., (1910) 1,044.
On Quincy, Om. & K. C.; Wabash (R.R.).

PATURAGES, Hainaut, Belgium, (1903) 11,245.

PAU, Dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, France, (1906) 35,044.

PAULDING, c. h., Paulding Co., Ohio, 2,081.
On Cincin. North. (R.R.).

PAULLINA, O'Brien Co., Iowa, 796.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

PAULSBORO, Gloucester Co., N. J., 2,121.
On Penna. (R.R.)

PAULS VALLEY, c. h., Garvin Co., Okla., 2,689.

PAVIA, capital of Prov. of Pavia, Italy, (1901) 35,447.

PAWHUSKA, c. h., Osage Co., Okla., 2,776.
On Midland Valley (R.R.).

PAWLET, Rutland Co., Vt., 1,959.

PAWLING, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 848.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

PAWNEE, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1,399.
On Chicago & Ill. Midland (R.R.).

—c. h., Pawnee Co., Okla., (1910) 2,161.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).

PAWNEE CITY, c. h., Pawnee Co., Neb., 1,610.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

PAWPAW, Lee Co., Ill., 709.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

PAW PAW, c. h., Van Buren Co., Mich., 1,643.
On Kal., Lake Sh. & Ch. (R.R.).

—Morgan Co., W. Va., 725.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).

PAWTUCKET, Providence Co., R. I., (1910) 51,622.
Situated on the Pawtucket River, at the head of navigation, and on the New York and New England, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. The city has about 400 manufacturing establishments, representing over 70 industries, of which the most important are cotton, woolen, and hair-cloth mills, and extensive thread mills. The first cotton factory in the United States was built here by Samuel Slater in 1790.

PAXTON, c. h., Ford Co., Ill., 2,912.
On Ill. Cent.; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).

PAYETTE, Canyon Co., Idaho, (1910) 1,948.
On Oregon Short Line; Payette Valley (R.R.).

PAYNE, Paulding Co., Ohio, 1,207.
On N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

PAYO, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 2,521.

PAYSANDU, capital of Dept. of Pasandú, Uruguay, about 20,000.

PAYSON, Utah Co., Utah, 2,397.
On Denver & Rio Grande; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lk. (R.R.).

PEABODY, Marion Co., Kans., 1,416.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Chic., Rk. I. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 15,721.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

PEARL, Pike Co., Ill., 842.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).

PEARSALL, c. h., Frio Co., Texas, 1,799.
On Int. & Gt. No. (R.R.).

PECATONICA, Winnebago Co., Ill., 1,022.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

PECOS, c. h., Reeves Co., Texas, 1,856.
On Pecos River; Pecos Valley South.; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

PEEBLES, Adams Co., Ohio, 921.
On Norfolk & West. (R.R.).

—Capital of Peebleshire, Scotland, (1901) 3,095.

PEEKSKILL, Westchester Co., N. Y., (1910) 15,245.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

PEKIN, c. h., Tazewell Co., Ill., (1910) 9,897.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic. & Alton; Chic., Peoria & St. L.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ill. Cent.; Peoria Ry. Terminal (R.R.).

PEKING, capital of Prov. of Chih-le, capital of China, (1902), census, 1,648,814, probably exaggerated; estimated (1905) 700,000.
Situated in a vast sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its important affluent, the Hoang-ho. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately surrounded by walls, and together entered by sixteen gates. The entire circumference is 25 miles. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," surrounded by walls of yellow tiles, 6 miles in circumference, hence called the "Yellow Wall," contains the palaces of the emperor and empress. The southern city, called the Wai-ching, or "outer city," is occupied by the Chinese, and is both the seat of business and the residence of most of the population. The wall is 30 feet high, 25 feet thick at the base, and 12 feet at the top. That of the imperial city is 40 feet high. The city has extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, the college and building of the Russian embassy, the great temples, the national college of China, and the residences of the dignitaries of the empire. Peking was made the capital of China about 1282.

PELHAM, Mitchell Co., Ga., 1,880.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Flint River & N. E. (R.R.).

—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 836.

PELICAN RAPIDS, Otter Tail Co., Minn., 1,019.
On Great Northern (R.R.)

PELLA, Marion Co., Iowa, 3,021.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

PELLSTON, Emmet Co., Mich., 1,089.
On G. Rap. & Ind. (R.R.)

PELOTAS, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 30,000.

PEMBERTON, Burlington Co., N. J., 797.
On Pemberton & Hightstown; Pennsylvania (R.R.)

PEMBERVILLE, Wood Co., Ohio, 1,006.
On Hocking Valley; Tol. & Ohio Cent. (R.R.).

PEMBINA, c. h., Pembina Co., N. Dak., 717.
On Canadian Northern; Northern Pac. (R.R.).

PEMBROKE, Pembrokeshire, Wales, (1901) 15,-853.

—Washington Co., Maine, 1,378.
On Washington County (R.R.).

—Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,336.

—Merrimack Co., N. H., 3,062.

—Renfrew Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 5,156.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

PENANG. *See* GEORGETOWN.

PEN ARGYL, Northampton Co., Pa., 3,967.
On Bangor & Port.; Lehigh & N. Eng. (R.R.).

PENARTH, Glamorganshire, Wales, (1901) 14,228.

PENBROOK, Dauphin Co., Pa., 1,462.

PENDER, c. h., Thurston Co., Neb., 804.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

PENDLETON, Madison Co., Ind., 1,293.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

—c. h., Umatilla Co., Ore., 4,460.
On North. Pac.; Ore. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).

—Anderson Co., S. C., 822.
On Blue Ridge (R.R.).

PENETANGUISHENE, Simcoe Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,422.

PENN, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,048.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

PENNINGTON, Mercer Co., N. J., 722.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).

PENNSBORO, Ritchie Co., W. Va., 930.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Lorama (R.R.).

PENNSBURG, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,141.
On Perkiomen (R.R.).

PENNSGROVE, Salem Co., N. J., 2,118.
On Penna. (R.R.).

PENNVILLE, Jay Co., Ind., 800.
On Cincin., Bluffton & Chic. (R.R.).

PENN YAN, c. h., Yates Co., N. Y., 4,597.
On N. Y. C. & H. R.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

PENOBSCOT, Hancock Co., Maine, 985.

PENSA, capital of Govt. of Pensa, Russia, (1897) 61,851.

PENSACOLA, c. h., Escambia Co., Fla., 22,982.
On L. & N.; Pensacola, Ala. & Tenn. (R.R.)

PENTWATER, Oceana Co., Mich., 1,129.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

PENZANCE, Cornwall, England, (1901) 13,136.

PEORIA, c. h., Peoria Co., Ill., (1900) 56,100; (1910) 66,950.
Situated on the Illinois River, and at the junction of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis; the Chicago and Alton; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Illinois Central; the Iowa Central; the Lake Erie and Western; the Northwest Line; the Toledo, Peoria and Western; the Vandalia; and the Burlington Route. On line of 14 separate railroads, having 98 passenger and 78 freight trains daily. Port of entry for customs; internal revenue, $35,-000,000 yearly. Has 9 banks, 5 theatres, and coliseum seating 6,000 people. City parks have an area of 346 acres.
The site of Peoria was first chosen by La Salle in 1680 as a trading post. It was settled in 1779, and incorporated as a city in 1845.

PEOTONE, Will Co., Ill., 1,207.
On Ill. Cent.; Chicago, Mil. & Gary (R.R.).

PEPPERELL, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,953.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).

PERCY, Randolph Co., Ill., 1,033.
On Mobile & Ohio; Wabash, Chester & Western (R.R.)

PERHAM, Aroostook Co., Me., 785.
—Ottertail Co., Minn., 1,376.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).

PERICO, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 2,436.

PERIGUEUX, Dept. of Dordogne, France, (1906) 28,842.

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Rapée Bercy Sta. . . . . L 10
Reservoir de Vaugirard . . . . F 8
Sablonville . . . A 3
St. Lambert . . C 8
Serv. Geographique de l'Armée . . E 6
Sœurs de St. Joseph de Cluny G 9
Sorbonne . . . . H 7
Sq. de Laborde . F 3
Sq. Montholon . H 3
Sq. St. Jacques . H 6
Sq. du Temple . I 5
Sta. de Champs de Mars . . . . . C 6
Sta. de la Menilmontant . . . . L 4
Sta. du Trocadero . . . . . A 5
Statue de la Republique . . . . I 5
Synagogue . . . G 3
Tattersall . . . D 3
Theatre du Chatelet . . . . . H 6
Theatre Français G 5
Theatre du Gymnase . . . . . H 4
Theatre du Palais Royal . . . . G 5
Theatre des Varietes . . . . . H 4
Thermes de Bellevue . . . . . K 1
Tomb of Napoleon I . . . . E 6
Tour St. Jacques H 6
Tribunal de Commerce . . . . H 6
Tuileries . . . . G 5
Vaugirard . . . C 9
La Villette . . . K 2



MAP OF THE CITY OF PARIS, FRANCE (WESTERN HALF)



MAP OF THE CITY OF PARIS, FRANCE (EASTERN HALF)

(*Index on p. 203*)

Perkasie, Bucks Co., Pa., 2,...9
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.)
Perkins, Payne Co., Okla., [illegible]
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Perm, capital of Govt. of Perm, Russia, (1897) 95,403.
Pernambuco, Prov. of Pernambuco, Brazil, estimated (1906) 150,000.
Situated on the east coast of the Atlantic, and consists of three distinct parts: Recife, occupying a small peninsula; San Antonio, on an island; and Boa Vista, on the mainland. Recife is the principal seat of business.
Boa Vista is the fashionable residential quarter. The principal exports are sugar and cotton; and the chief imports Manchester goods and hardware.
Pernambuco was founded by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. It is now the third largest city in Brazil, and the second in point of commercial importance.

Petoskey, c. h., Emmet Co., Mich., (1910) 4,778.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Petrolia, Lambton Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,135.
On Gd. Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
Petropavlovsk, Govt. of Akmolinsk, Russia in Asia, (1897) 20,014.
Peumo, Prov. of O'Higgins, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,012.
Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., Wis., 749.
Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, (1905) 59,307.

Phillips, Franklin Co., Maine, 823.
On Sandy R. & Range. Lks. (R.R.).
—c. h., Price Co., Wis., 1,948.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Phillipsburg, c. h., Phillips Co., Kans., 1,302.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Warren Co., N. J., 13,903.
On Central of N. J.; Del., Lack. & West.; Lehigh & Hud. Riv.; Le. Val.; Penna. (R.R.)
Philmont, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1,813.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.)
Philo, Champaign Co., Ill., 562.
On Wabash (R.R.).

Pima, Graham Co., Ariz., 500.
On Arizona East. (R.R.).
Pinar del Rio, capital of Prov. of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, (1899) 8,880.
Pinckneyville, c. h., Perry Co., Ill., 2,722.
On Ill. Cent.; Wab., Ches. & West. (R.R.).
Pinconning, Bay Co., Mich., 677.
On Detroit & Mackinac; Mich. Central (R.R.).
Pineapple, Wilcox Co., Ala., 627.
On Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
Pine Bluff, c. h., Jefferson Co., Ark., 15,102.
On Pine Bluff & West.; Pine Bluff, Ark. Riv.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. L. S. W. (R.R.).
Pine City, c. h., Pine Co., Minn., 1,258.
On North. Pacific (R.R.).
Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1,352.
On Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.).
Pine Island, Goodhue Co., Minn., 834.
On Chic. Great West.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Pineville, c. h., Bell Co., Ky., 2,161.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).



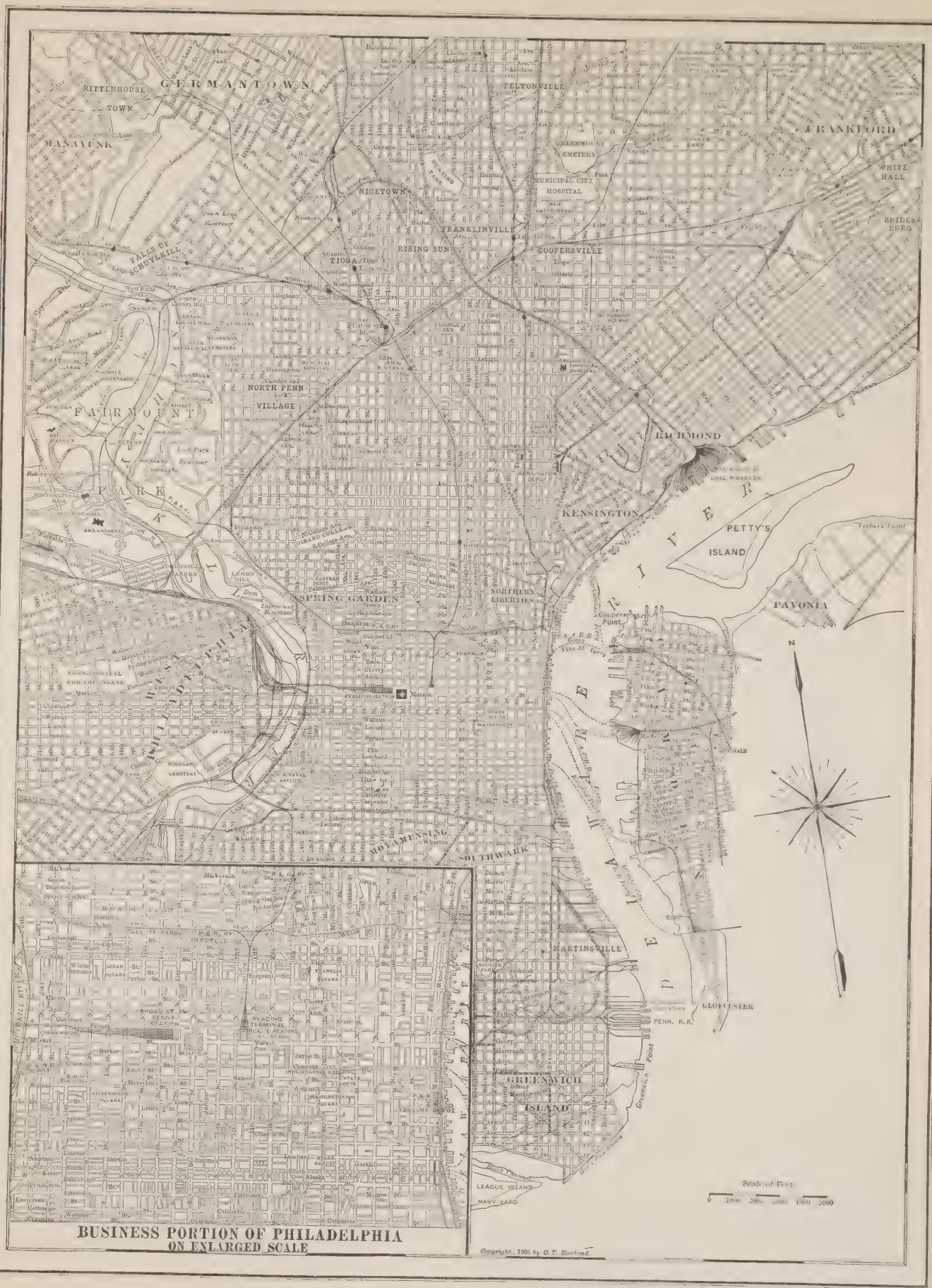
ILE DE LA CITÉ AND PONT NEUF, PARIS

Pernau, Govt. of Livonia, Russia, (1897) 12,856.
Peronne, Dept. of Somme, France, (1906) 3,950.
Perpignan, capital of Dept. of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, (1906) 38,898.
Perry, c. h., Taylor Co., Fla., 1,012.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Florida; Live Oak, Perry & G.; South Georgia (R.R.).
—c. h., Houston Co., Ga., 649.
On Cent. of Georgia (R.R.).
—Pike Co., Ill., 649.
—Dallas Co., Iowa, 4,630.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Inter-Urban (El.); Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Maine, 1,153.
On Wash. County (R.R.).
—Shiawassee Co., Mich., 720.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Ralls Co., Mo., 895.
On St. Louis & Hannibal (R.R.).
—Wyoming Co., N. Y., 4,388.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts. (R.R.).
—c. h., Noble Co., Okla., 3,133.
On Port Arthur Route (R.R.).
Perrysburg, Wood Co., Ohio, 1,913.
On Cin., Ham. & D. (R.R.).
Perryville, Cecil Co., Md., 635.
On Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Perry Co., Mo., 1,708.
On Chic., Perryv. & Stc. G. (R.R.).
Perth, capital of Perthshire, Scotland, (1901) 33,566; estimated (1906) 34,539.
Situated on the right bank of the river Tay. Celebrated for its bleachfields and dye works; also an extensive centre for manufactures of textiles. The city is supposed to be of Roman origin. Its earliest known charter is dated 1106.
—Capital of West Australia, Australia, (1901) 27,471.
—Lanark Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,588.
On Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
Perth Amboy, Middlesex Co., N. J., 32,121.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Staten Isl. Rap. Tr. (R.R.).
Peru, Lasalle Co., Ill., (1910) 7,084.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
St. Bede College (Catholic); coal.
—c. h., Miami Co., Ind., 10,910.
On Ches. & O. of Ind.; Lake Erie & West.; Wabash (R.R.).
—Chautauqua Co., Kans., 575.
On At., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 746.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Nemaha Co., Neb., 950.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Perugia (ancient Perusia), capital of Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 20,580.
Situated on an eminence above the Tiber and is surrounded by walls. It is rich in art and literary treasures, and has many remarkable buildings, including a Gothic cathedral of the fifteenth century.
Perugia was an old Etruscan city, and was conquered by Rome in 310 B. C.
Pesaro, capital of Prov. of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, (1901) 14,862.
Peshawur, Punjab, British India, (1901) 95,147.
Pesshtigo, Marinette Co., Wis., 1,975.
On North-West. Line; Wis. & Mich. (R.R.)
Petaluma, Sonoma Co., Cal., 5,880.
On Northwestern Pacific; Petaluma & Santa Rosa (R.R.).
Peterboro, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 2,277.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
Peterborough, Northamptonshire, England, (1901) 41,122.
—Capital of Peterborough Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 11,239.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, (1901) 11,963.
Peterhof, Govt. of St. Petersburg, Russia, 14,300.
Petersburg, c. h., Menard Co., Ill., 2,587.
On Chicago & Alton; Chic., Peoria & St. L. (R.R.).
Coal.
—c. h. Pike Co., Ind., 2,170.
On Ev. & Ind. (R.R.).
—Boone Co., Ky., 393.
—Monroe Co., Mich., 490.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—Huntingdon Co., Pa., 705.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Dinwiddie Co., Va., 24,127.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Norfolk & Western; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass., 757.
Petorca, Prov. of Aconcagua, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,082.

Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., 1,354.
On Lehigh Val.; N. Y. Cent. & H. R. (R.R.).
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa., (1900) 1,293,697; (1910) 1,549,008.
Situated on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and on the Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia and Reading; the Atlantic City; the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York; the West Jersey and Seashore; and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. It is the largest city of Pennsylvania, and the third largest in the United States. It has always stood among the first cities of the country, having ranked as high as second and never lower than fourth. It was second in 1790, with a population of 28,522; second in 1800, with 41,220; second in 1810, with 53,722; second in 1820, with 63,802; third in 1830, with 80,462; third in 1840, with 93,665; fourth in 1850, with 121,376; second in 1860, with 565,529; second in 1870, with 674,022; second in 1880, with 847,170; third in 1890, with 1,046,964; in 1900, with 1,293,697, and in 1910, with 1,549,008.
The city is built chiefly on a low peninsula between the two rivers, and there is a water frontage on the Delaware River of over 16 miles, with 5 miles of docks. The harbor in front of the wharfs has an average depth of 50 feet. The Schuylkill River, which runs through the city, is navigable for large vessels to Walnut Street, and is crossed by many bridges. The section of the city west of the Schuylkill is locally called West Philadelphia; another noted section is known as Germantown. League Island is the site of the United States Navy Yard.
Fairmount Park is one of the largest public parks in the world. It extends more than 7 miles on both banks of the Schuylkill River, and has an area of over 3,000 acres. In 1876 the Centennial Exposition was held here. Memorial Hall, erected at a cost of $1,500,000, now contains a permanent industrial and art collection.
At the intersection of Market and Broad Streets stands the City Hall. The total cost of the building was over $20,000,000. Besides this there are many other great buildings, including the Masonic Temple, costing $2,000,000; the new United States mint; the post-office, costing nearly $8,000,000; the new Bourse, costing $2,000,000; Independence Hall, famous as the State-house of the colonial period; the Pennsylvania Hospital, covering an entire square; the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia Library, containing upward of 200,000 volumes; the Academy of Fine Arts, containing one of the most extensive collections of paintings, engravings, bronzes, and sculptures in the United States; Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Armory of the State Fencibles; the custom-house, copied from the Parthenon, and considered one of the best samples of Doric architecture in the world.
In its manufacturing products Philadelphia ranks next to New York. There are upward of 20,000 manufacturing establishments, the combined output of which amounts to $800,000,000. The great Cramp shipbuilding yards are on the Delaware River. The Baldwin Locomotive Works are the largest in the world. The institutions for higher education include the William Penn Charter School, founded in 1689; the University of Pennsylvania; the Jefferson Medical College; the Woman's Medical College; the Hahnemann Medical College; the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates; and the Medico-Chirurgical College. There are three colleges of dentistry, one of pharmacy, and one of veterinary surgery, also the Girard College.
Philadelphia was founded by William Penn in 1682. It was incorporated a city in 1789 and enlarged in 1854.
Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., Miss., 1,209.
On New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago (R.R.)
Philippeville, Dept. of Constantine, Algeria, (1906) 16,539.
Philippi, c. h., Barbour Co., W. Va., 1,038.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Philippopolis, capital of East Rumelia, Bulgaria, (1900) 43,033; estimated (1905) 45,572.
Philipsburg, c. h., Granite Co., Mont., 1,109.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
—Center Co., Pa., 3,585.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Pennsylvania; Phillipsb. & Susq. Vy. (R.R.).

Phippsburg, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 1,079.
Phœbus, c. h., Elizabeth City Co., Va., 2,394.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
Phœnix, Lee Co., Ala., 4,555.
—c. h., Maricopa Co., Ariz., Territorial and State capital, (1900) 5,544; (1910) 11,134.
On the Salt River, and on the Maricopa, Phœnix and Salt River Valley, and the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phœnix, and the Arizona Eastern railroads. The city is situated in the heart of the Salt River Valley, notable for the vast Government irrigation system in the Roosevelt Dam and canals. It controls an important trade in live stock, grain, hay, honey, oranges, mining supplies, etc. It is in a rich mining region.
The city has electric lights, electric street railways, and owns its water supply plant.
Phœnix was settled in 1870-75 and incorporated in 1881; charter revised, 1893. By recent enactment all gambling was abolished, and the Sunday closing of saloons made effective.
—Oswego Co., N. Y., 1,642.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Phœnixville, Chester Co., Pa., 10,743.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
Piacenza, capital of Prov. of Piacenza, Italy, (1901) 36,064.
Piatra, Moldavia, Rumania, (1899) 17,391.
Piazza Amerina, Prov. of Caltanissetta, Italy, (1901) 20,069.
Pickering, Vernon Parish, La., 1,150.
On Kansas City Southern; Louisiana Central (R.R.)
Picton, Prince Edward Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,608.
On Central Ontario (R.R.).
Pictou, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 3,235.
On Intercolonial (R.R.).
Picture Rocks, Lycoming Co., Pa., 596.
On Williamsport & No. Br. (R.R.).
Piedmont, Calhoun Co., Ala., 2,...6.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Alameda Co., Cal., 1,719.
—Wayne Co., Mo., 1,154.
On St. L., I. M. & So. (R.R.).
—Mineral Co., W. Va., 2,054.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Cumb. & Penna.; Western Md. (R.R.).
Coal.
Pierce, c. h., Pierce Co., Neb., 1,200.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Pierce City, Lawrence Co., Mo., (1910) 2,043.
Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind., 817.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., 592.
—Rockland Co., N. Y., 1,380.
On Erie (R.R.).
Pierre, c. h., Hughes Co., S. Dak., State capital, (1900) 2,306; (1910) 3,656.
On the Missouri River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 158 miles west from Huron. The commercial centre of extensive stock-raising and farming district. Principal trading point for the Black Hills section. Natural gas, discovered here, is used in large quantities for power and lighting.
It is the seat of an Indian industrial school established by the United States Government. There is one State and three national banks. A new Capitol building is now under construction.
The town was settled in 1880 and incorporated three years later, and obtained a charter in 1900.
Pierreville, Yamaska Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,108.
On Quebec, Montreal & So. (R.R.).
Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, South Africa, estimated (1902) 34,676.
Pigeon Village, Huron Co., Mich., 687.
Piggott, c. h., Clay Co., Ark., 1,150.
On St. L., Kennett & Southeast.; St. Louis Southwestern (R.R.).
Pike City, Pike Co., Ark., 335.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio, 668.
On Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
Pikeville, c. h., Pike Co., Ky., 1,280.
On Ches. & Ohio (R.R.).
—c. h., Bledsoe Co., Tenn., 600.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis (R.R.).
Pilar (Villa Del), Paraguay, (1899) 5,742.
Pilot Grove, Cooper Co., Mo., 654.
On Mo., K. & Tex. (R.R.).
Pilot Mountain, Surry Co., N. C., 652.
On South. (R.R.).
Pilot Point, Benton Co., Tex., 1,371.
On Mo., Kansas & Tex.; Tex. & Pacific (R.R.)
Pilsen, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 68,079.

Pineville, Rapides Parish, La., 1,...
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Louisiana & Ark.; La. Ry. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
—Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 688.
On Southern (R.R.).
Pinos Altos, Grant Co., N. Mex., 393.
Pinsk, Govt. of Minsk, Russia, (1897) 27,938.
Pioneer, Williams Co., Ohio, 660.
On Toledo & Western (El.) (R.R.).
Piotrkov, capital of Govt. of Piotrkov, Russia, (1897) 32,173.
Piper City, Ford Co., Ill., 663.
On Tol., Peo. & W. (R.R.).
Pipestone, c. h., Pipestone Co., Minn., 2,475.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Great North.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, (1910) 13,388.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Dayton & Troy Elec.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; W. Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
Piracicaba, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, about 8,000.
Piræus, Nomarchy of Attica, Greece, (1908) 74,580.
The port of Athens, with which it communicates by a railway. The city was planned by Themistocles and laid out by Hippodamus of Miletus, and was built in the days of Pericles; this ruler and Cimon before him built the three "long walls" that connected Athens with its port (5 miles to the southwest), and so insured a free and safe passage from one to the other at all times. The modern Piræus dates from 1834. A total of 6,000 vessels enter annually, one-half the tonnage being in Greek bottoms.
Pirano, Istria, Austria, (1900) 7,006.
Pirmasens, Palatinate, Bavaria, (1905) 33,890.
Pirna, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 19,220.
Pisa, capital of Prov. of Pisa, Italy, (1901) 28,046.
Situated on the Arno River. It is the seat of the ancient University of Pisa, a college of nobles, and an Episcopal seminary. The important historical features are the famous Campanile, or leaning tower; the Cemetery, or Campo Santo, containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century; the baptistry and the cathedral.
Pisagua, Prov. of Tarapaca, Chile, estimated (1904) 4,767.
Pisek, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 13,608.
Pistoja, Prov. of Florence, Tuscany, Italy, (1901) 62,606, (commune).
Pitcairn, Allegheny Co., Pa., 4,975.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Pitman, Gloucester Co., N. J., 1,950.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Pittsburg, c. h., Allegheny Co., Pa., (1900) 321,616; (1910) including Allegheny, 533,905.
Port of entry, situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at the head of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg; the Pittsburg, Chartiers, and Youghiogheny; the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal; the Baltimore and Ohio; the Allegheny Valley; the Pittsburg and Lake Erie; the Pennsylvania; the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon and other railroads.
The principal public buildings are the Allegheny Court-house, erected at a cost of $2,500,000; the Carnegie Library and Institute; the United States Government Building, costing $1,500,000; the West Pennsylvania Exposition Society's buildings; Municipal Hall; United States Arsenal; Mercantile Library; Chamber of Commerce; and the Western State Penitentiary.
The two chief industries are the production of iron and steel. The city is well known as the Iron City, for everything in connection with the iron industry is here manufactured, including locomotives, bridges, shafting, brakes, nails, and watch springs. The capacity of the iron mills is over 800,000 tons annually, and the quantity of ore used is 5,000,000 tons annually. There are in Pittsburg, besides blast furnaces and iron and steel works, over 1,500 manufacturing establishments. The most important manufacture next to iron products is glass. There are also large tanneries, manufactories of Britannia ware, and the largest cork factory in the world, besides extensive lumber, meat-packing and canning industries.
In 1754, at the suggestion of George Washington, the English began to erect a blockhouse on the present site of the city. They, however, were driven away by the French, who built a fort at the junction of the two rivers



MAP OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

and named it Du Quesne. In 1758, after two unsuccessful attempts to retake the place, the English under General Forbes made a third attempt, and the French burned and evacuated the fort. In the following year another fort was erected here, named in honor of William Pitt. Shortly after a village was established by some English and Scotch settlers. The British withdrew from the post in 1772, and it was held by Virginia in 1775-1779. The place was incorporated as a city March 18, 1816. It was visited by a destructive fire April 10, 1845, when property worth nearly $10,000,000 was destroyed. In 1877 a railroad strike and riot occurred in which much damage was done to railroad property and for which Allegheny County had to settle at a cost of $1,000,000. At a popular election on the question of consolidation of Allegheny and Pittsburg, Allegheny voted against the measure, and Pittsburg in favor of it. The matter was carried to the courts, which decided, 1906, in favor of the consolidation.

PITTSBURG, Crawford Co., Kans., 14,755.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines; Kansas City South.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 624.
—c. h., Camp Co., Texas, 1,916.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas; St. Louis Southwestern (R.R.)
PITTSFIELD, c. h., Pike Co., Ill., 2,095.
On Wabash (R.R.).
PITTSFIELD, Somerset Co., Maine, 2,231.
On Me. Cent., Sebasti & Moosch. (R.R.).
—c. h., Berkshire Co., Mass., (1910) 32,121.
On Boston & Alb.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
Merrimack Co., N. H., 2,022
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
PITTSFORD, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1,295.
On N. Y. Cent. & H. R.; West Shore (R.R.).
Rutland Co., Vt., 2,479.
On Rutland (R.R.).
PITTSTON, Luzerne Co., (1910) 16,267.
On Cent. of N. J.; Delaware & Hudson; Del., Lack. & West.; Erie; Lack. & Wyom. Val.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
PITTSVILLE, Wood Co., Wis., 450.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
PLACERVILLE, c. h., Eldorado Co., Cal., 1,914.
On Placerville & Lk. Tahoe, So. Pac. (R.R.).
PLACITAS, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, 5,409.
PLAIN CITY, Madison Co., Ohio, 1,427.
On P. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
PLAINFIELD, Windham Co., Conn., 6,710
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Will Co., Ill., 1,019.
On Elgin, Joliet & Eastern (R.R.).
—Hendricks Co., Ind., 1,383.
On Vandalia (R.R.)
—Union Co., N. J., (1910) 20,550.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.)
—Waushara Co., Wis., 1,238.
On Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (R.R.)

Plainview, Wabasha Co., Minn., 1,175.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Pierce Co., Neb., 941.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Hale Co., Tex., 2,829.
On Pecos & North. Texas (R.R.)
Plainville, Hartford Co., Conn., 2,882.
On N. Y., New Hav. & Hartford (R.R.)
—Rooks Co., Kans., 1,090.
On Union Pac. (R.R.)
—Norfolk Co., Mass., 1,385.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Plainwell, Allegan Co., Mich., 1,493.
On Grand Rapids & Indiana; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (R.R.)
Plaistow, Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,173.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
Plankinton, c. h., Aurora Co., S. Dak., 712.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).



PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

Plano, Kendall Co., Ill., 1,627.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Collin Co., Texas, 1,258.
On Houston & Tex. C.; St. L. S. W. (R.R.).
Plant City, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 2,481.
On Atlantic C. L.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Plaquemine, c. h., Iberville Parish, La., 4,955.
On Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
Platte, Charles Mix Co., S. Dak., 1,115.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)
Platte City, c. h., Platte Co., Mo., 763.
On Ch., Rk. I. & P. (R.R.).
Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., 4,452.
On C., M. & St. P.; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
Plattsburg, c. h., Clinton Co., Mo., (1910) 1,650.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Quincy, Om. & K. C. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clinton Co., N. Y., (1910) 11,138.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
Plattsmouth, c. h., Cass Co., Neb., 4,287.
On Burl. Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Plauen, Prov. of Zwickau, Saxony, (1910) 121,104.
Pleasant City, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 788.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., Utah, 1,618.
On San Ped., Los Angeles & S. Lk. (R.R.)
Pleasanthill, Cass Co., Mo., 2,065.
On Chic., R. I. & Pac.; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal., 1,254.
On So. Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
—Linn Co., Kans., 1,373.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Pleasant Plains, Sangamon Co., Ill., 625.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest. (R.R.).
Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,769.
On C. L. & N. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
Pleasantville, Marion Co., Iowa, 691.
—Atlantic Co., N. J., 4,390.
—Westchester Co., N. Y., 2,207.
On N. Y. Central & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
—Fairfield Co., Ohio, 608.
On Toledo & Ohio Central (R.R.).
Plessisville, Megantic Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,586.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Plevna, Bulgaria, (1901) 18,761; estimated (1905) 21,208.
Plock, capital of Govt. of Plock, Russia, (1904) 30,000.
Ployesti, capital of Dist. of Prahova, Rumania, (1904) 46,831.
Plymouth, Devonshire, England, (1901) 107,-636; estimated (1909) 124,180.
Situated at the head of Plymouth Sound, between the rivers Plym and Tamar. Between it and the Sound is the Hoe, an open space, surmounting a cliff on which is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence and extensive barracks. The port is chiefly important as a naval station.
—Litchfield Co., Conn., 5,021.
—Hancock Co., Ill., 829.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Marshall Co., Ind., 3,838.
On Lake Erie & West.; Pennsylvania; Vandalia (R.R.).
—c. h., Plymouth Co., Mass., 12,141.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
Port of entry; oldest town in New England; site of landing of the "Mayflower," 1620.
—Wayne Co., Mich., 1,671.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—Grafton Co., N. H., 2,200.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co. N. C., 2,165.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Norfolk So. (R.R.).
—Huron Co., Ohio, 1,314.
—Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 16,996.
On Delaware, Lack. & West. (R.R.).
—Sheboygan Co., Wis., 3,094.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; N. W. Line (R.R.).
Pnom-Penh, capital of French Protectorate of Cambodia, about 50,000.
Pocahontas, c. h., Randolph Co., Ark., 1,547.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Pocahontas Co., Iowa, 987.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific (R.R.).
—Tazewell Co., Va., 2,452.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
Pocatello, c. h., Bannock Co., Idaho, 9,110.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
Pocomoke City, Worcester Co., Md., 2,369.
Pogar, Govt. of Tchernigov, Russia, about 5,000.
Point de Galle (or Punta Gallo), Ceylon, (1901) 37,316.
Pointe a la Hache, c. h., Plaquemines Parish, La., 1,500.
Pointe a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, (1901) 17,242.
Pointe Gatineau, Wright Co., Canada, (1901) 1,583.
Point Marion, Fayette Co., Pa., 1,389.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Point Pleasant, Ocean Co., N. J., 1,003.
On Cent. of N. Jersey; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Mason Co., W. Va., 2,045.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Kanawha & Michigan (R.R.)
Poissy, Dept. of Seine-et-Oise, France, (1906) 6,731.
Poitiers, capital of Dept. of Vienne, France, (1906) 39,302.
Pola, Istria, Austria-Hungary, (1909) 40,892.
Poland, Androscoggin Co., Maine, 1,382.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
Polangui, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 7,960.
Polk, Venango Co., Pa., 2,066.
On Lake Sh. & Mich So. (R.R.).
Pollock, Grant Parish, La., 675.
On St. L., I. Mt. & So.; South. Pine (R.R.).
Polo, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,183.
—Ogle Co., Ill., 1,828.
On Burl. Route; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Caldwell Co., Mo., 526.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Poltava, capital of the Govt. of Poltava, Russia, (1897) 53,060.
Pomeroy, Calhoun Co., Iowa, 815.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Meigs Co., Ohio, 4,023.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Garfield Co., Wash., 1,605.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., 1,855.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
Pomona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 10,207.
On S. Fed., Los A. & S. L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Kans., 523.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
Pompton Lakes, Passaic Co., N. J., 1,060.
Ponca, c. h., Dixon Co., Neb., 1,000.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Kay Co., Okla., 2,521.
Ponce, Dept. of Ponce, Porto Rico, 35,027.
Ponchatoula, Tangipahoa Parish, La., 1,055.
On Ill. Central (R.R.).
Pond Creek, Grant Co., Okla., 1,113.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands, Portugal, (1900) 17,620.
Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 13,427.
Pontiac, c. h., Livingston Co., Ill., (1910) 6,090.
On Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central; Wabash (R.R.)
—c. h., Oakland Co., Mich., (1910) 14,532.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Pontianak, capital of Dutch Borneo, 17,000.
Pontotoc, c. h., Pontotoc Co., Miss., 1,277.
On New Orl., Mobile & Chic. (R.R.).
Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, Wales, (1901) 32,-316.
Poole, Dorsetshire, England, (1901) 19,463.
Poona, capital of Div. of Deccan and Dist. of Poona, Bombay, India, (1901) 153,320.
Popayan, Dept. of Cauca, Colombia, (1902) 18,000.
Poperinghe, West Flanders, Belgium, (1903) 11,574.
Poplar Bluff, c. h., Butler Co., Mo., 6,916.
On Frisco Lines; Poplar Bluff & Dan.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Poplarville, c. h., Pearl River Co., Miss., 1,272.
On New Orl. & Northeast. (R.R.).
Porfirio Diaz, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1904) 13,468.
Poros, island of Poros, Argolis, Greece, (1908) 4,309.
Port Adelaide, South Australia, (1901) 21,000.
Portage, Cambria Co., Pa., 2,954.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Columbia Co., Wis., 5,440.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. (R.R.).
Portage la Prairie, Portage La Prairie Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 5,106.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac.; Grand Trunk Pac.; Great Northern (R.R.).
Portalegre, capital of Dist. of Portalegre, Prov. of Alenteio, Portugal, (1900) 11,820.
Portales, Roosevelt Co., N. Mex., 1,292.
On Eastern of N. Mex. (R.R.)
Port Allegany, McKean Co., Pa., 1,972.
On Coudersp. & Port Al.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Port Angeles, c. h., Clallam Co., Wash., 2,286.
Port Arthur, Manchuria, about 4,000.
A port at the southwestern extremity of Liaotung Peninsula; leased by China to Russia in 1898, it was strongly fortified and became a great Russian naval station; in Russo-Japanese War was besieged by Japanese, and after a defense lasting 210 days capitulated.
—Algoma Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,214.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Texas, (1910) 7,663.
On Port Arthur Route; Tex. & N. Orl. (R.R.).
Port-au-Prince, capital of Republic of Haiti, (1905) 70,000; estimated (1908) 100,000.
Port Austin, Huron Co., Mich., 533.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Port Byron, Rock Island Co., Ill., 642.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1,085.
On West Shore (R.R.).
Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 2,678.
On Phila. & Read. (R.R.).
Port Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., 12,809.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.)
Port Clinton, c. h., Ottawa Co., Ohio, 3,007.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
Port Colborne, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,253.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Port Dalhousie, Lincoln and Niagara Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,125.
On Grand Trunk; Niag., St. C. & Tor. (El.) (R.R.).
Port-de-Paix (or Port-a-Paix), Haiti, about 10,000.
Port Deposit, Cecil Co., Md., 1,394.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Port Dover, Norfolk Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,177.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Port Elgin, Bruce Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,313.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, (1904) 32,959.
Porter Oxford Co., Maine, 864.
Porterville, Tulare Co., Cal., 2,696.
On South. Pac. (R.R.)
Port Fulton, Clark Co., Ind., 1,060.
Port Gibson, c. h., Claiborne Co., Miss., 2,252.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Scotland, (1901) 16,840.
Port Henry, Essex Co., N. Y., 2,266.
On Del. & Hud.; Lk. Champ. & Moriah (R.R.).
Port Hope, Durham Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,188.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Port Huron, c. h., St. Clair Co., Mich., 18,863.
Is situated at foot of Lake Huron and at the head of St. Clair River, 57 miles northeast of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Railroads. Shipping interests are large. Has two drydocks and two shipyards. Two ferry lines connect the city with Sarnia and Point Edward on Canadian side. Principal manufactories are engine and thrasher works, and sulphur fireworks. The Grand Trunk Railway has large locomotive and car shops, employing nearly a thousand men. Is summer resort of national reputation, and its mineral spring water is well known.
Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., 9,564.
On Erie; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
Portland, Lasalle Co., Ill., 3,194.
—c. h., Jay Co., Ind., 5,130.
On Cincin., Bluffton & Chic.; Grand Rapids & Ind.; Lake Erie & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Cumberland Co., Maine, (1900) 50,145; (1910) 58,571.
Port of entry, situated on Casco Bay, and on the Boston and Maine, the Grand Trunk, and the Maine Central railroads.
It has direct steamship connections with many coast cities of the United States and Canada. The principal buildings are a custom-house, post-office, United States Marine Hospital, the Maine General Hospital, headquarters of the Maine Historical Society, and the Portland Society of Natural History. The manufactures are numerous and important. Shipbuilding is still carried on, though of less importance, relatively, than in former years.
Portland was settled by the English in 1632.
—Ionia Co., Mich., 1,832.
On Pere Marq. (R.R.).
—Traill Co., N. Dak., 561.
On Great North. (R.R.).
—c. h., Multnomah Co., Ore., (1900) 90,426; (1910) 207,214.
Port of entry, situated on the Willamette, Astoria, and Columbia Rivers, and on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Astoria and Columbia River, the Great Northern, the Oregon and Washington, the Spokane, Portland and Seattle, and other railroads.
There are in addition direct steamship connections with San Francisco and with other cities on Puget Sound and the Columbia River. The Willamette River is navigable for large vessels, and a considerable trade is carried on with Great Britain, Japan, China, Hawaii, and the South American republics.
The principal buildings are a court-house, custom-house, banks, hospitals, and many churches. Portland is an important general manufacturing centre.
Portland was settled in 1845 and received its city charter in 1851.
Port Lavaca, c. h., Calhoun Co., Texas, 1,690.
On Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio (R.R.)
Port Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., 764.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
Port Louis, capital of the island of Mauritius, Indian Ocean, (1901) 52,740.
Situated on an inlet on northwestern coast. It is well built with straight though narrow streets. The harbor is spacious and is defended by two forts, Fort Adelaide and Fort George.
The greater part of the trade of the island of Mauritius passes through Port Louis.
It has passed in recent years from European to Indian or Chinese hands, the sugar estates of the island being similarly transferred. In 1905 land to the value of 1,380,394 rupees was purchased by Indians. The island of Mauritius was acquired by the British by conquest in 1810, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.
Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; estimated (1906) 100,000.
Port of Spain, capital of island of Trinidad, (1901) 54,100.
Porto Maurizio, capital of Prov. of Porto Maurizio, Liguria, Italy, (1901) 7,141, (commune).
Porto Novo, Dahomey, Africa, about 50,000.
Port Perry, Ontario Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,465.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa., 535.
On Pennsylvania; Tuscarora Valley (R.R.).
—Surrey Co., island of Jamaica, 7,000.
Port Said, Lower Egypt, (1905) 56,000.
In the governorship of Suez Canal; coaling station; the main harbor has a depth of 26 feet and area of 570 acres, protected by piers of concrete laid in the sea; the inner harbor consists of the "commercial" harbor, the "arsenal" harbor, and the Bassin Chérif, the last with a military depot and barracks.
Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, (1901) 188,-133; estimated (1909) 214,726.
Chief naval station. It consists of four districts, Portsmouth proper, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea. Portsmouth proper is a garrison town. Portsea is the seat of the naval dockyard, Landport is an artisan quarter, and Southsea is a favorite seaside resort. Southsea Castle with its adjacent earthworks, the batteries of the Gosport side, and the circular forts built out in the roadstead, command the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor. The Royal dockyard covers an area of about 500 acres, and is considered the largest establishment of the kind in the world.
—c. h., Rockingham Co., N. H., 11,269.
Port of entry, situated on the Piscataqua River, and the Boston and Maine Railroad. The harbor is deep and commodious, and much frequented by vessels in bad weather.
What is officially known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard is situated in Maine, on the east side of the Piscataqua River.
—c. h., Scioto Co., Ohio, 23,481.
On Balt. & Ohio. S. W.; Chesa. & Ohio; Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
—Frontenac Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,827.
—Newport Co., R. I., (1910) 2,681.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—c. h., Norfolk Co., Va., (1910) 33,190.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; N. Y., Phila. & Norf.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Port of entry.
Port Tampa City, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 1,343.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
Port Townsend, c. h., Jefferson Co., Wash., 4,181.
On Port Townsend South. (R.R.).
Port of entry.
Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 758.
On Penna.; Pitts., Shawmut & No. (R.R.).
Portvue, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,978.
Port Washington, c. h., Ozaukee Co., Wis., 3,792.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Posarevatz, Servia, (1900) 12,980.
Posen, capital of Prov. of Posen, Prussian Poland, Germany, (1910) 156,696.
Situated 90 miles north of Breslau, at the junction of the Cybina and the Warte. Is one of the oldest cities of Poland, was a member of the Hanseatic League, and reached great prosperity as early as the sixteenth century.
Posseville, Posey Co., Ind., 780.
On Evans. & Ter. Haute; Ill. Central (R.R.).



THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS, INDIAN OCEAN

Possneck, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, (1905) 12,702.
Postville, Allamakee Co., Iowa, 952.
On C., M., & St. P.; Ch., Rk. Isl. & P. (R.R.).
Poteau, c. h., Le Flore Co., Okla., 1,830.
On Frisco Lines; Kansas City South. (R.R.)
Potenza, capital of Prov. of Potenza, Italy, (1901) 12,379.
Potosi, capital of Dept. of Potosi, Bolivia, estimated (1909) 23,450.
—c. h., Washington Co., Mo., 772.
On St. L., I. Mt. & So. (R.R.).
Pototan, Panay, P. I., 20,964.
Potsdam, capital of Prov. of Brandenburg, Prussia, (1905) 69,024.
Situated at the confluence of the Nuthe and the Havel River. It is the seat of a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and a school for orphans of the military.



MAP OF THE GREATER CITY OF PITTSBURG (PITTSBURG WITH ALLEGHENY), PENNSYLVANIA

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY WAS SITUATED TO THE NORTH OF THE ALLEGHENY AND OHIO RIVERS; PITTSBURG ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MONONGAHELA

POTSDAM, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 4,036.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

POTTSTOWN, Montgomery Co., Pa., (1910) 15,599.
On Pennsylvania; Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.).

POTTSVILLE, c. h., Schuylkill Co., Pa., 20,236.
On Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; People's; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

POUGHKEEPSIE, c. h., Dutchess Co., N. Y., 27,936.
Situated on the Hudson River, and the West Shore; Central New England; New York, New Haven and Hartford; the Poughkeepsie and Eastern; and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. It has daily steamboat connection with New York and Albany. The Hudson is here crossed by a celebrated bridge which cost nearly $5,000,000. Poughkeepsie in the seat of Vassar College.
The city was settled by the Dutch in 1690.

POULTNEY, Rutland Co., Vt., 1,474.
On Del. & Hudson (R.R.).

POWELLTON, Fayette Co., W. Va., 413.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).

POWNAL, Cumberland Co., Maine, 625.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

POYNETTE, Columbia Co., Wis., 656.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).

POZORUBIO, Luzon, P. I., 11,018.

PRAGUE, capital of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 233,649.
Third largest city of Austria-Hungary, situated on the slope of the hills which skirt both sides of the Moldau. The royal Burg, on the Hradschin (240 feet), the ancient residence of the Dukes of Bohemia, dates from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The neighboring cathedral of St. Vitus (1344) is still unfinished. Here are the splendid royal mausoleum (1589) and the shrine of St. John of Nepomuk, containing 1 1-2 tons of silver.
The university, founded in 1348, possesses a library of 300,000 volumes, a fine observatory, museums of zoology and anatomy, a botanical garden, etc.
Prague is the great centre of the commerce of Bohemia, and has an important transit trade. Prague was founded by German settlers about 1100.

PRAGUE, Lincoln Co., Okla., 1,025.
On Fort Smith & Western (R.R.)

PRAIRIE CITY, McDonough Co., Ill., 719.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).

—Jasper Co., Iowa, 764.
On Chicago, Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, c. h., Crawford Co., Wis., 3,149.
On Burlington Route; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)

PRAIRIE DU SAC, Sauk Co., Wis., 699.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

PRASU ROAD, Gold Coast, West Africa, 16,411.

PRATO, Prov. of Florence, Tuscany, Italy, (1901) 51,453, (commune).

PRATT, c. h., Pratt Co., Kans., 3,302.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

PRATT CITY, Jefferson Co., Ala., 3,000.
On Birmingham South.; Frisco Lines; Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashv. (R.R.).

PRATTSBURG, Steuben Co., N. Y., 684.

PRATTVILLE, c. h., Autauga Co., Ala., 2,222.
On Louisville & Nashv.; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

PRENTICE, Price Co., Wis., 606.
On M., St. P. & S. S. M. (R.R.).

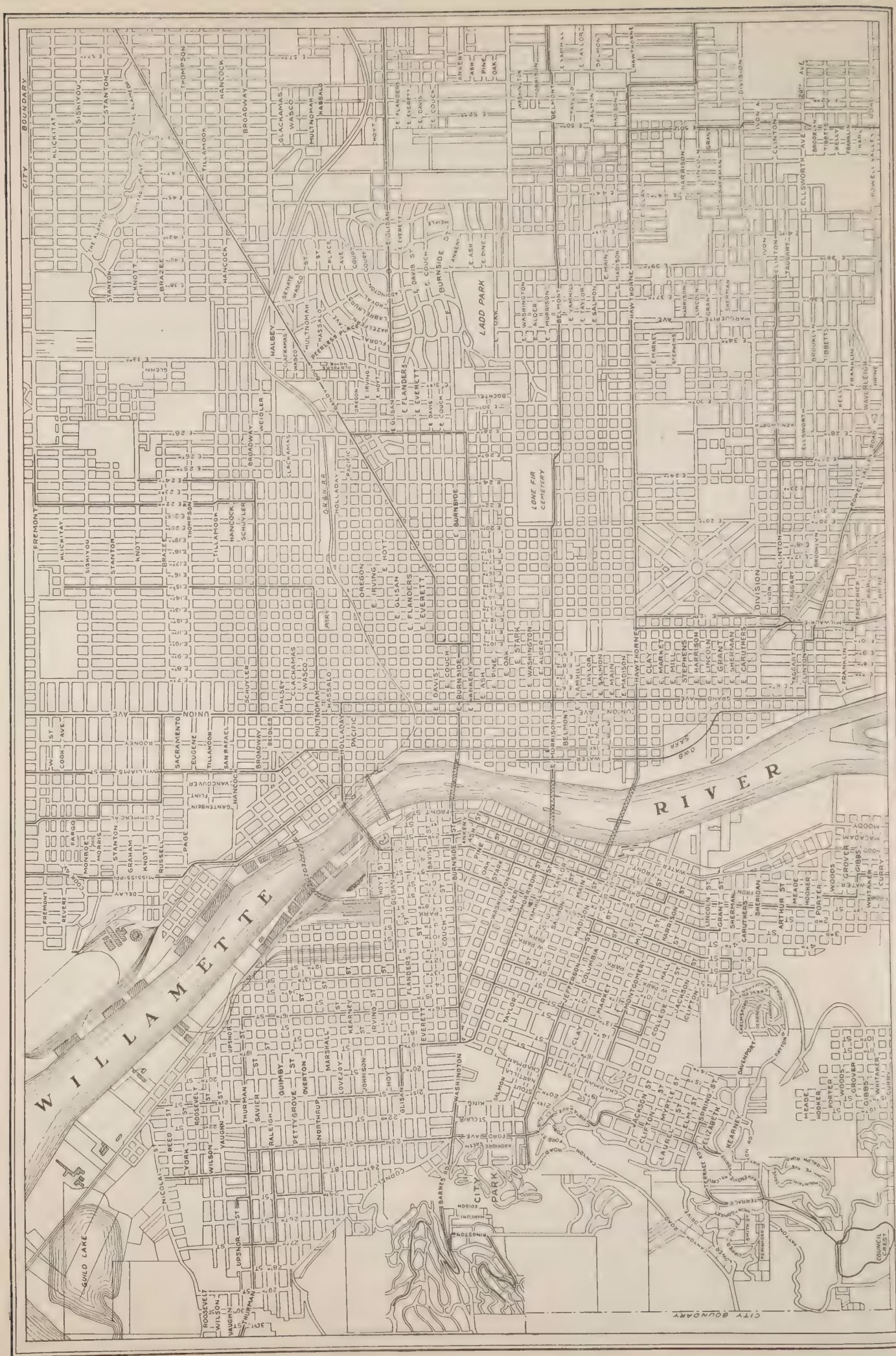
PRENTISS, Penobscot Co., Maine, 472.

—Jeff Davis Co., Miss., 640.
On Mississippi Central (R.R.)

PRENZLAU, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 20,929.

PRERAU, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 17,005.

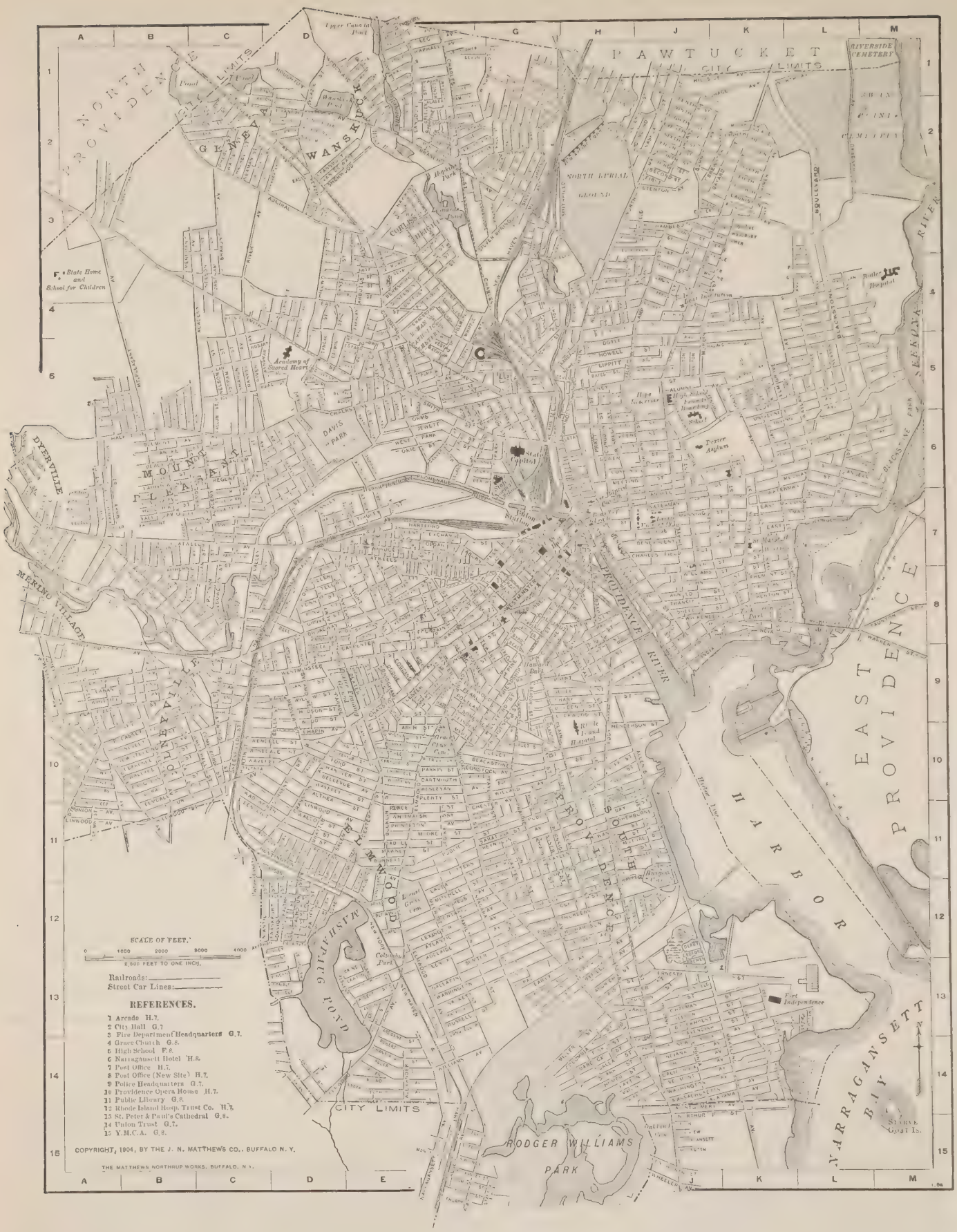
PRESBURG (or PRESSBURG; Hun. POZONY), Hungary, (1901) 65,867.
Former capital of Hungary, now an important industrial and commercial centre.



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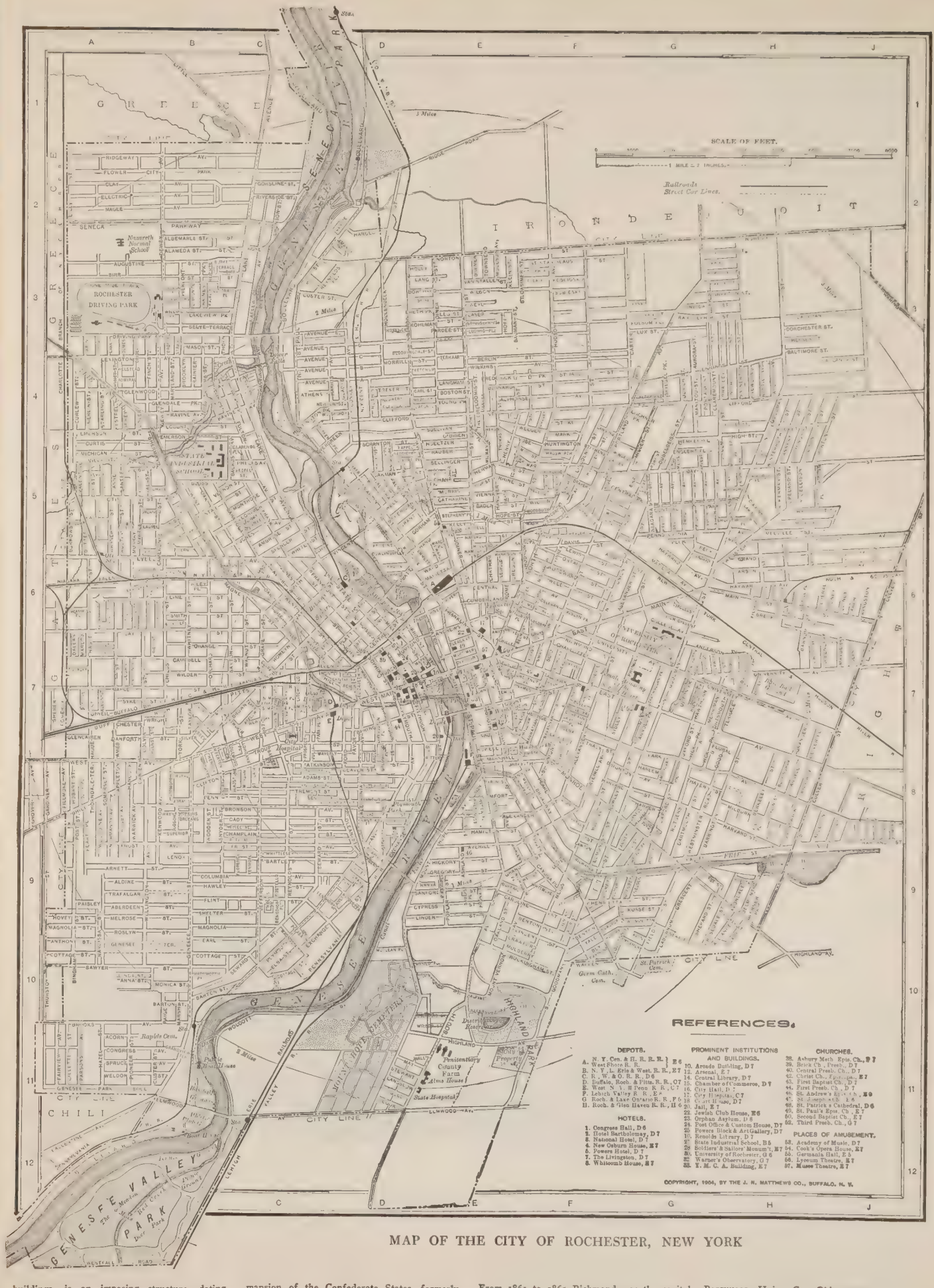
MAP OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON

PRESCOTT, c. h., Yavapai Co., Ariz., 5,092.
On Santa Fe, Pres. & Ph. (R.R.).
—c. h., Nevada Co., Ark., 2,795.
On Prescott & Northwest.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Adams Co., Iowa, 426.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Grenville Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,019.
On Can. Pac.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Walla Walla Co., Wash., 502.
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co.
PRESQUE ISLE, Aroostook Co., Maine, (1910) 2,938.
On Bangor & Aroostook; Can. Pac. (R.R.).
PRESTON, Lancashire, England, (1901) 118,247; estimated (1909) 118,519.
—Oneida Co., Idaho, 2,110.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.)
—Jackson Co., Iowa, 642.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—c. h., Fillmore Co., Minn., 1,193.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
—Waterloo Co., South Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,308.
On Galt, Preston & Hesp.; Gd. Trunk (R.R.).
PRESTONBURG, Floyd Co., Ky., 1,120.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.)
PRESTWICH, Lancashire, England, (1901) 12,839.
PRETORIA, capital of Transvaal Colony, (1904) 21,161 whites.
PRIBRAM, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 13,576.
PRICE, c. h., Carbon Co., Utah, 1,021.
On Denv. & Rio G.; Southern Utah (R.R.).
PRIMGHAR, c. h., O'Brien Co., Iowa, 733.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan Co., Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 3,005.
On Canadian Northern (R.R.).
—Cape Colony, (1904) 5,166.
PRINCE GEORGE, c. h., Prince George Co., Va., 500.
PRINCESS ANNE, c. h., Somerset Co., Md., 1,006.
On N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk (R.R.).
PRINCETON, c. h., Bureau Co., Ill., 4,131.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Gibson Co., Ind., 6,448.
On Ev. & Terre Haute; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Caldwell Co., Ky., 3,015.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Maine, 1,091.
On Wash. Co. (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 818.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Mille Lacs Co., Minn., 1,555.
On Great No. (R.R.).
—c. h., Mercer Co., Mo., (1910) 1,385.
On Ch., Rock I. & P. (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., N. J., (1910) 5,136.
On Penna. (R.R.).
Seat of Princeton University.
—Mercer Co., W. Va., 3,027.
On Virginian (R.R.)
—Green Lake Co., Wis., 1,269.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
PRINCEVILLE, Peoria Co., Ill., 785.
On At., Top. & Santa Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Edgecombe Co., N. C., 627.
PRINEVILLE, c. h., Crook Co., Ore., 1,042.
PRISREND, Kosovo Vilayet, Turkey, over 40,000.
PROCTOR, Rutland Co., Vt., 2,756.
On Clarendon & Pittsford; Rutland (R.R.).
PROCTORKNOTT, St. Louis Co., Minn., 2,243.
PROCTORVILLE, Lawrence Co., Ohio, 577.
PROPHETSTOWN, Whiteside Co., Ill., 1,083.
On Burl. Rte. (R.R.)
PROSPECT, Marion Co., Ohio, 945.
On Hocking Valley (R.R.).
PROSPECT PARK, Passaic Co., N. J., 2,719.
—Delaware Co., Pa., 1,655.
PROSPERITY, Newberry Co., S. C., 737.
On Col., Newb. & Laur.; Southern (R.R.).
PROSSER, Benton Co., Wash., 1,298.
On North. Pac. (R.R.)
PROSSNITZ, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 25,466.
PROVIDENCE, Webster Co., Ky., 2,084.
On Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.)
—c. h., Providence Co., R. I., State capital, (1900) 175,597; (1910) 224,326.
Situated on the Providence River, an arm of Narragansett Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is the second city of New England in population and wealth.
It is noted for its manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, jewelry, and stoves, and is the largest seat of fine jewelry manufacture in the United States. The other industries are principally mechanical and textile. There is an extensive coastwise commerce and shipping industry, especially in the coal, cotton, and wool trade. Lines of steamboats run regularly to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Providence is the seat of Brown University. It was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams.
—Cache Co., Utah, 1,020.
PROVINCETOWN, Barnstable Co., Mass., 4,369.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
PROVO, c. h., Utah Co., Utah, 8,025.
On Denv. & Rio G.; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lake (R.R.).
PRYOR CREEK, c. h., Mayes Co., Okla., 1,798.
PRZEMYSL, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 46,295.
PSKOF, capital of Govt. of Pskof, Russia, (1897) 30,683; estimated (1900) 30,478.
PUEBLA, capital of State of Puebla, Mexico, (1900) 93,152.
On Interoceanic of Mex.; Mexican; Mexican Southern (R.R.).
Third city of Mexico, situated on a fruitful plain, 7,120 feet above sea-level. In the vicinity are Orizaba, Popocatepetl, and other lofty mountains. It was founded in 1531, and is one of the handsomest towns in the republic. On the great square stands the cathedral, a Doric building with two towers, the interior of which is sumptuously decorated.
PUEBLO, c. h., Pueblo Co., Colo., (1900) 28,157; (1910) 44,395.
Situated on the Arkansas River, and on the Colorado and Southern; the Missouri Pacific; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads; 118 miles southeast of Denver. Here are the State Hospitals for the Insane, the State Agricultural Society's buildings, and the Mineral Palace Exhibition building.
The city has very noted smelting, iron, and steel plants, and large stock-yards.
PUENTAS GRANDES, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 2,683.
PUERTO CABELLO, Carabobo, Venezuela, 14,000.
PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Prov. of Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 20,120.
PUERTO MONTT, capital of Prov. of Llanquihue, Chile, estimated (1904) 4,681.
PUERTO PRINCIPE (or CAMAGUEY), Puerto Principe Prov., Cuba, (1902) 25,102.
PUERTO REAL, Prov. of Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 10,535.
PULASKI, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1,788.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
—c. h., Giles Co., Tenn., 2,928.
On Lv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—c. h., Pulaski Co., Va., 4,807.
On Norf. & West. (R.R.).
PULILAN, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,665.
PULLMAN, Whitman Co., Wash., 2,602.
On North. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
PUNAKHA, capital of Bhutan, India, about 10,000.
PUNTA ARENAS, capital of Territory of Magellanes, Chile, estimated (1904) 8,812.
Most southerly town in the world (53° 10' S.); coal deposits.
PUNTA GORDA, De Soto Co., Fla., 1,012.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Jefferson Co., Pa., 4,000.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
PURCELL, c. h., McLean Co., Okla., 2,740.
PURVIS, c. h., Lamar Co., Miss., 724.
On New Orl. & Northeast. (R.R.).
PUTAENDO, Prov. of Aconcagua, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,325.
PUTNAM, Windham Co., Conn., (1910) 6,637.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
PUTNEY, Windham Co., Vt., 788.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
PUYALLUP, Pierce Co., Wash., 4,544.
On No. Pac. (R.R.).
PYRGOS, capital of Nomarchy of Elio, Greece, (1908) 13,690.
QUAKER CITY, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 746.
On Balt. & Ohio. (R.R.).
QUAKERTOWN, Bucks Co., Pa., 3,801.
On Penna. East.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
QUANAH, c. h., Hardeman Co., Texas, 3,127.
On Ft. Worth & Den. C.; Frisco Lines; Quanah, Acme & No. (R.R.).
QUAREGNON, Hainaut, Belgium, (1905) 17,218.
QUARRYVILLE, Lancaster Co., Pa., 739.
On Lancaster, Oxf. & So.; Penna. (R.R.).
Limestone, iron.
QUEBEC, capital of Prov. of Quebec, Canada, (1901) 68,840.
Located at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers, and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, the Lake St. John, the Intercolonial, the Quebec Central, and other railroads. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper and Lower Towns. The former is built on the highest part of the plateau, and is surrounded with a wall and strongly protected in other ways. The latter, chiefly given to trade, occupies the base of Cape Diamond, the extreme point of the tableland. Owing to its impregnable character, Quebec has been called the Gibraltar of America.
The shipping of lumber is the principal industry. This is gathered into coves, which reach 6 miles above the city.
The site of Quebec, originally occupied by an Indian village named Stadacona, was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535; but the city was founded by Champlain in 1608. It continued to be the centre of French trade and civilization, as well as of Roman Catholic missions in North America, till 1759, when it fell into the hands of Great Britain.
QUEDLINBURG, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 24,803.
QUEEN CITY, Schuyler Co., Mo., 701.
On Wabash (R.R.).
QUEENSTOWN, County Cork, Ireland, (1901) 9,082.
—Cape Colony, (1904) 9,616.
QUENEMO, Osage Co., Kans., 556.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
QUERETARO, capital of State of Queretaro, Mexico, (1900) 33,152; (1904) 42,925.
On Mex. Cent.; National of Mexico (R.R.).
QUEZALTENANGO, Dept. of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, 28,940.
QUIBERON, Dept. of Morbihan, on the peninsula of Quiberon, France, (1906) 3,454.
QUICHE (or SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE), Dept. of Quiche, Guatemala, 10,000.
QUILLOTA, Prov. of Valparaiso, Chile, estimated (1904) 9,845.
QUIMIXTLAN, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 6,714.
QUIMPER, capital of Dept. of Finistère, France, (1906) 16,559.
QUINCY, c. h., Gadsden Co., Fla., 3,204.
On Ga., Fla. & Ala.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Adams Co., Ill. (1910) 36,587.
Situated on the Mississippi River, and on the Wabash; the Burlington Route; and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroads. There are a hundred trains in and out daily, daily steamboat connections, 100,000 carloads of freight shipped annually, banks' capital and undivided earnings, $12,000,000. There are over 400 industrial establishments, including stove foundries, cereal mills, machine shops, tobacco factories and breweries.
It claims the largest output of stoves in the United States; has the largest cereal food factory, and the third largest carriage and wagon works.
—Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 32,642.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Branch Co., Mich., 1,347.
On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
—Logan Co., Ohio, 594.
On Cleve., C., C. & St. L.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron. (R.R.).
QUINGUA, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 7,229.
QUIRIEGO, State of Sonora, Mexico, on the Rio Mayo, (1900) 2,590.
QUIRIHUE, Prov. of Maule, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,359.
QUITMAN, c. h., Brooks Co., Ga., (1910) 3,915.
On Atlantic Coast Line; South. Georgia (R.R.).
—c. h., Clarke Co., Miss., 950.
On Mississippi Eastern; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
QUITO, capital of Prov. of Pichincha and of the Republic of Ecuador, about 65,000.
Situated on the eastern slope of the western branch of the Andes and at the base of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha. Trade and manufactures important.
RAAB, capital of Raab Comitat, Hungary, (1901) 28,989.
RABAT, Morocco, about 35,000.
RACINE, c. h., Racine Co., Wis., (1910) 38,002.
Situated on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Root River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Northwest Line, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads.
The harbor is one of the best on the lake.
RADAUTZ, Bukovina, Austria, (1900) 14,403.
RADCLIFFE, Lancashire, England, (1901) 25,368.
—Hardin Co., Iowa, 660.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).
RADEBERG, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,301.
RADFORD, Montgomery Co., Va., 4,202.
On Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
RADHANPUR, capital of Radhanpur State, India, about 15,000.
RADOM, Govt. of Radom, Russia, (1900) 30,126.
RAGATZ, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, (1900) 1,860.
Noted for its mineral waters; one of the most frequented watering-places in Europe.
RAGUSA, Prov. of Syracuse, Sicily, (1901) 31,922.
—Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 8,437.
RAHWAY, Union Co., N. J., (1910) 9,337.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
RAINIER, Columbia Co., Ore., 1,359.
On Astoria & Col. River (R.R.).
RAIPUR, Central Prov., India, about 25,000.
RAJAHMUNDRY, Godavery Dist., Madras, India, about 30,000.
RALEIGH, c. h., Wake Co., N. C., State capital, (1900) 13,643; (1910) 19,218.
Situated on the Southern; Seaboard Air Line; Norfolk and Southern; and Raleigh and Southport Railroads.
It has a large trade in cotton and tobacco, and important industries, including milling, foundries and brick works.
RAMEY, Clearfield Co., Pa., 1,045.
On Penna.; Philipsb. & Susq. Vy. (R.R.).
RAMPUR, capital of native state of Rampur, India, (1901) 78,758.
RAMSEUR, Randolph Co., N. C., 1,022.
On Southern (R.R.).
RAMSEY, Fayette Co., Ill., 760.
On Ill. Cent.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
—Bergen Co., N. J., 1,667.
On Erie (R.R.)
RAMSGATE, Kent, England, (1901) 27,733.
RANCAGUA, capital of Prov. of O'Higgins, Chile, estimated (1904) 7,100.
RANCHUELO, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 3,019.
RANDERS, Amt of Randers, Denmark, (1906) 20,963.
RANDLEMAN, Randolph Co., N. C., 1,950.
On Southern (R.R.).
RANDOLPH, Norfolk Co., Mass., 4,301.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Cedar Co., Neb., 1,137.
On Burl. Route; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 1,298.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Orange Co., Vt., 1,787.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
—Dodge Co., Wis., 937.
On Ch., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
RANGELEY, Franklin Co., Maine, (1910) 695.
On Sandy R. & Range. Lakes (R.R.).
RANGOON, Pegu Division, capital and the chief seaport of Burma, (1901) 234,881.
Situated at the junction of the Pegu, Hlaing, or Rangoon, and Pu-zun-doung Rivers. Since its occupancy by the British in 1852, Rangoon is practically a new town, and its population has increased fivefold.
A large and increasing commerce is carried on with British, Indian, and Chinese ports; and an extensive inland trade as far as Mandalay. Rangoon came into the possession of the English in 1852.
RANGPUR (or RUNGPUR), capital of Rangpur Dist., Bengal, India, 13,320.
RANKIN, Vermilion Co., Ill., 858.
On Lake Erie & Western (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 6,042.
On Balt. & O.; Pitts. & Lk. Erie; Union (R.R.)
RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., 1,384.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
RAPID CITY, c. h., Pennington Co., S. Dak., 3,854.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line; Rap. C., Blk. Hills & W. (R.R.).
RAPURAPU, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 3,844.
RARITAN, Somerset Co., N. J., 3,672.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.).
RASTATT, Baden, Germany, (1905) 14,404.
RASTENBURG, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,889.
RATHDRUM, c. h., Kootenai Co., Idaho, 725.
On Idaho & Wash. No.; Northern Pac. (R.R.).
RATHENOW, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 23,088.
RATHMINES, County Dublin, Ireland, (1901) 32,472.
RATIBOR, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 32,690.
RATINGEN, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,741.
RATISBON, capital of Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 48,412.
RATON, c. h., Colfax Co., N. Mex., (1910) 4,539.
On A., T. & S. Fe; St. L., Rocky Mt. & P.; Santa Fe, Raton & East. (R.R.).
RAT PORTAGE, Algoma Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 5,202.
RAVENNA, capital of Prov. of Ravenna, Italy, (1901) 19,837; commune, 64,031.
Situated in the midst of a well-watered, fertile, and finely wooded plain, and is surrounded by old bastions. The sea is now at the distance of about 4 miles from the city. It is an ancient city, rich in monuments of art. The cathedral, built in the fourth century, has five naves, supported by twenty-four marble pillars. Several other churches date from the fifth and sixth centuries. It was an Umbrian city when it passed into the hands of the Romans. Augustus made it a first-class seaport and naval station. The Emperor Honorius made it the capital of the empire. In 752 it fell to the Lombards. From 1509 to 1860 it was a papal possession.
—Buffalo Co., Neb., 1,359.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Portage Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,310.
On Balt. & O.; Erie; No. O. Tr. L.; Penn. (R.R.)
RAVENSBURG, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 14,614.
RAVENSWOOD, Jackson Co., W. Va., 1,081.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
RAWAL PINDI, Punjab, India, (1901) 87,688.
RAWITSCH, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 11,403.
RAWLINS, c. h., Carbon Co., Wyo., 4,256.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
RAWTENSTALL, Lancashire, England, (1901) 31,953.
RAYMOND, Alberta Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,568.
On Alberta Ry. & Irrig. Co. (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Ill., 881.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Me., 677.
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,203.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Pacific Co., Wash., 2,450.
On North. Pac. (R.R.)
RAYNE, Acadia Parish, La., 2,247.
On Louisiana & Western; Opelousas, G. & N. E. (R.R.).
RAYNHAM, Bristol Co., Mass., 1,725.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
RAYVILLE, Richland Parish, La., 1,079.
On St. L. Iron Mt. & So.; Vicks. Shreve. & Pac. (R.R.).
READFIELD, Kennebec Co., Maine, 996.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
READING, Berkshire England, (1901) 72,217; estimated (1909) 82,995.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., 5,818.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—Hillsdale Co., Mich., 1,102.
On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 3,985.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Berks Co., Pa., (1900) 78,961; (1910) 96,071.
Situated on the Schuylkill River, the Schuylkill Canal, and the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads.
On account of its location in a rich iron and coal region, Reading has unusual industrial facilities. The chief manufactures are foundry and machine shop products, iron and steel.
Reading was settled in 1748, became a borough in 1783, and a city in 1847.
READSBORO, Bennington Co., Vt., 835.
On Hoosac Tunnel & Wilm. (R.R.).
RECKLINGHAUSEN, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 44,392.
RECTOR, Clay Co., Ark., 1,859.
On St. Louis S. W. (R.R.).
RED BANK, Monmouth Co., N. J., (1910) 7,398.
On Central of N. Jersey; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
RED BLUFF, c. h., Tehama Co., Cal., 3,530.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
RED BUD, Randolph Co., Ill., 1,240.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
RED CLOUD, c. h., Webster Co., Neb., 1,686.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
RED DEER, Strathcona Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,418.
On Can. Pac. (R.R.).
REDDING, c. h., Shasta Co., Cal., 3,572.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
REDDING, Fairfield Co., Conn., 1,617.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
REDDITCH, Worcestershire, England, (1901) 13,493
REDFIELD, Dallas Co., Iowa, 659.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
—c. h., Spink Co., S. Dak., 3,060.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
REDGRANITE, Waushara Co., Wis., 1,521.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
RED HOOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 960.
On Central of New England (R.R.).
RED JACKET, Houghton Co., Mich., 4,211.
REDKEY, Jay Co., Ind., 1,714.
On Lake Erie & West.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
RED LAKE FALLS, c. h., Red Lake Co., Minn., 1,757.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
REDLANDS, San Bernardino Co., Cal., 10,449.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
RED LION, York Co., Pa., 2,092.
On Maryland & Penna. (R.R.).
RED LODGE, c. h., Carbon Co., Mont., (1910) 1,860.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
REDOAK, c. h., Montgomery Co., Iowa, 4,830.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
REDONDO BEACH, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 2,935.
On Los Angeles-Pacific (El.) (R.R.).
REDRUTH, Cornwall, England, (1901) 10,451.
REDSPRINGS, Robeson Co., N. C., 1,089.
On Atlantic C. L.; Red Spgs. & Bowm. (R.R.).
RED WING, c. h., Goodhue Co., Minn., 9,048.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Chic., M. & St. P. (R.R.).
REDWOOD CITY, c. h., San Mateo Co., Cal., 2,442.
On So. Pacific (R.R.).
REDWOOD FALLS, c. h., Redwood Co., Minn., 1,666.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
REED CITY, Osceola Co., Mich., 1,690.
On Gd. Rapids & Ind.; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
REEDSBURG, Sauk Co., Wis., 2,615.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
REFUGIO, c. h., Refugio Co., Texas, 500.
On St. L., Brownsv. & Mex. (R.R.).
REGGIO, capital of Prov. of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, (1901) 44,415 (commune).
Destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
—Capital of Prov. of Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, (1901) 58,490, (commune).
REGINA, Assiniboia Co., Saskatchewan, Canada, territorial capital, (1906) 6,169.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
REGLA, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, (1899) 11,363.
REHOBOTH, Bristol Co., Mass., 2,001.
REICHENBACH, Silesia, Prussia, (1905) 15,984.
—Saxony, Germany, (1905) 24,915.
REICHENBERG, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 34,099.
REICHSTADT, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 1,798.
REIDSVILLE, Rockingham Co., N. C., 4,828.
On Southern (R.R.).
REIGATE, Surrey, England, (1901) 25,993.
REINBECK, Grundy Co., Iowa, 1,205.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Chic., Rk. I. & P. (R.R.).
REMBANG, Dutch Residency, Java, about 14,000.
REMEDIOS, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, 6,633.
REMINGTON, Jasper Co., Ind., 982.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
REMSCHEID, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 64,341.
REMSEN, Plymouth Co., Iowa, 1,076.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
RENAIX, East Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 20,867.
RENDSBURG, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 15,577.
RENFREW, Renfrew Co., South, Ontario, Canada (1901) 3,153.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk; Kingston & Pemb. (R.R.).
—Renfrewshire, Scotland, (1901) 9,297.
RENGO, Prov. of Colchagua, Chile, estimated (1904) 7,038.
RENNES, capital of Dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine (Brittany), France, (1906) 75,640.
Situated at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine Rivers. Four bridges connect the upper, or new, town and the lower, or old, town.
Rennes is favorably situated for commerce, and carries on a considerable trade in its own manufactures, which include sail-cloth, table linen, etc. Rennes was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Redones.
RENO, c. h., Washoe Co., Nev., (1910) 10,867.
On Nevada-Cal.-Ore.; Southern Pacific; Virginia & Truck. (R.R.).
RENOVO, Clinton Co., Pa., (1910) 4,621.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
RENSSELAER, c. h., Jasper Co., Ind., 2,393.
On Chicago, Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
—Rensselaer Co., N. Y., (1910) 10,711.
On Albany South. (El.); Boston & Albany; N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. (R.R.).
RENTON, King Co., Wash., 2,240.
On Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sd.; Col. & Puget Sound; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
RENVILLE, Renville Co., Minn., 1,182.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
REPUBLIC, Greene Co., Mo., (1910) 884.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Seneca Co., Ohio, 475.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
—c. h., Ferry Co., Wash., 999.
On Great North.; Spok. & British Col. (R.R.).
REQUENA, Prov. of Valencia, Spain, (1900) 16,236.
RESHT, capital of Prov. of Gilan, Persia, about 40,000.
REUS, Prov. of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain, (1900) 26,681.
REUTLINGEN, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 23,703.
REVAL, Govt. of Esthonia, Russia, (1897) 64,572; estimated (1900) 66,292.
REVERE, Suffolk Co., Mass., (1900) 10,395; (1910) 18,219.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
A village and resort on Massachusetts Bay, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad, 4 miles northeast of Boston, of which it is a post-substation. Revere Beach is a popular resort.
REXBURG, Freemont Co., Idaho, 1,893.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.)
REYKJAVIK, capital of Iceland, (1901) 6,682.
REYNOLDSVILLE, Jefferson Co., Pa., 3,189.
On Penna.; Reynoldsv. & F. C. (R.R.).
RHEIMS, Dept. of Marne, France, (1906) 109,859.
Situated on the Vesle River, strongly fortified with detached forts, is well built, and has a picturesque appearance. The cathedral (1212) is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. The Romanesque Church of St. Remy, with the saint's shrine, is nearly of equal size. Also noteworthy are the Porta Martis, a Roman triumphal arch, and the Lycée.
Rheims is one of the principal entrepôts for the wines of Champagne. It is one of the great centres of the woolen manufacture in France.
Rheims was built on the site of an ancient capital of the Remi.
RHEYDT, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 40,151.
RHINEBECK, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1,548.
On Central New England (R.R.).
RHINELANDER, c. h., Oneida Co., Wis., 5,637.
On Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
RHONDDA, Glamorganshire, Wales, estimated (1905) 124,988.
RIAD, capital of Wahabi, Arabia, about 30,000.



MAP OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Riazan, capital of Riazan, Russia, (1897) 96,122.
Rib Lake, Taylor Co., Wis., 1,018.
On Minn. St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.)
Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., 3,968.
On "Soo" Line; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
Riceville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, 844.
On Chic. Gt. West. (R.R.).
Richfield, Hennepin Co., Minn., 2,673.
—c. h., Sevier Co., Utah, 2,559.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).
Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., 1,503.
On Del., Lack. & Western (R.R.).
Richford, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,948.
On Can. Pac.; Central Vermont (R.R.).
Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo., (1910) 2,755.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
Richland, Stewart Co., Ga., 1,250.
On Ga., Fla. & Ala.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, 613.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Iowa Central (R.R.).
—Pulaski Co., Mo., 884.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
Richland Center, c. h., Richland Co., Wis., 2,652.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Richmond, Surrey, England, (1901) 31,672.
—Contra Costa Co., Cal., 6,802.
On A., T. & S. F. Coast Lines; Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—McHenry Co., Ill., 554.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Ind., 22,324.
On the Whitewater River, and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Chesapeake and Ohio of Indiana, and Ohio Electric railroads.
Richmond, c. h., Madison Co., Ky., 5,340.
On Louisville & Atl.; Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
—Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 1,858.
On Maine Cent. (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., 650.
On Boston & Alb. (R.R.).
—Macomb Co., Mich., 1,277.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Ray Co., Mo., (1910) 3,664.
On At., Top. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—Washington Co., R. I., 1,633.
—c. h., Fort Bend Co., Texas, 1,371.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant.; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe (R.R.).
—Cache Co., Utah, 1,562.
On Oregon S. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Henrico Co., Va., **State capital, (1900)** 85,050; (1910) 127,628.
On the James River, and on the Southern; the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; the Atlantic Coast Line; the Chesapeake and Ohio; and Seaboard Air Line Railroads.
The chief manufacturing establishments are those engaged in the tobacco industry. Hardly less important than the tobacco industry is iron manufacturing. Richmond also has fertilizer and chemical works, manufactures of wooden ware and paper, and some shipbuilding. In 1906 the chief industry, the manufacture of tobacco, gave employment to over 10,000 hands. The manufacturing establishments represented a total investment of $32,000,000, with sales of $77,500,000. The number of establishments was 1,554.
The Capitol, which stands on Shockoe Hill, and is surrounded by most of the other public



MAP OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

buildings, is an imposing structure, dating from 1785. In the Central Hall, surmounted by a dome, are a statue of Washington and busts of Lafayette, General Fitzhugh Lee, and others. The Senate Chamber, to the right, was used as the Confederate House of Representatives during the Civil War. The House of Delegates, to the left, contains portraits of Chatham and Jefferson, and was the scene of Aaron Burr's trial in 1807 and of the State Secession Convention in 1861. The executive mansion of the Confederate States, formerly the residence of Jefferson Davis, has been converted into a museum, which contains many relics of the Civil War. The other notable public buildings include the city hall, State library, State penitentiary, almshouse, custom-house, etc. There are several medical and technical schools.

Richmond is said to have first been settled in 1609. The city was incorporated in 1742, and became the capital of the State in 1779. From 1861 to 1865 Richmond was the capital of the Confederate States of America.

RICHMOND, Chittenden Co., Vt., 828.
On Central Vt. (R.R.).
—Nicholas Co., W. Va., 3,061.
—Richmond Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,057.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

RICHMONDVILLE, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 599.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).

RICHTON, Perry Co., Miss., 1,250.
On New Orl., Mobile & Chic. (R.R.)

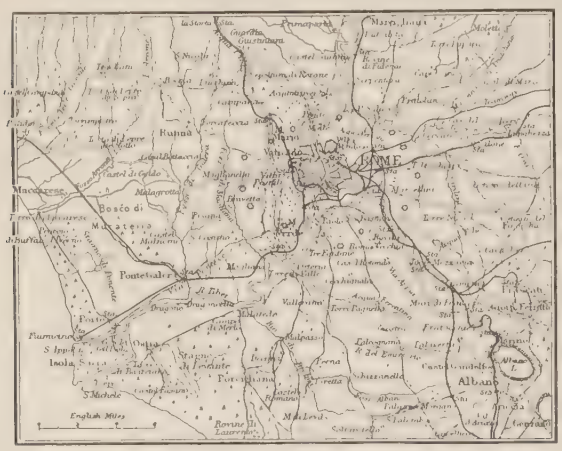
RICHWOOD, Union Co., Ohio, 1,720.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Nicholas Co., W. Va., 3,061.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)

RICO, c. h., Dolores Co., Colo., 368.
On Rio Grande So. (R.R.).

RIDGE FARM, Vermilion Co., Ill., 967.
On Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).

RIDGEFIELD, Fairfield Co., Conn., 1,114.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

Ridgefield, Bergen Co., N. J., 966.
On Erie (R.R.).
Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md., 943
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Ridgetown, Elgin Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,105.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Ridgeville, Randolph Co., Ind., 1,302.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
Ridgeway, Harrison Co., Mo., 841.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 5,416.
On Erie (R.R.).
Ridgway, Gallatin Co., Ill., 1,054.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa., 5,408.
On Buff., Roch., & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
Ridley Park, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,761.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Riesa, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 14,073.
Rieti, Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 9,854.
Riga, capital of Govt. of Livonia, Russia, (1897) 282,943.
A third seaport of Russia, situated on the Dwina River. The chief edifices are the cathedral, built in 1204; St. Peter's Church (1406), with a steeple 460 feet high; the castle of the old Knights of the Sword (1494-1515), and several old guild houses and Hanseatic halls.
Its industries are rapidly growing in importance, and include principally textile; metal ware and glass works.
Riga was founded in 1201 by Albert, Bishop of Livonia, and soon became a first-rate commercial town and member of the Hanseatic League.
Rimini, Prov. of Forli, Italy, (1901) 17,851.
Rimouski, Rimouski Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,804.
On Intercol. (R.R.).
Riobamba, capital of Prov. of Chimborazo, Ecuador, estimated (1908) 18,000.
Rio Bueno, Prov. of Valdivia, Chile, 1,800.
Rio de Janeiro, Federal Dist. and capital of Brazil, (1900) 746,749; estimated (1906) 811,205.
The largest and most important commercial city of South America and located on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, the Rua de Direita. The imperial palace skirts the beach. The harbor is one of the finest known. The entrance is commanded by heavy batteries—all islands with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery. This city is the chief mart of Brazil and of the Federal District, of which the area is 538 square miles and the population (1906) 811,205.
Rio de Oro, capital of the Spanish possession of Rio de Oro, Africa, (1900) 130.
Rio Grande City, c. h., Starr Co., Texas, 1,000.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant.; South. Pac. (R.R.).
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, about 22,000.
Rio Negro, Dept. of Antioquia, Colombia, 12,000.
Rio Piedras, Dept. of Bayamon, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,249.
Rio Vista, Solano Co., Cal., 884.
Ripley, c. h., Tippah Co., Miss., 767.
On New Orl., Mobile & Chic. (R.R.).
—Brown Co., Ohio, 1,840.
On Ohio River & Columbus (R.R.).
—Payne Co., Okla., 368.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
—c. h., Lauderdale Co., Tenn., 2,011.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Jackson Co., W. Va., 591.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., 3,739.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; N. W. Line (R.R.).
Rising Sun, c. h., Ohio Co., Ind., 1,513.
On Hocking Val. (R.R.).
—Wood Co., Ohio, 599.
Ritzville, c. h., Adams Co., Wash., 1,859.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
Riva, Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 4,285.
Rivas, capital of Dept. of Rivas, Nicaragua, about 4,000.
Rive-de-Gier, Dept. of Loire, France, (1906) 15,386.
River Falls, Pierce Co., Wis., 1,991.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
River Forest, Cook Co., Ill., 2,456.
On Ch. Term. Transfer; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; North West. Line (R.R.)
Riverhead, c. h., Suffolk Co., N. Y., 5,345.
On Long Island (R.R.).
River Park, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 1,505.
River Rouge, Wayne Co., Mich., 4,163.
On Detroit & Tol. Sh. L.; Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
Riverside, c. h., Riverside Co., Cal., 15,212.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; San Ped., Los A. & S. L.; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Cook Co., Ill., 1,702.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Iowa, 652.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
Riverton, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1,911.
On Wabash (R.R.)
—Fremont Co., Iowa, 583.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)
—Burlington Co., N. J., 1,788.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Rixdorf, Prov. of Brandenburg, Prussia, (1910) 237,369.
Situated southeast of Berlin. It is an important manufacturing centre.
Roachdale, Putnam Co., Ind., 840.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv.; Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.)
Roann, Wabash, Co., Ind., 447.
On Vandalia (R.R.)
Roanne, Dept. of Loire, France, (1906) 35,516.
Roanoke, Randolph Co., Ala., 2,034.
On Atl., Birm. & Atl.; Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).
—Woodford Co., Ill., 1,311.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.)
—Huntington Co., Ind., 699.
On Wabash (R.R.)
—Roanoke Co., Va., (1910) 34,874.
Roanoke Rapids, Halifax Co., N. C., 1,670.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.)
Roaring Spring, Blair Co., Pa., 1,903.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
Robbinsdale, Hennepin Co., Minn., 765.
On Great Northern (R.R.)
Robertson, Cape Colony, (1904) 8,446.
Roberval, Chicoutimi and Saguenay Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,248.
On Quebec & Lake St. John (R.R.).
Robinson, c. h., Crawford Co., Ill., (1910) 3,863.
On C., C., C. & St. L.; Indiana Southern (R.R.)
Rochdale, Lancashire, England, (1901) 83,114; estimated (1909) 89,653.



ROME, ITALY, AND ENVIRONS

A place of considerable antiquity, and was early noted for its woolen manufactures, which have remained a chief staple till the present day. Cotton is extensively manufactured.
Rochelle, Wilcox Co., Ga., 860.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Ogle Co., Ill., (1910) 2,732.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Rochefort-sur-Mer, Dept. of Charente-Inferieure, France, (1906) 36,694.
Seaport, naval arsenal, and fortress of the first class, situated on the Charente. It was founded in 1665 as a naval station by Colbert, and fortified by Vauban.
Rochester, Kent, England, (1901) 30,590.
—c. h., Fulton Co., Ind., 3,364.
On Erie; Lk. Erie & W. (R.R.)
—c. h., Plymouth Co., Mass., 1,090.
—Oakland Co., Mich., 1,516.
On Grand Trunk; Mich. Central (R.R.)

Rochester, c. h., Olmstead Co., Minn., 7,844.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Northwest Line (R.R.)
—Strafford Co., N. H., 8,868.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.)
—c. h., Monroe Co., N. Y., (1900) 162,608; (1910) 218,149.
Situated on the Genesee River, and on the West Shore; the New York Central; the Lehigh; the Erie; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and Pennsylvania Railroads; 220 miles west of Albany. In the centre of the city are the Upper Falls of the Genesee.
The city is the trade centre of a large and rich agricultural region. Three falls of the Genesee River give abundant water-power for manufacturing. It is one of the most important manufacturing cities of New York State. Rochester is the seat of the University of Rochester, the Rochester Theological Seminary, Mechanics' Institute, and Wagner Memorial College. The most remarkable structure in the city and county is the aqueduct which carries the Erie Canal across the Genesee River. It is of cut stone, 848 feet long and 45 feet wide.
The site of the city was occupied as early as 1788, but the first permanent settlement was made by Nathaniel Rochester in 1810. The place was incorporated in 1817 and received its city charter in 1834.
—Beaver Co., Pa., (1910) 5,903.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
—Windsor Co., Vt., 1,317.
On White River (R.R.)
Roche-sur-Yon. *See* La Roche-sur-Yon.
Rockaway, Morris Co., N. J., 1,902.
On Central of N. J.; Lackawanna (R.R.)
Rockdale, Will Co., Ill., 1,101.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
—Milam Co., Texas, 2,673.
On Int. & Gt. No.; San Ant. & Aran P. (R.R.).
Rock Falls, Whiteside Co., Ill., (1910) 2,657.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
Rockford, c. h., Winnebago Co., Ill., 45,401.
Situated on the Rock River, and on the Illinois Central; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, Milwaukee and Gary; the Burlington Route; and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads. Centre of interurban railway system from Rorkford to Belvidere, Elgin, Chicago, Freeport, Beloit, and Janesville. Second city in the United States in the manufacture of household furniture. Other manufacturing interests are extensive and important. One of the most healthful cities, death rate in ten years being less than ten per thousand.
—Floyd Co., Iowa, 916.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Kent Co., Mich., 843.
On G. Rap. & Ind. (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Ohio, 1,186.
On Cincin. North. (R.R.)
—Spokane Co., Wash., 663
On Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co.
Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, (1901) 10,691.
Rock Hill, York Co., S. C., 7,216.
On Southern (R.R.).
Rockingham, c. h., Richmond Co., N. C., 2,155.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Windham Co., Vt., 6,207.
On Rutland (R.R.).
Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Ill., (1900) 19,493; (1910) 24,335.
Situated on the Mississippi River, and on the Burlington Route; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern; the Rock Island Southern; and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads. Here the Mississippi is spanned by two wrought-iron bridges, which cost $2,000,000. The city derives its name from an island in the river which belongs to the United States and is used by the Federal Government for a great central arsenal, a large armory and foundry, and military headquarters.
Rockland, c. h., Knox Co., Maine, (1910) 8,174.
On Me. Central (R.R.).
—Plymouth Co., Mass., 6,928.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Russell Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,998.
On Can. North. Quebec; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
Rocklin, Placer Co., Cal., 1,020.
On South. Pacific (R.R.).
Rockmart, Polk Co., Ga., 1,304.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.)
Rockport, c. h., Spencer Co., Ind., 2,736.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Ohio Co., Ky., 658.
On Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Knox Co., Maine, 8,174.
—Essex Co., Mass., 4,211.
On Boston & Me. (R.R.).
—c. h., Atchison Co., Mo., 1,053.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 3,179.
—c. h., Aransas Co., Texas, 1,382.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
Rock Rapids, c. h., Lyon Co., Iowa, 2,005.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

Rockwood, Somerset Co., Pa., 1,300.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
—Roane Co., Tenn., 3,660.
On Cin., N. Orl. & Tex. P.; Tennessee Central (R.R.).
Rockyford, Otero Co., Colo., (1910) 3,230.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Rocky Hill, Hartford Co., Conn., 1,187.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
Rockymount, Edgecombe Co., N. C., 8,051.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Franklin Co., Va., 967.
On Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.).
Rocky River, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,074.
On Lake Shore Electric; N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis (R.R.).
Rodas, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 3,390.
Rodez, capital of Dept. of Aveyron, France, (1906) 11,978.
Coal.
Rodosto, Vilayet of Edirne, Turkey in Europe, 18,000.
Roermond, Limburg, Netherlands, (1905) 12,844.
Roff, Pontotoc Co., Okla., 1,044.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
Rogers, Benton Co., Ark., [illegible]
On Ark., Okla. & West.; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Presque Isle Co., Mich., 705.
—Bell Co., Texas, 1,275.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
Rogersville, c. h., Hawkins Co., Tenn., 1,242.
On South. (R.R.).
Roland, Story Co., Iowa, 641.
On Iowa Central (R.R.).
Rolfe, Pocahontas Co., Iowa, 954.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
Rolla, c. h., Phelps Co., Mo., 2,261.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Rolette Co., N. Dak., 587.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
Romans, Dept. of Drôme, France, (1906) 15,085.
Romblon, Romblon, P. I., 10,095.
Rome, the capital of Italy and of the spiritual empire of the Popes, (1901) 424,860; estimated (1909) 575,000.
Situated on both sides of the Tiber, the river here making two nearly equal bends, the upper of which encloses a large alluvial flat, known by the ancient name of Campus Martius. A large part of the modern city stands on this flat, but the ancient city lay mostly to the east and southeast of this, occupying a series of eminences known as the "Seven Hills" of Rome (the Capitoline, the Palatine, the Aventine, the Quirinal, the Viminal, the Esquiline, and the Cælian Hill). It has lost much of its ancient picturesque appearance, and is rapidly acquiring the appearance of a great modern city. The extensive excavations carried out have laid completely bare the remains of many of the grandest monuments of ancient Rome, notably the whole of the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra, the remains of the Temples of Saturn and of Castor and Pollux, the Temples of Vespasian, of Antoninus and Faustina, the Temple of Vesta, etc. There are seven bridges across the Tiber within the city.
Among the principal streets and squares of modern Rome are the Piazza del Popolo immediately within the Porta del Popolo, with a fine Egyptian obelisk in its centre, and from which diverge the three principal streets, the Via di Ripetta, the Corso, and the Via del Babuino. The Corso stretches for upward of a mile in a direct line, and is the finest street in the city. The Via del Babuino contains a large number of handsome edifices. The whole of the city to the east of this street, included between it and the Corso, is regarded as the aristocratic quarter. The Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, was cleared away in 1889. The chief open spaces besides the Piazza del Popolo are the Piazza S. Pietro, the Piazza Navona, the Piazza di Spagna, the Piazza Barberini, beside the palace of the same name; the Piazzi Colonna,



THE ROMAN FORUM

Rock Springs, Sweetwater Co., Wyo., 5,778.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill., 841.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Rockvale, Fremont Co., Colo., 1,413.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
Rock Valley, Sioux Co., Iowa, 1,198.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Rockville, Tolland Co., Conn., 7,977.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—c. h., Parke Co., Ind., 1,943.
On Vandalia (R.R.).
—Montgomery Co., Md., 1,181.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.).
Rockville Center, Nassau Co., N. Y., 3,667.
On Long Island (R.R.).
Rockwall, c. h., Rockwall Co., Texas, 1,136.
On Mo., K. & Tex. (R.R.).
Rockwell, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, 700.
On Iowa Central (R.R.).
Rockwell City, c. h., Calhoun Co., Iowa, 1,528.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Ft. Dodge, Des M. & So.; Illinois Central (R.R.).

in the centre of the city, with column of Marcus Aurelius; near it, in the Piazza di Monte Citorio, is the spacious Chamber of Deputies. The Pincio, or "hill of gardens," is a fashionable drive. At a short distance outside the walls on the north of the city is the Villa Borghese, forming a finely planted and richly decorated park of three miles in circuit.
The most remarkable church is the Cathedral of St. Peter, the largest and most imposing in the world. Another remarkable church is that of San Giovanni in Laterano, built by Constantine the Great, restored and decorated by Giotto. Other churches are those of Santa Maria Maggiore (352), Santa Croce, San Clement, containing a number of interesting frescos by Masaccio; Il Gesu, the principal church of the Jesuits (1577); Santa Maria degli Angeli, originally a part of Diocletian's Baths, converted into a church by Michelangelo, one of the most imposing which Rome possesses; Sta. Maria in Ara Cœli, on

the Capitoline, a very ancient church, containing the figure of the infant Christ called the *santissimo bambino*; Sta. Maria in Cosmedin, remarkable for its lofty and beautiful campanile of the eighth century; Sta. Maria sopra Minerva, so called from occupying the site of a temple of that goddess, the only Gothic church in Rome; Sta. Maria in Dominica or della Navicella, on the Cælian, is remarkable for its porphyry columns and the frieze of the nave painted by Romano and Del Vago.

The Vatican, adjoining St. Peter's, comprises the old and new palaces of the Popes, the Sistine chapel, the Loggia and Stanze, containing some of the most important works of Raphael, the picture gallery, the museums, and the library (40,000 manuscripts). The palace of the Quirinal is now occupied by the King of Italy. The Palazzo della Cancelleria was designed by Bramante, and is one of the finest in Rome. On the southeast side of the piazza is the Senatorial Palace, in which the senate holds its meetings. The building also contains the offices of the municipal administration and an observatory. Its façade was constructed by Giacomo della Porta, under the direction of Michelangelo. On the southwestern side of the piazza is the palace of the Conservatori. Opposite is the museum of the Capitol.

Among private palaces may be noted the Palazzo Barberini, with a collection of paintings. The Palazzo Borghese is chiefly celebrated for its picture gallery. The Palazzo Farnese is one of the finest in Rome. The Palazzo Rospigliosi, erected in 1603, contains the celebrated fresco of Aurora by Guido. Villa Farnesina contains Raphael's "Cupid and Psyche."

Among educational institutions the first place is claimed by the university, founded in 1303. The Collegio Romano, formerly a Jesuit college, now contains the Archeological Museum and the recently established library, Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, consisting of about 500,000 volumes. The Collegio de Propaganda Fide is the establishment where Roman Catholic missionaries are trained. The Accademia di San Luca, for the promotion of the fine arts, was founded in 1595. Other associations and institutions connected with art, science, or learning are numerous; one of them, the Accademia de' Lincei, founded in 1603 by Galileo, is the earliest scientific society of Italy. Besides the Vatican and Vittorio Emanuele libraries mentioned above, the chief are the Biblioteca Casanatense, the Biblioteca Angelica, and the Biblioteca Berherini.

ROME, c. h., Floyd Co., Ga., (1910) 12,009.
On Central of Georgia; Nashv., Chat. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.)
—Oneida Co., N. Y., (1910) 20,497.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.)
ROMEO, Macomb Co., Mich., 1,787.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
ROMNEY, c. h., Hampshire Co., W. Va., 1,112.
On B. & O.; Hampshire South. (R.R.).
RONCEVERTE, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., 2,157.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
RONDA, Prov. of Malaga, Spain, (1900) 20,995.
RONSDORF, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,005.
ROOPHOUSE, Greene Co., Ill., 2,171.
On Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
ROOSENDAAL, North Brabant, Netherlands, (1905) 14,930.
ROOSEVELT, Middlesex Co., N. J., (1910) 5,786.
ROSALIA, Whitman Co., Wash., 767.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific; Spok. & Inland Emp. (R.R.).
ROSARIO, Prov. of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, (1895) 94,025; (1906) 150,000.
Situated on the west bank of the Paraná River. It has an excellent harbor, and carries on a large commerce direct with Europe. The city is laid out, on a smaller scale, on the lines of Buenos Aires, with narrow streets, ill paved, few and paltry plazas.
Rosario was founded in 1725.
—Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,326.
ROSCOE, Washington Co., Pa., 1,450.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
ROSEBUD, Falls Co., Tex., 1,472.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.)
ROSEBURG, c. h., Douglas Co., Ore., 4,738.
On South. Pac. (R.R.).
ROSEDALE, Park Co., Ind., 1,166.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Wyandotte Co., Kans., 5,960.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Spg. (R.R.).
—c. h., Bolivar Co., Miss., 1,103.
On Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
ROSELLE, Union Co., N. J., 2,725.
On Cent. of N. J.; Lehigh Valley; Rahway Valley (R.R.).
ROSELLE PARK, Union Co., N. J., 3,138.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley; Rahway Valley (R.R.)
ROSENBERG, Silesia, Prussia, (1905) 5,222.
—Fort Bend Co., Texas, 1,198.
On Gal., Har. & San Ant.; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe (R.R.)
ROSENDALE, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,125.
On West Shore (R.R.).
ROSENHEIM, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 15,403.
ROSEVILLE, Placer Co., Cal., 2,608.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—Warren Co., Ill., 882.
On Burl. Route (R.R.).
—Muskingum Co., Ohio, 2,113.
On C. & M. V. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
ROSLYN, Kittitas Co., Wash., 3,126.
On North. Pac. (R.R.).
ROSSANO, Prov. of Cosenza, Italy, (1901) 9,627.
ROSSBACH, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 624.
ROSSLAU, Anhalt, Germany, (1905) 11,027.
ROSSVILLE, Walker Co., Ga., 1,059.
On Central of Ga. (R.R.)
—Vermilion Co., Ill., 1,422.
On Ch. & East. Ill. (R.R.).
—Clinton Co., Ind., 677.
On Ch., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
—Shawnee Co., Kans., 672.
On Union Pac. (R.R.).
ROSTOCK, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, (1905) 60,790.
ROSTOV, Govt. of Yaroslav, Russia, (1897) 13,016.
ROSTOV-ON-DON, Territory of Don Cossacks, Russia, (1897) 119,476.
Principal shipping point of wheat and other produets of southeastern Russia.
ROSWELL, Cobb Co., Ga., 1,158.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Chaves Co., N. Mex., 6,172.
On Eastern of New Mex. (R.R.).
ROTAN, Fisher Co., Tex., 1,126.
On Texas Central (R.R.)
ROTHENBURG, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 8,436.
ROTHERHAM, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 54,349.
ROTTERDAM, Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands, (1905) 379,017; (1910) 426,854.
Situated on the Nieuwe Maas, or Meuse, at its junction with the Rotte; about 14 miles from the North Sea, with which it is also directly connected by a ship canal (Nieuwe Waterweg), admitting the largest vessels. The town is intersected by numerous canals, which permit large vessels to moor alongside the warehouses in the very centre of the city. These canals, which are crossed by innumerable drawbridges and swing bridges, are in many cases lined with rows of trees; and the handsome quay on the river front, 1 1-4 miles long, is known as the Boompjes ("little trees"), from a row of elms planted in 1615. Many of the houses are quaint edifices, having their gables to the street, with overhanging upper stories.
The principal buildings are the town hall, court-houses, exchange, old East India House, Boymans' Museum, containing chiefly Dutch and modern paintings, and the Government dockyards and arsenal, besides the numerous churches, of which the most conspicuous is the Groote Kerk, or Church of St. Lawrence (fifteenth century).
Rotterdam contains shipbuilding yards, sugar refineries, distilleries, tobacco factories, and large machine works; but its mainstay is commerce. It not only carries on a very extensive and active trade with Great Britain, the Dutch East and West Indies, and other transoceanic countries, but has developed an important commerce with Germany, Switzerland, and Central Europe. Rotterdam received town rights in 1340, and in 1573 it obtained a vote in the Estates of the Netherlands; but its modern prosperity has been chiefly developed since 1830.
ROTTHAUSEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 21,132.
ROTTWEIL, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 9,008.
ROUBAIX, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 121,017.
A highly important seat of the French textile industry, remarkable for its rapid growth.
ROUEN, capital of Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, (1906) 118,459.
Situated on the right bank of the Seine. The public buildings of interest are the cathedral, containing many old monuments, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the Church of St. Ouen, also Gothic, and that of St. Maclou. There are two bridges over the Seine, one of stone, another of iron, connecting the town with the suburb of St. Sever.
The important manufactures are textiles, iron products and pottery. Dyeing, both of woolens and cotton, is also conducted with care and success.
ROULERS (or ROESELARE), West Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 24,979.
ROUNDUP, Fergus Co., Mont., 1,513.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget S. (R.R.)
ROUSE POINT, Clinton Co., N. Y., 1,638.
On Canada Atlantic; Central Vermont; Delaware & Hudson; Grand Trunk; Napierville Junc.; Rutland (R.R.).
ROVEREDO, Austrian Tyrol, (1900) 10,180.
ROVIGNO, Istria, Austria, (1901) 11,174.
ROVIGO, capital of Prov. of Rovigo, Italy, (1901) 7,029.
ROWLESBURG, Preston Co., W. Va., 936.
On B. & O.; Morgantown & King. (R.R.).
ROWLEY, Essex Co., Mass., 1,368.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
ROWLEY REGIS, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 34,670.
ROWNO, capital of Govt. of Volhynia, Russia, (1900) 23,307.
ROXBORO, c. h., Person Co., N. C., 1,425.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
ROXBURY, Litchfield Co., Conn., 837.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 615.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
ROYAL OAK, Oakland Co., Mich., 1,071.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
ROYALSTON, Worcester Co., Mass., 792.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
ROYALTON, Morrison Co., Minn., 676.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—Dauphin Co., Pa., 1,033.
—Windsor Co., Vt., 1,452.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
ROYERSFORD, Montgomery Co., Pa., 3,073.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
ROYSE CITY, Rockwall Co., Texas, 1,210.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
ROYSTON, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 4,397.
—Franklin Co., Ga., 1,422.
On Southern (R.R.).
RUDA, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 13,089.
RUDOLSTADT, capital of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, (1905) 12,494.
RUEIL, Dept. of Seine-et-Oise, France, (1906) 10,936.
RUGBY, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 16,830.
Site of celebrated public school, founded in 1567.
—c. h., Pierce Co., N. Dak., 1,630.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
RUHRORT, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 41,416.
RULO, Richardson Co., Neb., 661.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
RUMFORD FALLS, Oxford Co., Maine, 5,427.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
RUMNEY, Grafton Co., N. H., 850.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
RUMSON, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,449.
RUNCORN, Cheshire, England, (1901) 16,490.
RUPERT, Bennington Co., Vt., 825.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
RUSH CITY, Chisago Co., Minn., 964.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
RUSHFORD, Fillmore Co., Minn., 1,011.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.)
RUSH SPRINGS, Grady Co., Okla., 823.
On Chic., Rock Island & Pac. (R.R.).
RUSHSYLVANIA, Logan Co., Ohio, 560.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
RUSHVILLE, c. h., Schuyler Co., Ill., 2,422.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Rush Co., Ind., 4,015.
On Cin., H. & D.; Cle., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Ft. W., Cin. & Lv.; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
RUSK, c. h., Cherokee Co., Texas, 1,558.
On St. Louis S. W.; Texas & New Orleans; Texas State (R.R.).
RUSSELL, c. h., Russell Co., Kans., 1,692.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Greenup Co., Ky., 1,038.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., 965.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
RUSSELLVILLE, c. h., Franklin Co., Ala., 2,046.
On Northern Alabama (R.R.).
—c. h., Pope Co., Ark., 2,936.
On Dardanelle & Rus.; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Logan Co., Ky., 3,111.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
Logan Female College and Bethel College.
RUSTCHUK, Bulgaria, (1905) 33,552.
RUSTON, c. h., Lincoln Parish, La., 3,377.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Vicksb., Shrev. & Pac. (R.R.).
RUTHERFORD, Bergen Co., N. J., (1910) 7,045.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Gibson Co., Tenn., 766.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
RUTHERFORDTON, c. h., Rutherford Co., N. C., 1,062.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
RUTHERGLEN, Lanarkshire, Scotland, (1901) 18,280.
RUTHVEN, Palo Alto Co., Iowa, 655.
On Ch., M. & St. P.; Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
RUTLAM, capital of Rutlam State, India, about 30,000.
RUTLAND, Lasalle Co., Ill., 754.
On Chic. & Alton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., 1,743.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Rutland Co., Vt., 13,546.
On Clarendon & Pittsford; Delaware & Hudson; Rutland (R.R.).
RUTTENSCHEID, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. (Since 1905 combined with Essen.)
RUVO DI PUGLIA, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 23,373.
RYAN, c. h., Jefferson Co., Okla., 1,207.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
RYBINSK, Govt. of Yaroslav, Russia, (1897) 25,223.
RYDE, Isle of Wight, England, (1901) 11,043.
RYE, Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,014.
—Westchester Co., N. Y., 3,964.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
RYEGATE, Caledonia Co., Vt., 6,289.
RYSWYK, Prov. of South Holland, Netherlands, (1905) 3,694.
RZESZOW, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 19,972.
SAALFELD, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, (1905) 13,245.
SAARBRUCKEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1910) 105,101.
SAARGEMUND, Lorraine, Germany, (1905) 14,932.
SAAZ, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 16,168.
SABADELL, Prov. of Barcelona, Spain, (1900) 23,294.
SABANILLA, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 3,390.
SABETHA, Nemaha Co., Kans., 1,768.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
SABINA, Clinton Co., Ohio 1,514.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; C. & M. V. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
SABINAL, Uvalde Co., Tex., 1,640.
On Gal., Har. & San Ant. (R.R.)
SABULA, Jackson Co., Iowa, 918.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
SAC CITY, c. h., Sac Co., Iowa, 2,201.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.)
SACKETT'S HARBOR, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 868.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
SACO, York Co., Maine, (1910) 6,583.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
SACRAMENTO, c. h., Sacramento Co., Cal., State capital, (1900) 29,282; (1910) 44,696.
Situated at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers, and on the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads, in a level, fertile country, 90 miles northeast of San Francisco. At the head of navigation for large steamboats and sailing vessels at all seasons, it is a great commercial centre.
The most important buildings are the State Capitol, costing $2,500,000; the exposition building of the State Agricultural Society, the court-house, United States Government Building and the Croker Art Gallery. Here are also the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, which cover 25 acres and employ about 3,000 men. Captain John A. Sutter built a fort here in 1839, but the city was not settled till 1848. Sacramento was made the State capital in 1854, and received its city charter in 1863.
SACRED HEART, Renville Co., Minn., 587.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
SADIEVILLE, Scott Co., Ky., 467.
On Cin., New Orl. & Texas Pac. (R.R.).
SAEGERSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., 712.
On Erie (R.R.).
SAFI, Morocco, about 9,000.
SAGA, Prov. of Hizen, Japan, (1908) 36,051.
SAGAN, Prov. of Sagan, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 14,208.
SAGASIK, capital of Prov. of Charkieh, Lower Egypt, (1897) 35,715.
SAG HARBOR, Suffolk Co., N. Y., 3,408.
On Long Island (R.R.).
SAGINAW, c. h., Saginaw Co., Mich., 50,510.
Situated on the Saginaw River, and on the Michigan Central; the Grand Trunk; and the Pere Marquette railroads.
It is the centre of the richest agricultural section of the State. Its lumber trade is important, over 200,000,000 feet being handled annually. One large beet-sugar factory, representing an investment of $1,000,000, has a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets daily. Within and near city limits are a number of coal mines, giving an unlimited and cheap fuel supply for all manufacturing purposes.
Saginaw was incorporated in 1859.
SAGNAY, Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,333.
SAGUA LA GRANDE, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, 12,782.
SAIGON, capital of French Cochin China, (1901) 17,577.
ST. AGATHA, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,533.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
—Somerset Co., Maine, 1,027.
—c. h., Franklin Co., Vt., 6,381.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
—Kanawha Co., W. Va., 1,209.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
ST. AMBROISE, Quebec Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,585.
ST. ANDREWS, Charlotte Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 1,390.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
—Fifeshire, Scotland, (1901) 7,621.
ST. ANNE, Kankakee Co., Ill., 1,065.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
ST. ANSGAR, Mitchell Co., Iowa, 747.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
ST. ANTHONY, c. h., Fremont Co., Idaho, 1,238.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
ST. AUGUSTIN, Deux-Montagnes Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,292.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
ST. AUGUSTINE, c. h., St. John Co., Fla., 5,494.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
ST. BERNARD, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 5,002.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwest.; Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
ST. BONIFACE, Provencher Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 5,119.
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
ST. BRIEUC, capital of Dept. of Côtes-du-Nord, France, (1906) 19,060.
ST. CATHARINES, capital of Lincoln Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 9,946.
On Gd. Tk.; Niag., St. C. & Tor. (El.) (R.R.).
ST. CHAMOND, Dept. of Loire, France, (1906) 14,147.
ST. CHARLES, Kane Co., Ill., 4,046.
On Chic. Great West.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
—Hopkins Co., Ky., 660.
—Saginaw Co., Mich., 1,451.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Winona Co., Minn., 1,159.
On Chic. Gt. West.; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
—c. h., St. Charles Co., Mo., (1910) 9,437.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; Wabash (R.R.).
ST. CLAIR, St. Clair Co., Mich., 2,633.
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 6,455.
On Penna; Phila. & Reading (R.R.)
ST. CLAIR HEIGHTS, Wayne Co., Mich., 1,252.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, c. h., Belmont Co., Ohio, 1,393.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
ST. CLOUD, Dept. of Seine-et-Oise, France, (1906) 7,316.
—c. h., Stearns Co., Minn., (1910) 10,600.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
ST. CROIX FALLS, Polk Co., Wis., 564.
On Minn., St. P. & St. Ste. M. (R.R.).
ST. DENIS, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 64,790.
—Capital of Réunion Island, 29,392.
ST. DIE, Dept. of Vosges, France, (1906) 19,890.
ST. DIZIER, Dept of Haute-Marne, (1906) 13,624.
STE. AGATHE, Terrebonne Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,073.
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,343.
STE. CUNEGONDE, Hochelaga Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 10,912.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
ST. EDWARD, Boone Co., Neb., 814.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
ST. ELMO, Fayette Co., Ill., 1,227.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Hamilton Co., Tenn., 2,426.
On Illinois Central (R.R.)
STE. GENEVIEVE, c. h., Ste Genevieve Co., Mo., 1,967.
STE. ROSE, Laval Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,154.
SAINTES, Charente Inféricure, France, (1906) 17,437.
STE. THERESE, Terrebonne Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,541.
ST. ETIENNE, Dept. of Loire, France, (1906) 146,788.
Situated on the Furens, a small tributary of the Loire River, and in the centre of one of the most valuable coal-fields of France. It is the seat of a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, public library, a gallery of art, and a commercial museum.
The manufactures are principally textile and iron products. The production of ribbons is valued at $18,000,000 a year. The Government small arms factory has since the period of the Revolution supplied nearly all the muskets and rifles and revolvers for the army. The first railways in France were built from St. Etienne, one in 1828 to Andrezieu, the other in 1831 to Lyons.
ST. EUSTACHE, Deux-Montagnes Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,079.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
ST. FRANCISVILLE, Lawrence Co., Ill., 1,391.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., West Feliciana Parish, La., 966.
ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, Berthier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,199.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.)
ST. GALLEN, St. Gallen Canton, Switzerland, (1908) 51,075.
ST. GEORGE, Knox Co., Maine, 2,201.
ST. GEORGE, c. h., Dorchester Co., S. C., 957.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Utah, 1,769.
—Charlotte Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 2,892.
On New Brunswick So. (R.R.).
ST. GERMAIN, Dept. of Seine-et-Loire, France, (1906) 15,368.
ST. GILLES, East Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 60,086.
ST. HELENA, Napa Co., Cal., 1,603.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
ST. HELENS, Lancashire, England, (1901) 84,410; estimated (1909) 95,161.
ST. HELIER'S, capital of island of Jersey, (1891) 29,100.
ST. HENRI, Hochelaga Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 21,192.
On Intercolonial; Quebec Central (R.R.).
ST. HILAIRE, Pennington Co., Minn., 468.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
ST. HYACINTHE, St. Hyacinthe Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 9,210.
On Grand Trunk; Intercolonial; Que., Montreal & So. (R.R.).
ST. IGNACE, c. h., Mackinac Co., Mich., 2,118.
On Duluth So. Shore & Atl. (R.R.).
ST. JAMES, c. h., Watonwan Co., Minn., 2,102.
On Minne. & St. L.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
—Phelps Co., Mo., 1,100.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
ST. JEAN, St. Jean and Iberville Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 4,030.
ST. JEROME, Terrebonne Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 3,619.
On Can. No. Quebec; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
ST. JEROME DE MATANE, Rimouski Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,156.
ST. JO, Montague Co., Texas, 828.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
ST. JOHANNA, Saar, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 24,117.
ST. JOHN, capital of Prov. of New Brunswick, Canada, (1901) 40,711; estimated (1908) 50,000.
Situated on the St. John River, at its entrance into the Bay of Fundy, and on the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, and the New Brunswick Southern railroads.
The most important industry is shipbuilding St. John became a British possession in 1735. In the same year it was colonized by American royalists, and two years later was chartered as a city.
—Capital of island of Antigua, British West Indies, (1901) 9,262.
—c. h., Stafford Co., Kans., 1,785.
On At., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).
ST. JOHNS, capital of Newfoundland, (1901) 29,594.
Situated near the eastern extremity of the peninsula, and on the Reid Newfoundland Railroad. The harbor is enclosed by two mountains, affording a perfect shelter for vessels. The principal buildings are the Government House, House of Assembly, poor-house, penitentiary, hospital, and several banks.
The industries are foundries, tanneries, oil refineries, a net factory, boot and shoe plant, and gas-works. The trade of St. Johns consists chiefly in supplying fishermen with clothing, provisions, fishing and hunting gear.
—c. h., Apache Co., Ariz., 835.
—c. h., Clinton Co., Mich., 3,154.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Multnomah Co., Ore., 4,872.
ST. JOHNSBURY, c. h., Caledonia Co., Vt., 6,693.
On Boston & Me.; St. Johns. & Lk. C. (R.R.).
ST. JOHNSVILLE, Montgomery Co., N. Y., 2,536.
On N. Y. Cent. & H. R.; West Shore (R.R.).
ST. JOSEPH, Beauce Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,117.
On Quebec Central (R.R.).
—Champaign Co., Ill., 681.
On Big Four; Ill. Cent.; Wabash (R.R.)
—c. h., Tensas Parish, La., 740.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Berrien Co., Mich., (1910) 5,936.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Stearns Co., Minn., 706.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
—c. h., Buchanan Co., Mo., (1900) 102,979; (1910) 77,403.
Situated on the Missouri River, and on the Burlington Route; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago Great Western; the Missouri Pacific; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroads. It is the third city of the State in population, and second in commerce and manufactures.
The chief manufactures are clothing, flour and grist-mill products, boots and shoes, furniture, machinery, packed meat, iron foundries, brickyards, steam mills, and breweries. It is also an important shipping point for live stock.



MAP OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The city was established by Joseph Ribideaux in 1843, incorporated as a town in 1845, and chartered as a city in 1885.

Sr. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,390.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Sr. Lo, capital of Dept. of Manche, France, (1906) 9,596.

Sr. Louis, St. Louis City Co., Mo., (1900) 575,238; (1910) 687,029.
Chief city of the State, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles south of the mouth of the Missouri, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Burlington Route; the Chicago and Alton; the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Frisco System; the Illinois Central; the Louisville and Nashville; the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Missouri Pacific; the Mobile and Ohio; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado; the St. Louis Southwestern; the Southern; the Toledo, St. Louis and Western; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Vandalia; and the Wabash railroads. It is the fourth city in the United States in population, and the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.
In 1840 it ranked eighth with a population of 16,469; in 1850 seventh with 77,860; in 1860 seventh with 160,773; in 1870 third with 310,864; in 1880 fifth with 350,518; in 1890 fourth with 451,770; in 1900 fourth with 575,238.
The more important thoroughfares are Washington Avenue, devoted largely to wholesale interests, and Broadway and Olive Streets, with the more important retail shops. The river front is mostly a levee, lined with steamers. The Eads Bridge, a massive structure, was completed in 1874 at a cost of over $10,000,000. The Merchants' Bridge, 3 miles north, was completed in 1890, at a cost of $3,000,000. The latter is used extensively for railroad traffic. St. Louis has a park system which constitutes one of its most attractive features. Other notable places are Forest Park, which comprises 1,370 acres; Tower Grove Park, covering 276 acres; the Shaw Botanical Garden, and the Fair Grounds, with 137 acres.
The principal public buildings are the massive post-office and custom-house, costing more than $6,500,000; the city hall, built at a cost of $2,000,000; the court-house; the Union Railroad Station, with a train-house covering 30 tracks and used by 21 railroad companies, erected at a cost of $6,500,000; the Chamber of Commerce Building, costing $2,000,000; St. Nicholas Hotel; the Mercantile Club Building; public library; and the Equitable, Laclede, Turner, Columbia, Rialto, and Union Trust

Buildings in the business portion of the city. St. Louis ranks fourth among the manufacturing cities of the United States, the value of its manufactured products being $235,000,000 in one year, and upward of 100,000 persons being employed. St. Louis is the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the world, turning out 83,000,000 pounds annually. It also has a large production of malt liquors (20,000,000 barrels during the year), flour, boots and shoes, hardware, stoves, railway and tramway cars, wooden ware, brick, biscuit, crackers, etc. The city is also the largest mule mart in the world, and noted as a drug market. The institutions of higher education are Washington University and St. Louis University. Several medical colleges, dental college, theological seminaries, manual training school, the State School for the Blind, and the St. Louis Day School for Deaf Mutes.
On February 14, 1764, Auguste Chouteau, a young trader, with about thirty men, arrived at the site of the city to establish a permanent post. The spot had been selected the previous year by Laclede, who established there a fur-trading post. St. Louis was incorporated as a town in 1809, and as a city in 1822. In 1896 the city was swept by a destructive tornado. In 1904 an exposition was held in St. Louis to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase.

ST. LOUIS, Gratiot Co., Mich., 1,940.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Maisonneuve Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 10,933.
—Capital of French Colony of Senegal, an island of West Africa, (1906) 24,679.

ST. LOUIS PARK, Hennepin Co., Minn., 1,743.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.)

ST. MALO, Dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, (1906) 9,157.

ST. MANDE, an eastern suburb of Paris, France, adjoining the Bois de Vincennes, (1906) 4,274.

ST. MARTINVILLE, c. h., St. Martin Parish, La., 2,318.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).

ST. MARYS, c. h., Camden Co., Ga., 691.
On St. Marys & Kingsland (R.R.).
—Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 1,397.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo., 702.
—Auglaize Co., Ohio, 5,732.
On Lake Erie & West.; Toledo & Ohio Cent. Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
—Elk Co., Pa., (1910) 6,346.
On Pitts., Shawmut & No.; Penna. (R.R.).
—c. h., Pleasants Co., W. Va., (1910) 1,358.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
—Perth Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,384.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

ST. MATTHEWS, Calhoun Co., S. C., 1,377.
On Southern (R.R.).

ST. MAUR-LES-FOSSEES, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 28,016.

ST. MICHAELS, Talbot Co., Md., 1,517.
On Baltimore, Ches. & Atl. (R.R.)

ST. MORITZ, Canton of Grisons, Switzerland, (1900) 1,576.

ST. NAZAIRE, Dept. of Loire-Inférieure, France, (1906) 35,762.

ST. NICOLAS, East Flanders, Belgium, (1905) 33,074.

ST. OMER, Dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, (1906) 18,183.

ST. OUEN-SUR-SEINE, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 37,866.

ST. PARIS, Champaign Co., Ohio, 1,261.
On Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

ST. PAUL, Neosho Co., Kans., 927.
On Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
—c. h., Ramsey Co., Minn., State capital, (1900) 163,065; (1910) 214,744.
Port of entry, situated on the Mississippi River, and on the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Minneapolis and St. Louis; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago Great Western; the Rock Island; the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie; the Wisconsin, and other railroads.
It is the seat of Hamline University (Methodist Episcopal), Concordia College (Lutheran), Macalester College (Presbyterian), St. Paul's and St. Thomas's Seminaries (Roman Catholic), several medical colleges, a State reform school, and an academy of natural sciences.
The principal public buildings are the Capitol, containing the library of the State Historical Society; the court-house, city hall, custom-house, and post-office; the Minnesota Club building, Pioneer Press building, New York Life Insurance building, Globe building, St Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul Public Library, and the State Law Library. Como Park, one of the beauty spots of St. Paul, covers 400 acres. The manufactures are machinery, farming implements, furniture, carriages, boots and shoes, and malt liquors. Here also are located the extensive meat-packing plants of Swift & Co., and quarries of fine limestone.
The city of St. Paul was first settled by French Canadians in 1838. It received its city charter in 1854.

ST. PAUL, c. h., Howard Co., Neb., 1,336.
On Burl. Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Reunion Island, about 20,000.
—Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,496.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

ST. PAUL PARK, Washington Co., Minn., 832.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)

ST. PETER, Nicollet Co., Minn., 4,176.
On Northwest. Line (R.R.).

ST. PETER PORT, capital of British island of Guernsey, (1891) 17,645.

ST. PETERSBURG, capital of the Russian Empire, (1900) 1,439,375; estimated (1910) 1,678,000. Situated at the head of the Gulf of Finland and the mouth of the Neva. Before entering the sea the Neva subdivides into many branches, thus giving origin to 100 islands of various sizes. One single line of railway connects St. Petersburg with the head of the Volga and Moscow; another with Poland and Western Europe; a third with the Baltic Provinces; and a fourth with Finland. The real connection between Russia and its capital was established through the Neva. Owing to this connection, St. Petersburg became, and has remained for more than 150 years, the chief commercial port of Russia.
The Great Neva has within the city itself so great a depth that large ships can lie alongside its granite embankments. But it is shallow at the mouth, with a narrow and sinuous channel, so that Cronstadt, built on an island 16 miles to the west of St. Petersburg, is the real port of the capital.
The main body of the city stands on the mainland, on the left bank of the Neva, and has a beautiful granite quay. Only two permanent bridges cross the Neva. The island of Vassili, between the Great and Little Nevas, has at its head the Stock Exchange, surrounded by spacious storehouses, and a row of scientific institutions—the Academy of Sciences, the University, the Philological Institute, the Academy of Arts, and various schools and colleges. On the Peterburgski Island stands the old fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, facing the Winter Palace, and containing the mint and the cathedral wherein the members of the imperial family are buried; its old-fashioned casemates are used as political prisons. Farther up the mainland on the right bank of the Neva is covered by the poorer parts of the city, but contains some public buildings and a great number of industrial establishments.
The main part of St. Petersburg has for its centre the Old Admiralty. Three streets radiate from it; the first of them is the famous Nevski Prospect. A spacious square, planted with trees, encloses the Old Admiralty on three sides. To the east of it rise the huge mass of the Winter Palace, the Hermitage Gallery of Art, and the semicircular buildings of the General Staff, which surround a square facing the palace, and are adorned by the Alexandra column, a shaft of red granite 84 feet high. To the west of the Admiralty is the Petrovski Square. The Cathedral of St. Isaac of Dalmatia, the most magnificent structure of St. Petersburg, was erected by Nicholas I. Its interior decorations are very rich, and it contains paintings by the best representatives of Russian art. The Nevski Prospect is one of the finest streets of the world. It runs for 3,200 yards, with a width of 130 feet, from the Admiralty to the Moscow Railway station. About midway in its first part it passes by the Kazan Cathedral, the Gostinoi Dvor—a two-storied building containing numerous shops—the public library, the Square of Catherine II, and the Anitchkoff Palace.
St. Petersburg is one of the great industrial centres of Russia. Many large factories are in the surrounding country, but the industrial establishments of the capital itself are few The trade of St. Petersburg is very considerable.
St. Petersburg is surpassed by few cities as an educational and scientific centre. The leading educational institutions are the St. Petersburg University, numerous academies, medical, technological, engineering, naval, military, etc; the Woman's Medical Institute, an institute for the higher studies for women, and the Imperial Academy of Arts. The scientific societies are very numerous; the Academy of Sciences and its branches are well known. There are also several excellent libraries and museums. The greatest part of the Russian publishing trade is concentrated at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 4,127.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

ST. PIERRE, French island of Réunion, Indian Ocean, (1902) 28,885.

ST. POLTEN, Lower Austria, (1900) 14,533.

ST. QUENTIN, Dept. of Aisne, France, (1906) 52,778.

ST. RAYMOND, Portneuf Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,272.
On Quebec & Lake St. John (R.R.).

ST. REMI, La Prairie and Napierville Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,080.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

ST. SERVAN, Dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, France, (1906) 11,424.

ST. STEPHEN, Charlotte Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 2,840.
On Canadian Pac.; New Brunswick So. (R.R.).

ST. THOMAS, capital of Elgin Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 11,485.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk; London & Pt. Stanley; Michigan Central; Pere Marquette; Wabash (R.R.).
—Pembina Co., N. Dak., 513.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

ST. TROND (or SINT TRUIDEN), Prov. of Limburg, Belgium, (1906) 15,195.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Laval Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,462.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.)

SAKAI, capital of Prov. of Idzumi, Japan, (1908) 61,103.

SAKATA, Prov. of Ugo, Ken of Akita, Japan, (1903) 22,678.

SALABERRY DE VALLEYFIELD, Beauharnois Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 11,055.

SALAGA, Gold Coast, West Africa, about 8,000.

SALAMANCA, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 5,792.
On Erie; Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Penna. (R.R.).

SALAMIS (or KULURI), on the island of Salamis, Nomarchy of Attica, Greece, (1908) 8,452.

SALEM, c. h., Marion Co., Ill., 2,669.
On B. & O. S. W.; Chic. & East. Ill.; Illinois Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Ind., 2,283.
On Chic., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Iowa, 501.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 43,697.
Port of entry, situated on Massachusetts Bay and on the Boston and Maine railroad. It is an important manufacturing centre, and is also interesting for its rich and varied historical associations.
Salem was founded in 1626 by Roger Conant. This settlement was in existence on the arrival of John Endicott and his colonists in 1628.

SALEM, c. h., Dent Co., Mo., 1,796.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—Richardson Co., Neb., 391.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Rockingham Co., N. H., 2,117.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Salem Co., N. J., (1910) 6,614.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
—Washington Co., N. Y., 1,250.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
—Forsythe Co., N. C., 5,533.
—Columbiana Co., Ohio, (1910) 8,943.
On Penna.; Youngstown & Ohio R. (R.R.).
—c. h., Marion Co., Ore., State capital, (1900) 4,258; (1910) 14,094.
On the Willamette River and the Southern Pacific Railroad, 53 miles south from Portland, with which city it has communication by rail and by water. One of the handsomest cities on the Pacific Coast, in an agricultural and fruit-growing region. Water for manufacturing purposes is brought to the town from the Willamette and Santiam Rivers by an 18-mile canal. An important and progressive centre; chief manufactures are flour, wool, dried and canned fruit, carriages and wagons, agricultural tools, and bricks.
Salem was laid out in 1844 near the site of a Methodist mission established in 1834;

SALLISAW, c. h., Sequoyah Co., Okla., 2,479.
On Kan. City So.; St. L., Ir. Mt. & So. (R.R.).

SALMON, c. h., Lemhi Co., Idaho, 1,434.

SALMON FALLS, Strafford Co., N. H., 1,050.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

SALONA, Greece. *See* AMPHISSA.
—Capital of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 1,667.

SALONICA (or SALONIKI), capital of Vilayet of Saloniki, Turkey in Europe, about 150,000.

SALTA, capital of Salta Prov., Argentina, 18,000.

SALTILLO, capital of State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1900) 23,996).
On Coahuila & Zac; Nat. of Mexico (R.R.).

SALT LAKE CITY, c. h., Salt Lake Co., Utah, State capital, (1900) 53,531; (1910) 92,777.
Situated on the Jordan River and on the Salt Lake and Los Angeles; Oregon Short Line; the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake; and the Salt Lake and Ogden; Western Pacific; and Denver and Rio Grande railroads. It is built at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, 4,334 feet above sea-level. The valley is world famed for its beauty, resources, climate, and health-giving properties.
The important buildings are the Mormon Temple, built at a cost of $5,000,000; the city and county buildings, the museum, Holy Cross, Deseret, and St. Mark's Hospitals, several banks and many churches. It is the seat of the University of Utah.
The city was founded by 143 Mormons under Brigham Young in 1847.

SALTSBURG, Indiana Co., Pa., 1,044.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

SALTVILLE, Smyth Co., Va., 1,628.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

SALUZZO, Prov. of Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, (1901) 10,622.

SALZBURG, capital of Salzburg, Austria, (1900) 33,067.

SALZWEDEL, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 11,122.

SAMARA, capital of Govt. of Samara, Russia, (1897) 89,999.

SAMARANG, Java, (1901) 89,286.



PART OF THE CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

Showing the Winter Palace and square, palaces of the grand dukes and nobility, government offices and public buildings

SAMARKAND, Govt. of Turkestan, Russia, (1900) 58,194.

SAMBOR, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 17,030.

SAMSHUI, Prov. of Kwang-tung, China, estimated (1905) 5,000.

SAMSON, Geneva Co., Ala., 1,350.
On Central of Georgia; Louisv. & Nashv. (R.R.)

SAMSUN, Vilayet of Trebizond, Turkey in Asia, about 12,000.

SANA, Yemen, Arabia, about 50,000.

SAN ANDREAS, c. h., Calaveras Co., Cal., 650.

SAN ANGELO, c. h., Tom Green Co., Texas, 10,321.
On Concho, S. S. & Llano V.; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Kan. City, Mex. & Ore. (R.R.).

SAN ANSELMO, Marion Co., Cal., 1,531.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.)

SAN ANTONIO, c. h., Bexar Co., Texas, (1900) 53,321; (1910) 96,614.
Situated on the San Antonio River, and on the Southern Pacific; the International and Great Northern; the San Antonio and Aransas Pass; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads.
It is the seat of several collegiate and academic institutions and a military school. Notable buildings are the Federal building, court house, city hall, and the Alamo, part of the structures of an old Franciscan missions. Industries are flouring mills, breweries, tanneries, and machine shops. It is one of the leading cattle, horse, and mule markets in the country. One mile north is Fort Houston, one of the most important military posts of the United States. San Antonio received a city charter in 1873.

SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BANOS, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, 8,178.

SAN AUGUSTINE, c. h., San Augustine Co., Texas, 1,204.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

SAN BERNARDINO, c. h., San Bernardino Co., Cal., 12,779.
Situated on the Southern Pacific, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. The vicinity is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthful climate and for its mud, hot water, and sulphur baths. The industries include lumber mills, foundries and machine shops, mining and stock-raising.

SAN BERNARDINO, Govt. of Havana, Cuba, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Chile, 2,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Cundinamarca, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Magdalena, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Santander, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Tolima, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Valle del Cauca, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Cauca, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Nariño, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Boyacá, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Santander, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Tolima, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Valle del Cauca, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Cauca, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Nariño, Colombia, 1,000.

SAN BERNARDO, Dept. of Boyacá, Colombia, 1,000.



MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA (WESTERN HALF)



MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA (EASTERN HALF)

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The Santa Fe Railroad shops here employ over 1,500 men and pay over $100,000 monthly in wages. The yards are a mile in length.
San Bernardino was founded in 1851 by Mormons.

San Bernardo, Prov. of Santiago, Chile, about 5,000.
Sanborn, O'Brien Co., Iowa, 1,174.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).
Sanbornton, Belknap Co., N. H., 850.
San Carlos, Gila Co., Ariz., 1,866.
On Arizona Eastern (R.R.).
—Prov. of Nuble, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,776.
—Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 27,166.
San Cataldo, Prov. of Caltanisseta, Sicily, (1901) 17,779.
San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico, about 15,000.
Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, (1899) 12,696.
Sandakan, British Borneo, about 6,000.
Sand Coulee, Cascade Co., Mont., 970.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
Sandersville, c. h., Washington Co., Ga., 2,641.
On Augusta Southern; Sandersville (R.R.).



MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

San Diego, c. h., San Diego Co., Cal., 39,578.
Situated on San Diego Bay, and on the San Diego Southern; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line; the Los Angeles and San Diego Beach, and the San Diego and Cuyamaca railroads.
The city's harbor is one of the best in the world. The first mission in California was founded here in 1769, and the city was laid out in 1867. The monument on the Mexican boundary, La Jolla Cave, Sweetwater Dam, the Hotel del Coronado at Coronado Beach, the Theosophical headquarters at Point Loma, the California University biological station at La Jolla, and the San Diego Mission are among the objects of local interest.
San Diego Bay is the southern headquarters of the Pacific Squadron, United States Navy, and a movement is on foot to make it a great naval station.
—c. h., Duval Co., Texas, 1,800.
On National of Mexico (R.R.).
Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., 566.
Sandoval, Marion Co., Ill., 1,563.
On B. & O. S. W.; Illinois Central (R.R.).
Sandpoint, Bonner Co., Idaho, 2,993.
On Gt. Northern; Northern Pacific; Spokane Internat. (R.R.)
Sandstone, Pine Co., Minn., 1,818.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
Sandusky, c. h., Erie Co., Ohio, 19,989.
Port of entry at the mouth of the Sandusky River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Lake Erie and Western; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Lake Shore Electric, and the Pennsylvania railroads.
An important trade centre in coal, ice, fish, fruit, and wines. It has also a considerable shipbuilding industry. Its natural harbor is one of the best on the great lakes.
—c. h., Sanilac Co., Mich., 993.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
Sandwich, Essex Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,450.
—Dekalb Co., Ill., 2,557.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Barnstable Co., Mass., 1,688.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 928.
Sandy, Salt Lake Co., Utah, 1,037.
On Denver & Rio Grande; Oregon Short Line; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lake (R.R.).
Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., 617.
Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., 5,321.
Sandy Lake, Mercer Co., Pa., 639.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
San Fabian, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,022.
San Felipe, capital of Prov. of Aconcagua, Chile, estimated, (1904) 11,887.
San Fernando, capital of Prov. of Colchagua, Chile, estimated (1904) 8,282.
—Prov. of La Union, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 16,095.
—Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 15,451
—Prov. of Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 13,556.
—Spain. *See* Isla de Leon.
Sanford, Orange Co., Fla., 3,570.
On Atl. Coast Line; Fla. East Coast (R.R.).
—York Co., Maine, 0,040.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Lee Co., N. C., 2,282.
On Atlantic & Western; Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
San Francisco, c. h., San Francisco Co., Cal., (1900) 342,782; (1910) 416,912.
The largest city of the Pacific Coast and the most important commercial point west of the Missouri River. It is situated on a peninsula with the ocean on one side and the bay of San Francisco on the other, and has an area of 47 square miles. On the site of the city are many hills. The highest of these, known as the "Twin Peaks," form a background to the leading thoroughfares, and others are traversed by the fashionable residential streets. The most noted of these is Nob Hill, upon which the men who constructed the first overland railroad built their homes. From the famous Cliff House and the Sutro Heights, on the hills of the west or ocean side, is a magnificent view of the Seal Rocks and Pacific Ocean. The commercial part of the town is fairly level and lies along the bay. The chief business thoroughfare is Market Street, 3 1-2 miles long, with which the streets from the north and west hills intersect. This feature gives the city a striking skyline.
The Southern Pacific is the only railroad running into San Francisco. Trains on the Santa Fe run over its tracks. Other railroads have terminals at Oakland, Sausalito, and Tiburon, on the opposite side of the bay, and are directly connected with the city by ferries. The harbor of San Francisco is one of the finest in the world, having an area of 450 square miles and navigable by the largest steamers. The entrance to the ocean is the famous Golden Gate. Regular steamship lines connect the city with Japan, China, and other ports. Owing to these facilities the commercial importance of San Francisco is considerable. The annual exports and imports total nearly $100,000,000.
Its situation on a peninsula, across which summer trade-winds blow, has given San Francisco a mild and, on the whole, healthful climate. The record for thirty years shows the average annual rainfall to be twenty-one to twenty-three inches, and the mean temperature 56°. During the summer, rain rarely falls, and the precipitation lasts from October to May. A notable feature of the climate is the regular afternoon wind.
The old wooden houses, which were the original structures, have been almost entirely destroyed by successive conflagrations, and many costly buildings of marble, granite, and terra-cotta, and iron and steel-framed "sky-scrapers" have been constructed. Before the earthquake of 1906 the most conspicuous public buildings were the splendid city hall, erected at a cost of $6,000,000, and occupying twenty-five years in building; the post-office, completed at a total cost of $5,000,000; the Hall of Justice, the custom-house, a mint and a subtreasury; the building of the Society of California Pioneers, and stock and merchants' exchanges; the Ferry Building, in which is a display of the mineral resources of California by the State Mining Bureau.
Among the educational institutions are the Academy of Sciences, endowed by James Lick; the Hopkins Art Academy, situated on Nob Hill; Memorial Museum, in Golden Gate Park; Mechanics' Institute, which contains property valued at $2,000,000 and a library of 70,000 volumes. Other fine libraries are the Sutro Library of 200,000 volumes, the public library of 100,000 volumes, while the California Historical Society, San Francisco Medical Society, the San Francisco Law Library, the French and Mercantile Libraries all have collections of more than 30,000 volumes. The California School of Mechanical Arts, Cooper Medical College, Cogswell Polytechnic School, College of Notre Dame, the medical and law faculties of the University of California, are also located here.
The city was always conspicuous for its fine churches. The most prominent of these were the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius, and the Mission Dolores, a survival of Spanish occupation. The largest of the city parks is Golden Gate Park, covering more than 1,000 acres and redeemed from a waste of sand-dunes, now one of the most beautiful in the country.
On April 18, 1906, San Francisco suffered the greatest calamity that has ever befallen any American city. A great earthquake shook down hundreds of houses in all quarters of the city and buried many scores of people under the ruins. Fire followed in the wake of the disaster and reduced four out of the forty square miles, or 508 blocks of the city to ashes.
The loss from earthquake was not more than one-fifth of the damage suffered. In the conflagration that followed there is no full estimate of the loss of property. In the downtown districts, built of stone and steel, nearly every building suffered. The post-office was partially saved, and both the mint and the Ferry Building escaped uninjured.
The total loss of the fire and earthquake has been estimated at about $400,000,000, but immediate steps were taken to recover. Sites of burnt buildings were held at greater values than were both the buildings and sites before the fire. The rebuilding of the city was at once vigorously executed; building permits representing $201,000,000 in values having been issued to 1911. As a sequel to the rebuilding activity came the award of the proposed Panama International Exposition in 1915. The project met with great enthusiasm, and funds sufficient to ensure its success were quickly subscribed.
The first settlement at San Francisco was made by Spaniards, who in October, 1776, established a military post and a mission of Franciscan friars. The Mexicans secured control of California in 1822, and a small village, called Dolores, grew up around the mission. In 1836, 3 miles northeast of the mission, a village, Yerba Buena, was founded, and from this the modern city was developed. In 1846, when the United States took possession, Yerba Buena changed its old name to that of the mission and bay; being then first called San Francisco. The city was incorporated in 1850, and in 1856 the city and county were consolidated.

Sangerhausen, Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,439.
San German, Dept. of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, (1899) 3,954.
Sangerville, Piscataquis Co., Maine, 1,319.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
Sanhour, Prov. of Fayum, Egypt, (1897) 8,049
San Idelfonso, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 5,326.
San Jacinto, Riverside Co., Cal., 898.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coast Lines (R.R.)
San Javier de Loncomilla, Prov. of Linares, Chile, about 3,200.
San Joaquin, Prov. of Iloilo, Panay, P. I., (1903) 14,333.
San Jose, Prov. of San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica, Central America, capital city, (1905) 25,231.
—c. h., Santa Clara Co., Cal., 28,946.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Prov. of Ambos-Camarines, Luzon, P. I., (1901) 8,314.
—Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,996.
San Jose de los Ramos, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba, (1899) 2,310.
San Juan, capital of San Juan Prov., Argentina, (1906) about 11,500.
—Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,835.
—Prov. of La Union, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 11,223.
—Rio Arriba Co., N. Mex., 1,362.
—Dept. of Bayamon, capital of Porto Rico, 48,716.
San Juan del Rio, State of Durango, Mexico, (1900) 2,341
On National of Mexico (R.R.).
—State of Queretaro, Mexico, (1900) 8,224.
Sankt Polten, Lower Austria, (1900) 14,533.
San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal., 3,471.
On Southern Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
San Lorenzo, Dept. of Guayama, Porto Rico, (1899) 2,084.
Sanlucar de Barrameda, Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 23,883.
San Luis, capital of San Luis Prov., Argentina, (1906) about 10,500.
—Prov. of Santiago, Cuba, (1899) 5,059.
—Prov. of Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,067.
San Luis Obispo, c. h., San Luis Obispo Co., Cal., 5,142.
On Pacific Coast; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi State, Mexico, (1900) 61,010.
On Nat. of Mex.; Potosi & Rio Verde (R.R.).
San Marco in Lamis, Prov. of Foggia, Italy, (1901) 17,297.
San Marcos, c. h., Hays Co., Texas, 4,071.
On Inter. & Gt. No.; Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal., 4,384.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
San Miguel, San Miguel Dept., Salvador, (1901) 24,768.
—Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 14,919.
San Miguel Allende, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, (1900) 10,547.
On National of Mexico (R.R.).
San Nicandro Garganico, Prov. of Foggia, Italy, (1901) 10,306.
San Nicolas, Prov. of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,880.
San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, (1905) 12,550.
Sannures, Prov. of Fayum, Egypt, (1897) 13,579.
San Pablo, Prov. of La Lacuna, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 22,612.
San Pedro, Guatemala, about 12,000.
—Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 7,892.
—Los Angeles Co., Cal., 5,000.
On Pacific Electric; San Ped., Los A. & S. Lake; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
San Pierre d'Arena, Prov. of Genoa, Italy, (1901) 15,353, (commune).
San Rafael, c. h., Marin Co., Cal., 5,934.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).
—Prov. of Bulucan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 6,682
San Remigio, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 4,361.
San Remo, Prov. of Porto Maurizio, Italy, (1901) 18,500.
San Saba, c. h., San Saba Co., Texas, 800.
San Salvador, Dept. of San Salvador, Salvador, Central America, capital city, (1901) 59,544.
Sansandig, native State of Bambarra, French Sudan, Africa, 10,000 to 40,000.
San Sebastian, Dept. of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,700.
—Capital of Prov. of Guipuzcoa, Spain, (1900) 37,812.
San Severo, Prov. of Foggia, Italy, (1901) 30,040, (commune).
Santa Ana, c. h., Orange Co., Cal., 8,429.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast Lines; Pacific Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Salvador, (1901) 48,120.
Santa Anna, Coleman Co., Tex., 1,453.
On Gulf, Colo. & Santa Fe (R.R.)
Santa Barbara, c. h., Santa Barbara Co., Cal., 11,659.
Situated on Santa Barbara Channel and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 270 miles S. S. W. of San Francisco, and 104 miles N. W. of Los Angeles. It is connected by steamship lines with other coast cities.
Its location is particularly favorable to producing the dry and equable climate that has made it a favorite health resort during the winter months, and won for it the name, "American Mentone."
Santa Barbara is in the midst of a fertile grape-growing district which is also rich in other fruits as well as in several kinds of nuts and flowers.
It is a leading depot for olive oil, petroleum, asphaltum, and wool. Within the past few years the vicinity of the city has become noted for the immense production of petroleum and asphaltum.
At Summerland and other nearby points immensely productive oil wells have been driven, some of them in the sea bottom off the coast. So great, indeed, has become the petroleum industry in California that oil fuel has almost entirely supplanted coal in manufacturing establishments, on the railroads, and on the ships of the coastwise lines. The first settlement at this point was made by Mexicans in 1782.
—Prov. of Bio Bio, Chile, 12,561.
—Prov. of Iloilo, Panay, P. I., (1903), 15,149.
—Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,367.
Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co., Cal., 4,348.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, 13,763.
Santa Cruz, c. h., Santa Cruz Co., Cal., 11,146.
On Ocean Shore; Southern Pacific (R.R.).
—Island of Teneriffe, capital of the Canary Islands, (1900) 38,419.
—La Laguna Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,747.
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, capital of Prov. of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, (1900) 15,874; estimated (1906) 23,835.
Santa Fe, capital of Prov. of Santa Fe, Argentina, (1906) 33,200.



ALAMO PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

—c. h., Santa Fé Co., N. Mex., Territorial and State capital, (1900) 5,603; (1910) 5,072.
On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the New Mexico Central, and the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 20 miles east of the Grande River.
The town is in an agricultural, stock-raising, and mineral region, which contains gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, marble, building stone, clay, and gypsum.
In the old part of Santa Fé, the oldest settlement in the United States next to St. Augustine, the streets are narrow and crooked, but in the newer part they are wide and regularly laid out. In the plaza is a soldiers' memorial monument and the old Spanish governor's building, now the official residence of the chief executive, containing the treasures of the New Mexico Historical Society. The old Church of San Miguel, said to be the oldest in the United States, built about 1605, was destroyed by the Indians and rebuilt in 1710. The new Cathedral of San Francisco was built around the former one, which dates from 1622. There are several Catholic and other schools.
The site of Santa Fé was formerly occupied by an Indian pueblo. In 1605 the Spaniards occupied the place and reduced the Indians to

slavery. In 1680 the Indians expelled the Spaniards, burned all their archives, and obliterated all traces of the rich mines of the country. In 1692 Vargas again captured the place for the Spaniards, who held it until 1821, when Mexico declared its independence. In 1846 United States troops under General S. W. Kearny took the city, in 1848 the territory was ceded to the United States, and in 1851 created the Territory of New Mexico, with Santa Fé as the capital.

Santa Fe de Antioquia, Prov. of Antioquia, Colombia, (1884) 10,205.

Santa Fe de Bogota. *See* Bogota.

Santa Fe de Guanajuato. *See* Guanajuato.

Santa Isabel, Prov. of Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 6,403.

—Dept. of Ponce, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,142.

Santa Maria, Prov. of Ilocos, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,082.

—Santa Barbara Co., Cal., 2,260.
On Pac. Coast (R.R.)

Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Prov. of Caserta, Italy, (1901) 19,831.

Sarcoxie, Jasper Co., Mo., 1,311.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Sardis, c. h., Panola Co., Miss., 1,406.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

Sariaya, Luzon, P. I., 12,453.

Sarnia, capital of Lambton Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 8,176.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Sarno, Prov. of Salerno, Italy, (1901) 14,706.

Sasebo, Nagasaki Ken, Japan, (1908) 93,051.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Co., Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 3,011.
On Canadian North.; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).

Sassari, capital of Prov. of Sassari, Italy, (1901) 32,763.

Satara, Bombay, India, 30,000.

Saugatuck, Allegan Co., Mich., 621.
On Gd. Rap., H. & Chic. (El.) (R.R.).

Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., 3,929.
On West Shore (R.R.).

Saugus, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 8,047.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Sauk Center, Stearns Co., Minn., 2,154.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

The manufactures are various, principally mechanical and textile. The locomotive works located here is the second largest of its kind in the country; here are also the extensive shops and headquarters of the General Electric Company.
Schenectady was settled in 1661. It received a city charter in 1798.

Schenevus, Otsego Co., N. Y., 576.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).

Scheveningen, South Holland, Netherlands, about 20,000.

Schiedam, South Holland, Netherlands, (1905) 29,227; (1908) 30,892.

Schikarpin, Presidency of Bombay, British India, (1901) 49,491.

Schiltigheim, Alsace, Germany, (1905) 14,310.

Schimabara, Ken of Nagasaki, island of Kiushiu, Japan, 20,000

Schleiz, Principality of Reuss-Schleiz (Younger Branch), Germany, (1905) 5,577.

Schleswig, capital of Schleswig Holstein, Germany, (1905) 19,032.

Schlettstadt, Alsace, Germany, (1905) 9,700.

Puget Sound; the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound; the Oregon and Washington, and the Puget Sound Electric railroads.
The harbor affords anchorage for the largest vessels, and Seattle is the chief port for the departure and outfitting for the Yukon region of Alaska and the Canadian gold fields. Direct lines of steamships connect with the Orient. The manufactures include lumber, flour, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, beer, etc. Other industries are bridge works, shipyards, meat-packing, and fish-canning. The city has also smelting and refining works, and a United States assay office. The chief exports are lumber, coal, meats, fruits, wheat, and hops.
Seattle is the seat of Washington University.

Sebastopol, Sonoma Co., Cal., 1,233.
On Northwestern Pacific; Petaluma & Santa Rosa (R.R.)

Sebec, Piscataquis Co., Maine, 549.

Sebewaing, Huron Co., Mich., 1,347.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Sebree, Webster Co., Ky., 1,500.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).



GENERAL VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO SHOWING REBUILDING IN THE BURNED DISTRICT AT THE BEGINNING OF 1911.

Santa Marta, Dept. of Magdalena, Colombia, (1905) 5,000.

Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co., Cal., (1910) 7,847.
On Los Angeles-Pacific (El.) (R.R.).

Santander, Prov. of Santander, Spain, (1900) 54,694.

Santa Paula, Ventura Co., Cal., 2,216.
On So. Pacific (R.R.)

Santaquin, Utah Co., Utah, 915.
On Denv. & Rio Grande; San Ped., L. A. & S. Lake (R.R.).

Santa Rosa, c. h., Sonoma Co., Cal., 7,817.
On Northwest. Pacific; Petaluma & Santa Rosa; Southern Pacific (R.R.).

—State of Queretaro, Mexico, 8,487.

Santiago de Chile, capital of Prov. of Santiago and of Chile, (1908) 403,775.
Situated in a large, fertile plain, on the Mapocho River, near the foot of the Andes.
The city is of Spanish architecture and is of imposing appearance. Attractive promenades, boulevards, and squares have been constructed. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is a vast embankment of solid masonry to protect the city from the inroads of the river.
Santiago was founded in 1541.

Santiago de Compostela, Prov. of Coruña, Spain, (1900) 24,120.

Santiago de Cuba, capital of Prov. of Santiago de Cuba, (1899) 43,090; (1902) 45,478.
Situated on a splendid harbor on the south coast. This harbor is 5 miles long and defended by forts. Santiago is second in population of the cities of the island.
It is the centre of a rich agricultural region and an important shipping port.
Santiago was founded by Velasquez in 1524. It was the objective point of the American land operations during the war with Spain (1898), and outside its harbor occurred the second of the two great naval battles of the war (July 3, 1898). In this engagement the Spanish fleet, consisting of six cruisers, was totally destroyed, 350 men being killed and about 1,700 being made prisoners. The American loss was one killed and ten wounded.
Two weeks later the Americans occupied the city, and continued to hold it until the evacuation of Cuba in 1902.

Santiago de Guatemala, Guatemala, (1898) 74,000.

Santiago de Guayaquil, Prov. of Guayos, Ecuador, (1893) 51,000.

Santiago de las Vegas, Prov. of Havana, Cuba, 7,151.

Santiago del Estero, Argentina, about 10,000.

Santipur, Prov. of Bengal, British India, (1901) 26,898.

Santo Domingo, Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 2,079.

—Prov. of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,075.

—Capital of the Republic of Santo Domingo, West Indies, estimated (1907) 20,000.
Christopher Columbus was buried here until 1796; remains then removed to Havana, Cuba.

Santo Espiritu (or Sancti Spiritus), Prov. of Santa Clara, Cuba, (1899) 12,696.

Santos, Sao Paulo, Brazil, (1900) 35,000.
Next to Rio de Janeiro, the most important coffee shipping port in the world.

Santo Tomas, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,488.

San Vicente, Salvador, (1901) 17,832.

Sao Luiz de Maranhao, State of Maranhao, Brazil, (1902) 32,000.

Sao Paulo, capital of State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, estimated (1906) 348,000.

Sao Salvador da Bahia, Brazil. *See* Bahia.

Sapporo (or Satsuparo), Ken of Yezo, Japan, (1908) 70,084.

Sapulpa, c. h., Creek Co., Okla., 8,283.
On Frisco System (R.R.).

Sara, Prov. of Iloilo, Panay, P. I., (1903) 11,366.

Saragossa, capital of Prov. of Saragossa, Spain, (1900) 99,118.

Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, Austria, about 42,000.

Saranac, Ionia Co., Mich., 845.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

—Clinton Co., N. Y., (1910) 4,983.

Saranac Lake, Franklin Co., N. Y., 4,983.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., (1910) 12,693.
On Boston & Maine; Delaware & Hud. (R.R.).

Saratov, capital of Govt. of Saratov, Russia, (1897) 137,147.

Saravia, Negros Occidental Prov., Negros, P. I., (1903) 13,132.

Sarawak, Rajahship of Sarawak, Borneo, 20,000.

Sauk City, Sauk Co., Wis., 867.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

Sauk Rapids, c. h., Benton Co., Minn., 1,745.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).

Sault Sainte Marie, c. h., Chippewa Co., Mich., (1910) 12,615.
Located on the St. Mary's River near outlet of Lake Superior, 170 miles east of Marquette and 350 miles north of Detroit, on the Canadian Pacific; the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railroads. Has great water-power, the fall at rapids 20 feet, with flow of 80,000 cubic feet of water per second. The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company has completed its canal and power plant at a cost of $6,500,000. The canal is 2 1-2 miles long and 200 feet wide. The powerhouse, 1,368 feet long, equipped with 320 turbines, has an output of 40,000 horse-power. The Chandler-Dunbar Water-power Company generates 10,000 horse-power. The ship canal was completed in 1895, the Weitzel Lock, 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, alone costing $2,171,000. The new Poe Lock is still larger, being 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and cost $3,862,000.
Is very popular as a summer resort, the temperature being several degrees cooler than the cities of the southern part of the State. The beautiful St. Mary's River, with its "Thousand" islands, is within easy access

Sault Sainte Marie, capital of Algoma Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 7,169.
On Algoma Cent. & H. B.; Can. Pac. (R.R.).

Saumur, Dept. of Maine-et-Loire, France, (1906) 15,286.

Sausalito, Marin Co., Cal., 2,383.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).

Savanna, Carroll Co., Ill., 3,691.
On Burl. Route; Chic., Mil. & St. P. (R.R.).

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga., 65,064.
Port of entry, situated on the Savannah River, and on the Central of Georgia; the Atlantic Coast Line; the Seaboard Air Line; the Southern; the Brinson, and the Savannah and Statesboro railroads.
Savannah is the second most important commercial city in the South. The industries are largely concerned with cotton and cotton-seed products, and phosphate fertilizers.
Savannah was founded in 1733 by General Oglethorpe. It was chartered as a city in 1789.

—c. h., Andrew Co., Mo., 1,583.
On Burl. Route; Chicago Great West. (R.R.).

—c. h., Hardin Co., Tenn., 1,000.

Savigliano, Prov. of Cuneo, Italy, (1901) 9,936.

Savona, Prov. of Genoa, Italy, (1901) 29,395.

Savona, Steuben Co., N. Y., 587.
On D., L. & W.; Erie (R.R.).

Sawtelle, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 2,143.

Saxton, Bedford Co., Pa., 1,195.
On Lilunt. & Broad Top Mt. (R.R.).

Saybrook, Middlesex Co., Conn., 1,907.

—McLean Co., Ill., 805.
On Lake Erie & Western (R.R.).

Sayre, c. h., Beckham Co., Okla., 1,881.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)

—Bradford Co., Pa., 6,426.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

Scalp Level, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,424.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Scammon, Cherokee Co., Kans., 2,233.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Scandia, Republic Co., Kans., 579.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Mo. Pac. (R.R.).

Scarboro, Cumberland Co., Maine, 1,945.

Scarbro, Fayette Co., W. Va., 1,533.
On Ches. & Ohio; White Oak (R.R.)

Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 38,161.

Schaarbeek, Prov. of Brabant, Belgium, (1905) 71,114.

Schabatz (or Shabats), Servia, (1905) 12,264.

Schaffhausen, Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, (1908) 17,148.

Schaller, Sac Co., Iowa, 646.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Schell City, Vernon Co., Mo., 562.
On Mo., K. & T. (R.R.).

Schemnitz, Comitat of Hont, Hungary, (1901) 16,375.

Schenectady, c. h., Schenectady Co., N. Y., (1910) 72,826.
Situated on the Erie Canal, the Mohawk River, and the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads. It is the seat of Union University, founded in 1795, which includes with the college department schools of law, medicine and pharmacy.

Schmalkalden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1905) 9,529.

Schmolln, Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, (1905) 11,030.

Schoeneberg, Prussia, suburb of Berlin, (1910) 172,072.

Schoharie, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 996.
On Middleburgh & Schoharie; Schoharie Valley (R.R.).

Schonebeck, Prussia, (1905) 17,786.

Schonefeld, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 12,189.

Schulenburg, Fayette Co., Texas, 1,091.
On Gal. Har. & San Anton. (R.R.).

Schuyler, c. h., Colfax Co., Neb., 2,[illegible]
On Burl. Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).

Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1,614
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 4,747.
On Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Schweidnitz, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 30,539.

Schweinfurt, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 18,463.

Schwelm, Westphalia, Prussia, (1905) 18,469.

Schwenningen, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 12,987.

Schwerin, capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, (1905) 41,628.

Schwerte, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 13,015.

Scio, Harrison Co., Ohio, 958.
On P. C. C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., 2,482.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—Providence Co., R. I., 3,493.

Scotia, Schenectady Co., N. Y., 2,957.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Scotland, Bonhomme Co., S. Dak., 1,102.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

Scotland Neck, Halifax Co., N. C., 1,726.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).

Scottdale, Westmoreland Co., Pa., (1910) 5,456.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Scotts Bluff, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb., 1,746.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)

Scottsboro, c. h., Jackson Co., Ala., 1,019.
On Southern (R.R.).

Scottsburg, c. h., Scott Co., Ind., 1,669.
On Ind. & Lv. Tr. (El.); Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).

Scottsville, c. h., Allen Co., Ky., 1,327.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

—Albemarle Co., Va., 283.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).

Scottville, Mason Co., Mich., 891.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

Scranton, Greene Co., Iowa, 845.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Jackson Co., Miss., 1,500.
On Lv. & Nash.; Pascagoula Northern (R.R.).

—c. h., Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1900) 102,026; (1910) 129,867.
Situated on the Lackawanna River, and on the New York, Ontario and Western; the Delaware and Hudson; the Central of New Jersey; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley; and the Erie Railroads. The city is the third largest in the State, and is in the heart of the extensive anthracite coal region.
The chief industries are coal mining, foundries, steel works and a few textile mills.
The city was established in 1840 by George W. and Joseph H. Scranton. It was made a borough in 1854, and received its city charter in 1866.

Scribner, Dodge Co., Neb., 891.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Seabright, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1,220.
On Central of N. J. (R.R.).

Seabrook, Rockingham Co., N. H., 1,425.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Sea Cliff, Nassau Co., N. Y., (1910) 1,604.
On Long Island (R.R.).

Seaford, Sussex Co., Del., 2,108.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Seaforth, Huron Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,245.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Sealkote, Punjab, British India, (1901) 57,056.

Searcy, c. h., White Co., Ark., 2,331.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Doniphan, Ken. & Sear.; Missouri & North. Ark. (R.R.).

Seaside, Clatsop Co., Ore., 1,121.
On Astoria & Col. River (R.R.)

Seatonville, Bureau Co., Ill., 1,370.
On Chicago, Ind. & So.; Chi., Mil. & St. P.; Northwestern Line (R.R.)

Seattle, c. h., King Co., Wash., (1900) 80,671; (1910) 237,194.
Port of entry, situated on Puget Sound, and on the Seattle and International; the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Columbia and

Sebring, Mahoning Co., Ohio, 2,104.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

Secaucus, Hudson Co., N. J., 4,740.
On D., L. & W. (R.R.).

Sedalia, c. h., Pettis Co., Mo., (1910) 17,822.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Missouri Pacific (R.R.)

Sedan, Dept. of Ardennes, France, (1906) 16,160.

—Chautauqua Co., Kans., 1,211.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).

—Hancock Co., Maine, 909.

Sedro-Woolley, Skagit Co., Wash., 2,129.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.)

Seekonk, Bristol Co., Mass., 2,307.

Seelyville, Vigo Co., Ind., 1,188.
On Vandalia (R.R.)

Seguin, c. h., Guadalupe Co., Texas, 3,116
On Gal. Har. & S. A. (R.R.).

Seharanpoor, Northwest Provinces, British India, (1901) 66,254.

Selingsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa., 1,473.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Selkirk, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 2,701.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

Sellersburg, Clark Co., Ind., 676.
On Ind. & Lv. Tr. (El.); Lv. & No. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa., 1,572.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Selma, c. h., Dallas Co., Ala., 13,649.
On Louisville & Nashville; Southern; Western of Ala. (R.R.).

—Fresno Co., Cal., 1,750.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).

—Johnston Co., N. C., 1,331
On Atl. Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).

Selmer, c. h., McNairy Co., Tenn., 529.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

Semipalatinsk, capital of Territory of Semipalatinsk, Russia in Asia, (1900) 36,040.

Senath, Dunklin Co., Mo., 1,029.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)

Senatobia, c. h., Tate Co., Miss., 1,[illegible]
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

Sendai, Prov. of Miyage, Japan, (1908) 97,944.

Seneca, c. h., Nemaha Co., Kans., 1,806.
On Missouri Pacific; St. Joseph & Grand Island (R.R.)

—Newton Co., Mo., (1910) 981.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

—Oconee Co., S. C., 1,313.
On Blue Ridge; Southern (R.R.).

Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., N. Y., (1910) 6,588.
On Lehigh Valley; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Ohio, 893.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

Senoia, Coweta Co., Ga., (1910) 1,111.
On Atl., Birm. & Atl.; Cent. of Ga. (R.R.).

Seoul, Korea, capital city, (1902) 196,646.
Situated on the Han River, 75 miles from its entrance into the Yellow Sea. It lies in a natural basin, among granite hill ranges, and is surrounded with walls. The royal palace and its adjuncts cover 600 acres of ground.

Seraing, Liége, Belgium, (1905) 40,488.

Serampur, Bengal, India, (1901), 44,451.

Serena, capital of Dept. of Serena, Chile, estimated (1908) 24,425.

Serpukhov, Govt. of Moscow, Russia, (1897) 30,571.

Sesser, Franklin Co., Ill., 1,292.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)

Setif, Dept. of Constantine, Algeria, (1906) 12,261.

Setubal, Prov. of Estremadura, Portugal, (1900) 22,074.

Sevastopol (or Sebastopol), Crimea, Russia, (1897) 53,595.

Seville, capital of Prov. of Seville, Spain, (1900) 148,315
Situated on the left bank of the Guadalquivir. The city proper, which is surrounded by old Moorish walls, contains a labyrinth of narrow, crooked streets. The houses are mostly built in the Moorish style.
Most of the notable public edifices are within a short distance of each other. The cathedral (1401-1510) is one of the most imposing Gothic edifices in Europe. The Geralda is a square Moorish steeple, 350 feet high. The Alcazar was the ancient Moorish palace. The Lonja, or Exchange, is a square building, each side 100 feet long, in which all the American archives are preserved. One of Seville's greatest monuments of antiquity is the Caños de Carmona, an aqueduct on arches, which conveys water from Alcala de Guadaira. Seville has a university, founded 1504, with a library of more than 80,000 volumes; twelve picture galleries (including the Museo), two theatres, several upper schools, and learned societies.

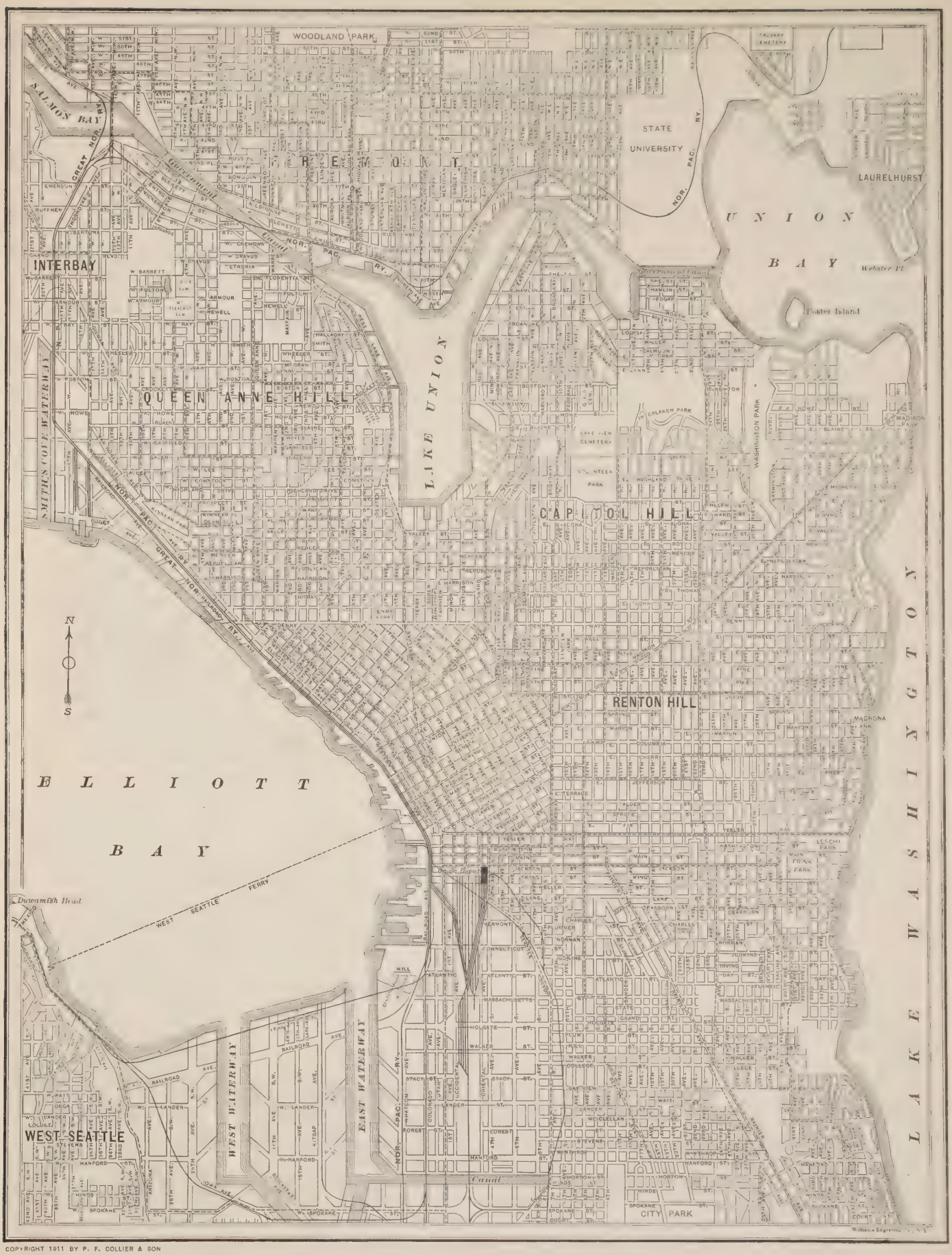
Seville was formerly the emporium of commerce between Spain and her American possessions. It is still a place of considerable trade, and has a great export of oranges, and large manufactures of tobacco, hardware, porcelain, and silk.
Seville was the Hispalis of the Romans, in whose time it was a place of great commercial importance. In the eighth century it fell into the hands of the Moors, by whom it was called Ischbilia, and made the capital of a caliphate. It now became the most flourishing city in the peninsula, having a population of 400,000. In 1248 it was taken by Ferdinand III of Castile.

SEVILLE, Wilcox Co., Ga., 193.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
—Medina Co., Ohio, 602.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
SEWARD, c. h., Seward Co., Neb., 2,106.
On Burl. Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SEWICKLEY, Allegheny Co. Pa., 4,479.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
SEYMOUR, New Haven Co., Conn., 4,786.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Jackson Co., Ind., 6,305.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Ind & Lv. Tr. (El.); Ind., Col. & So. Tr. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Iowa, 2,290.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Webster Co., Mo., 590.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
—c. h., Baylor Co., Texas, 2,029.
On Gulf, Texas & West.; Wichita Val. (R.R.).
—Outagamie Co., Wis., 1,100.
On Green Bay & Western (R.R.).
SEYNE-SUR-MER, Dept. of Var, France, (1906) 18,685.
SHABBONA, Dekalb Co., Ill., 594.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
SHAHJEHANPUR, Prov. of Agra and Oudh, British India, (1901) 76,458.
SHAKOPEE, c. h., Scott Co., Minn., 2,302.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; N. W. Line (R.R.)
SHAMOKIN, Northumberland Co., Pa., 19,588.
On Penna.; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
SHEFFIELD, Colbert Co., Ala., 4,865.
On Louisville & Nashville; Northern Alabama; Southern (R.R.).
—Bureau Co., Ill., 1,009.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Iowa, 824.
On Iowa Cent.; St. P. & Des Moines (R.R.).
—Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,817.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 691.
SHELBINA, Shelby Co., Mo., 2,174.
On Burl. Route; Shelby County (R.R.).
SHELBURN, Sullivan Co., Ind., 2,055.
On Ev. & Ter. H.; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
SHELBURNE, Franklin Co., Mass., 1,498.
—Chittenden Co., Vt., 1,097.
On Rutland (R.R.).
—Grey Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,188.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
—Shelburne Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,445.
On Halifax & Southwestern (R.R.).
SHELBY, Shelby Co., Ala., 700.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
—Shelby Co., Iowa, 586.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Oceana Co., Mich., 1,260.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—c. h., Cleveland Co., N. C., 3,127.
On Seaboard Air Line; Southern (R.R.).
—Richland Co., Ohio, 4,903.
On B. & O.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
SHELBYVILLE, c. h., Shelby Co., Ill., 3,590.
On Chic. & East Ill.; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
c. h., Shelby Co., Ind., (1910) 9,500.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Shelby Co., Ky., 3,412.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Louisville & Nashville; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Shelby Co., Mo., 685.
On Shelby County (R.R.).
—Bedford Co., Tenn., 2,819.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis (R.R.).
SHELDON, Iroquois Co., Ill., 1,143.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Tol., Peo. & West. (R.R.).
SHIDZUOKA, Ken of Shidzuoka, Japan, (1908) 53,614.
SHILLINGTON, Berks Co., Pa., 1,427.
SHIMONOSEKI (or AKAMA-GA-SEKI), Yamaguchi Ken, Japan, (1908) 58,254.
SHINER, Lavaca Co., Texas, 1,096.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).
SHINGLE HOUSE, Potter Co., Pa., 1,598.
On New York & Penna. (R.R.)
SHINNSTON, Harrison Co., W. Va., 1,224.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
SHIPPENSBURG, Cumberland Co., Pa., 3,457.
On Cumberland Valley; Phila. & Reading; Western Maryland (R.R.).
SHIRAZ, capital of Prov. of Fars, Persia, estimated 30,000 to 50,000
SHIRLEY, Hancock Co., Ind., 1,519.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,139.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
SHITOMIR, capital of Govt of Volhynia, Russia, (1900) 80,787
SHOALS, c. h., Martin Co., Ind., 1,015
On Baltimore & Ohio S. W. (R.R.)
SHOLAPUR, chief town of Dist. of Sholapur, Bombay Presidency, India, (1901) 75,288.
SHORTHAM, Addison Co., Vt., 1,098.
On Rutland (R.R.).
SHORTSVILLE, Ontario Co., N. Y., 1,112
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
SHOSHONE, c. h., Lincoln Co., Idaho, 1,155.
On Oregon S. L. (R.R.).
SHREVE, Wayne Co., Ohio, 1,016.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SHREVEPORT, c. h., Caddo Parish, La., 28,015.
On Houston & Shreve.; Kansas City South.; Louisiana & Ark.; La. Ry. & Nav. Co.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex.; St. L. Southwest.; Texas & Pacific; Vicks., Shreve. & Pac. (R.R.).
SHREWSBURY, Shropshire, England, (1901) 28,395.
—Worcester Co., Mass., 1,946.
SHULLSBURG, Lafayette Co., Wis., 1,063.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
SHUMLA, Bulgaria, (1905) 22,290.
SHUQUALAK, Noxubee Co., Miss., 636.
SHUSHA, Govt. of Elizabethpol, Russia in Asia, (1897) 25,881.
SIMBIRSK, Govt. of Simbirsk, Russia, (1900) 44,111.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,627.
On Grand Trunk; Wabash (R.R.).
SIMFEROPOL, capital of Govt. of Taurida, Russia, (1897) 49,078.
SIMONSTOWN, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 6,643.
SIMSBURY, Hartford Co., Conn., 2,537.
On Cent. New Eng.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
SINGANFOO (or SINGAN), capital of Prov. of Shensi, China, about 1,000,000.
It was long the capital of the empire, and is still of strategic and commercial importance.
SINGAPORE, capital of Dependency of Singapore, Straits Settlements, (1901) 228,555.
Occupies a pleasant site on the southeast coast, on the Strait of Singapore, the principal waterway for vessels between Eastern Asia and India and Europe. This city was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 as an emporium for British trade in the East Indies; since that time it has advanced and grown in prosperity till it has become the most important trading-place in the southeast of Asia, its only competitor being Batavia in Java.
Singapore is a picturesque, well-built town, with fine public buildings. It is defended by numerous batteries, and forts, and is a naval coaling station and depot. The harbor is spacious and safe, and remarkably easy of access.
It is a free port, the meeting point of numerous important sea routes, and carries an enormous trade. The total annual trade of Singapore has increased at a remarkable rate.
SIOUX CENTER, Sioux Co., Iowa, 1,064.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
SIOUX CITY, c. h., Woodbury Co., Iowa, 47,828.
On the Missouri River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul; the Great Northern, and the Illinois Central railroads.
The United States census for 1900 reported for Sioux City 329 manufacturing establishments, having a combined output valued at $15,469,702. The annual value of Sioux City manufactured products, including meat and dairy, is $35,000,000. Its jobbing trade is $90,000,000. As a packing centre it ranks fourth in the United States. Sioux City has one of the larg st linseed-oil plants in the country
SIOUX FALLS, c. h., Minnehaha Co., S. Dak., (1910) 14,094.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Great Northern; Illinois Central; Northwestern Line; South Dakota Central (R.R.).
SIOUX RAPIDS, Buena Vista Co., Iowa, 868.
On Minne. & St. L.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
SIQUIJOR, Negros Oriental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 12,116.
SIREENUGGUR. *See* CASHMERE.
SISSETON, c. h., Roberts Co., S. Dak., 1,397.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
SISTERVILLE, Tyler Co., W. Va., 2,684.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
SITKA, Alaska, (1900) 1,396; (1910) 539.
On Baranof Island, facing Sitka Sound, near the Pacific Coast, 160 miles southwest from Juneau (*q. v.*) and 1,200 miles north from Tacoma, Wash. Has a deep harbor, but difficult of ingress and egress. Sitka is reached by way of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver or by the Northern Pacific to Seattle.
In 1799 the Russian-American Company established a trading post here, which, under the name of New Archangel, became the permanent seat of the Russian Territorial Government. After the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867, Sitka was made the capital, and so continued until 1906.
SIUT (or ASSIUT), capital of Prov. of Siut, Egypt, (1897) 42,078.
SIVERLY, Venango Co., Pa., 1,616.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
SKAGWAY, Alaska, 872.
On White Pass & Yukon Route (R.R.).
SKANEATELES, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1,615.
On Skaneateles (R.R.).
SKIEN, capital of Amt of Bratsberg, Norway, (1900) 11,394; estimated (1908) 20,000.
SKOWHEGAN, c. h., Somerset Co., Maine, 5,241.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
SLATER, Saline Co., Mo., 3,238.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
SLATINGTON, Lehigh Co., Pa., 4,454.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh & New Eng.; Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
SLAUGHTERVILLE, Webster Co., Ky., 443.
SLAYTON, c. h., Murray Co., Minn., 850.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SLEEPYEYE, Brown Co., Minn., 2,247.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SLIDELL, St. Tammany Parish, La., 2,188.
On New Orl. & Northeast.; New Orleans Gt. No. (R.R.)
SLIGO, capital of County Sligo, Ireland, (1901) 10,862.
—Clarion Co., Pa., 754.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SLIPPERY ROCK, Butler Co., Pa., 870.
SLIVNO, Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, (1901) 24,542; estimated (1906) 28,049.
SLOAN, Erie Co., N. Y., 1,259



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OVERLOOKING WHOLESALE DISTRICT

SHANGHAI, Prov. of Kiang-su, China, estimated (1908) 651,000.
Seaport and chief emporium open for European commerce, situated near the junction of the Hwang-pu and the Wu-sung Rivers. The Chinese city proper is enclosed within walls 24 feet high. In 1843 Shanghai was opened as one of the five treaty ports; an important foreign settlement is now established (with a separate government) outside the city walls. In the foreign settlement there are a fine cathedral, municipal offices, hospitals, clubhouse, etc. The Chinese authorities retain complete control over all shipping dues, duties on imports and exports.
SHAPLEIGH, York Co., Maine, 691.
SHARON, Litchfield Co., Conn., 1,880.
—Norfolk Co., Mass., 2,310.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Pa., (1910) 15,270.
On Erie; Lake Sh. & Mich. S.; Penna. (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 585.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
SHARON HILL, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,401.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
SHARON SPRINGS, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 459.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
SHARPSBURG, Washington Co., Md., 960.
—Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 8,153.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SHARPSVILLE, Mercer Co., Pa., 3,634.
On Erie; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Pennsylvania; Sharpsville (R.R.).
SHARPTOWN, Wicomico Co., Md., 722.
SHASI, Prov. of Hupeh, China, estimated (1905) 85,000.
SHAWANO, c. h., Shawano Co., Wis., 2,923.
On Northwest. Line; Wis. & North. (R.R.).
SHATTUCK, Ellis Co., Okla., 1,231.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (R.R.)
SHAWNEE, Shannon Co., Mo., (1910) 12,474.
On B. & O.; Zanesv. & Western (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Ohio, 2,280.
—Pottawatomie Co., Ohio, 12,474.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).
SHAWNEETOWN, c. h., Gallatin Co., Ill., 1,863.
On B. & O. S. W.; Louisville & Nash. (R.R.).
SHEBOYGAN, c. h., Sheboygan Co., Wis., 26,398.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Sheboygan Co., Wis., 1,630.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SHEFFIELD, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 409,070; estimated (1909) 470,958.
Situated at the junction of the Sheaf and Don. The chief ecclesiastical building is the ancient parish Church of St. Peter's, in the Perpendicular style.
The trade of Sheffield is chiefly connected with cutlery, for which it has long been famous, and the manufacture of all forms of steel, iron, brass work and britannia ware.
Sheffield is supposed to have been originally a Roman station. Edward I granted it a charter as a market town in 1296. There is indication in Chaucer's writings that the town was noted for its cutlery in his day.
—O'Brien Co., Iowa, 2,941.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SHELDON, Franklin Co., Vt., 1,246.
On St. Johns. & Lake Ch. (R.R.).
SHELLMAN, Randolph Co., Ga., 985.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).
SHELLSBURG, Benton Co., Iowa, 527.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
SHELTON, Fairfield Co., Conn., 4,807.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)
—Buffalo Co., Neb., 1,005.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Mason Co., Wash., 1,163.
On Peninsular (R.R.).
SHEMAKHA, Govt. of Baku, Russia in Asia, (1897) 20,008.
SHENANDOAH, Page Co., Iowa, 4,076.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., (1910) 25,774.
On Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
—Page Co., Va., 1,431.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
SHEPHERD, Isabella Co., Mich., 835.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Jefferson Co., W. Va., 1,070.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
SHERBORN, Middlesex Co., Mass., 1,428.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
SHERBROOKE, Sherbrooke Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 11,765; estimated (1908) 15,500.
On Boston & Maine; Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk; Quebec Central (R.R.).
SHERBURN, Martin Co., Minn., 814.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.).
SHERBURNE, Chenango Co., N. Y., 960.
On Del., L. & W. (R.R.).
SHERIDAN, Hamilton Co., Ind., 1,768.
On Ch., Ind. & Lv. (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Mont., 399.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
—Yamhill Co., Ore., 1,021.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)
—c. h., Sheridan Co., Wyo., (1910) 8,408.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
SHERIDANVILLE, Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,000.
SHERMAN, Fairfield Co., Conn., 569.
—Aroostook Co., Maine, 980
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 836.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Grayson Co., Tex., (1910) 12,412.
Situated on the Texas and Pacific; the Houston and Texas Central; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; the Frisco; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; and the St. Louis Southwestern railroads.
Among its leading industries is a large cotton-seed oil mill.
SHERRARD, Mercer Co., Ill., 906.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
SHERRODSVILLE, Carroll Co., Ohio, 729.
On Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).
SHICKSHINNY, Luzerne Co., Pa., 1,017.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SIATON, Prov. of Negros Oriental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 10,074.
SIBALOM, Prov. of Antique, Panay, P. I., (1903) 12,462.
SIBLEY, c. h., Osceola Co., Iowa, 1,330.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
SIBONGA, Cebu Prov., Cebu, P. I., (1903) 25,848.
SIDELL, Vermilion Co., Ill., 741.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Cin., Ham. & Day. (R.R.).
SIDI BEL ABBES, Dept. of Oran, Algeria, (1906) 24,494.
SIDNEY, Champaign Co., Ill., 481.
On Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Fremont Co., Iowa, 1,019.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Cheyenne Co., Neb., 1,185.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
—Delaware Co., N. Y., 2,507.
On Del. & Hud.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Shelby Co., Ohio, (1910) 6,607.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Day. & Troy (El.); West. Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
SIEDLCE, capital of Govt. of Siedlce, Russian Poland, (1897) 26,234.
SIEGBURG, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 14,878.
SIEGEN, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 25,199.
SIEMIANOWITZ, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 15,303.
SIENA (or SIENNA), capital of Prov. of Siena, Italy, (1901) 38,665, (commune).
Situated on three connecting hills on the south frontiers of Tuscany, surrounded by old walls, entered by nine gates, and has a citadel.
It has a university with faculties of law and medicine, and a cathedral, began in the early years of the thirteenth century. Siena gave its name to a school of painting, and was the birthplace of famous painters, sculptors, and architects.
SIERRA MADRE, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,303.
SIERRA MOJADA, State of Coahuila, Mexico, (1900) 8,246.
On Mexican Northern (R.R.).
SIGOURNEY, c. h., Keokuk Co., Iowa, 2,032.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
SIKESTON, Scott Co., Mo., 3,337
On Frisco Lines; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
SILAY, Negros Occidental Prov., Negros, P. I., (1903) 15,640.
SILOAM SPRINGS, Benton Co., Ark., 2,105
On Ark., Okla. & West; Kan. City So. (R.R.).
SILVER CITY, c. h., Owyhee Co., Idaho, 1,200.
—c. h., Grant Co., N. Mex., 3,315
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
SILVER CREEK, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 2,513
On Buff. & Lake E. Tr. (El.); Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; N. Y., Ch. & St. L.; Penna. (R.R.).
SILVER SPRINGS, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 974.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie (R.R.).
SILVERTON, c. h., San Juan Co., Colo., 2,163.
On Denver & Rio Grande; Silverton; Silverton Northern (R.R.).
—Marion Co., Ore., 1,588
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
SILVIS, Rock Island Co., Ill., 1,163.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)



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MAP OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SMALCALD. *See* SCHMALKALDEN.
SMETHPORT, c. h., McKean Co., Pa., 1,817.
On Mt. Jewett, Kin. & R.; Pennsylvania; Pitts., Shawmut & N. (R.R.).
SMETHWICK, Staffordshire, England, estimated (1905) 62,605.
SMITH CENTER, c. h., Smith Co., Kans., 1,292.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
SMITHFIELD, c. h., Johnston Co., N. C., 1,347.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
—Providence Co., R. I., 2,739.
On N. Y., N. H. & Hart. (R.R.)
—Cache Co., Utah, 1,865.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.).
—Isle of Wight Co., Va., 1,278.
SMITHLAND, c. h., Livingston Co., Ky., 557.
SMITH'S FALLS, Leeds and Grenville Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,568.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
SMITHVILLE, Lee Co., Ga., 574.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).
—c. h., Dekalb Co., Tenn., 800.
—Bastrop Co., Texas, 3,167.
On Missouri, Kansas & Texas (R.R.).
SMOLENSK, Smolensk, Russia, (1897) 46,699.
SMYRNA, Aidin (or Smyrna) Vilayet, Asia Minor, Turkey, estimated 201,000.
An ancient city and seaport on the west coast of Asia Minor, at the head of the gulf of the same name. The city is divided into four quarters—Frankish, Turkish, Jewish, and Armenian. Smyrna has been for centuries the most important place of trade in Asia Minor.
SMYRNA, Kent Co., Del., 1,843.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SNOHOMISH, Snohomish Co., Wash., 3,244.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
SNOWHILL, c. h., Worcester Co., Md., 1,844.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SNYDER, Swanson Co., Okla., 1,122.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
—c. h., Scurry Co., Texas, 2,514.
On Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific (R.R.).
SOCIAL CIRCLE, Walton Co., Ga., 1,590.
On Georgia; Monroe (R.R.).
SOCORRO, Socorro Co., N. Mex., 1,560.
On Atch., T. & S. Fe (R.R.)
—El Paso Co., Tex., 1,147.
SODERHAMM, Gifleborg, Sweden, (1907) 11,325.
SOERABAYA *See* SURABAYA.
SOEST, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 17,394.
SOFIA (Bulgarian SREDETZ), capital of Bulgaria, (1900) 67,920; estimated (1906) 82,187.
It lies in a fertile plain on the upper waters of the Isker, an affluent of the Danube.
The seat of a Greek metropolitan and a Roman Catholic bishop; it has 44 mosques, 22 minarets, 15 Christian churches, 3 synagogues, etc.
Sofia is the converging point of several important trade routes (three from the Balkans),

and carries on considerable manufactures of cloth, silk wares, leather, and tobacco. In the vicinity are celebrated hot springs, with a temperature of 48° C. Sofia occupies the site of old Sardica, which was built by Justinian.

Soignies, Hainaut, Belgium, (1906) 10,720.

Soissons, Dept. of Aisne, France, (1906) 12,392.

Sokoto, Nigeria, Africa, about 60,000.

Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, (1905) 49,006.

Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kans., 949.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Union Pacific (R.R.).

Solon, Somerset Co., Maine, 1,034.
On Somerset (R.R.).

Solothurn, capital of Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, (1908) 11,102.

Solvay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 5,139.
On Lackawanna; N. Y. Cent. & H. R. (R.R.).

Sombrerete, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, (1900) 11,954.

Somers, Tolland Co., Conn., 1,653.

Somerset, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 7,843.

—c. h., Pulaski Co., Ky., 4,491.
On Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (R.R.)

—Bristol Co., Mass., 2,798.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart (R.R.).

—Perry Co., Ohio, 1,286.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

—c. h., Somerset Co., Pa., 2,612.
On B. & O.; Pitts., Westm. & Som. (R.R.).

Somersworth, Strafford Co., N. H., 6,704.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

Somerville, Middlesex Co., Mass., 77,236.
On the Mystic River, and on the Fitchburg and the Boston and Maine Railroads. It comprises nearly a dozen villages, which were united in the corporation.
The city is built on seven hills, some of which were fortified during the Revolutionary War; some of the structures still remain, including the "old powder house" on Quarry Hill.

—c. h., Somerset Co., N. J., (1910) 5,060.
On Central of N. J. (R.R.).

—c. h., Fayette Co., Tenn., 1,387.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. L.; Southern (R.R.).

Sommerfeld, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 12,251.

Sondershausen, capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Germany, (1905) 7,389.

Sondrio, capital of Prov. of Sondrio, Lombardy, Italy, (1901) 4,873.

Sonneberg, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, (1905) 15,003.

Sonoma, Sonoma Co., Cal., 957.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).

Sonora, c. h., Tuolumne Co., Cal., 2,029.
On Sierra of Cal. (R.R.).

—c. h., Sutton Co., Texas, 700.

Sonsonate, Salvador, (1901) 17,016.

Sorau, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 16,410.

Sorel, Richelieu Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 7,057.
On Quebec, Mont. & South. (R.R.).

Sorento, Bond Co., Ill., 1,018.
On Burl. Route; Tol., St. L. & West. (R.R.).

Soroka, Govt. of Bessarabia, Russia, (1900) 25,523.

Sorrento, Prov. of Naples, Italy, (1901) 6,969.

Sorsogon, Sorsogon Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 13,511.

Sotteville-les-Rouen, Dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, (1906) 18,172.

Souderton, Montgomery Co., Pa., 1,875.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Souris, Brandon Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,413.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

South Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., 1,814.

South Amboy, Middlesex Co., N. J., 7,007.
On Central of N. J.; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania; Raritan River (R.R.).

Southampton, Hampshire, England, (1901) 104,911; estimated (1909) 124,667.
On a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen, near the head of Southampton Water.
It consists of an old and a new town, the former at one time surrounded by walls, of which portions still remain; entered by several gates, of which three, still standing, bear the names of West Gate, South Gate, and Bar Gate. The last is now, in consequence of the growth of the town, nearly in its centre, and being placed across the principal street, divides it into two parts, Above-bar and Below-bar, or High Street.
There is ample dock accommodation. Southampton is the most important mail packet station in the kingdom.
Southampton claims to be a borough by prescription, but its earliest known charter was granted by Henry II.

—Hampshire Co., Mass., (1910) 870.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—Suffolk Co., N. Y., (1910) 2,509.
On Long Island (R.R.).

—Bruce Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,636.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

South Bend, c. h., St. Joseph Co., Ind., 53,684.
On the St. Joseph River, and on the Vandalia; the Michigan Central; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Grand Trunk; the Chicago, Indiana and Southern; and the New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois Railroads.
South Bend is particularly noted for the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, and wagons.
The city is built on historic ground. In 1679 La Salle landed here during his exploration of the Mississippi.

—c. h., Pacific Co., Wash., 3,023.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).

South Berwick, York Co., Me., 2,935.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.)

South Bethlehem, Northampton Co., Pa., 19,973.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

Southboro, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 1,745.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

South Boston, Halifax Co., Va., 3,516.
On Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.).

South Boundbrook, Somerset Co., N. J., 1,024.

Southbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., 12,592.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

South Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., 3,943.
On Monongahela (R.R.)

Southbury, New Haven Co., Conn., 1,233.
On N. Y.; New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

South Canon, Fremont Co., Colo., 1,321.
On Colo. Mid. (R.R.)

South Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., 1,697.

South Charleston, Clark Co., Ohio, 1,181.
On Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England, (1901) 28,857.

South Fork, Cambria Co., Pa., 4,592.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

South Frankfort, Benzie Co., Mich., 681.
On Ann Arbor (R.R.).

South Fulton, Obion Co., Tenn., 1,391.

South Glens Falls, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 2,247.

South Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,748.

South Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., 4,894.

South Haven, Van Buren Co., Mich., 3,577.
On Kal., Lake Sh. & Chic.; Mich. Cent. (R.R.).

South Holland, Cook Co., Ill., 1,065.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Chic. Term. Transf. (R.R.).

Southington, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,714.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)

South Jacksonville, Duval Co., Fla., 1,147.
On Fla. East Coast (R.R.)

South Kingstown, Washington Co., R. I., 5,176.

South Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 6,092.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

South Newburgh, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, 1,273.

South Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., 8,968.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

South Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., 2,068.
On Erie (R.R.)

South Omaha, Douglas Co., Neb., (1910) 26,259.
On Burlington Route; Chicago Great Western; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Central; Missouri Pacific; Northwestern Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).

South Orange, Essex Co., N. J., (1910) 6,014.
On Del., Lack. & Western (R.R.).

South Pasadena, Los Angeles, Cal., 4,649.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Pacific Electric; San Ped., L. A. & S. L.; South. Pac. (R.R.).

South Pittsburg, Marion Co., Tenn., 2,106.
On Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).

Southport, Lancashire, England, (1901) 48,083.

—c. h., Brunswick Co., N. C., 1,484.

South Portland, Cumberland Co., Maine, 7,471.

South Range, Houghton Co., Mich., 1,097.
On Copper Range (R.R.)

South River, Middlesex Co., N. J., 4,772.
On Raritan River (R.R.).

South St. Paul, Dakota Co., Minn., 4,510.
On Burl. Route; Chic. Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Great Northern; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal., 1,989.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)

South Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., 10,190.
On Erie; Lk. Sh. & Mich. So.; Penna. (R.R.).

South Shields, Durham, England, (1901) 100,848; estimated (1909) 117,627.
Situated near the mouth of the Tyne, opposite North Shields, and communicating with it by steam ferry. An important shipping point for coal and coke, and a great centre of the shipbuilding industry. It is a watering-place.

South Sioux City, Dakota Co., Neb., 1,196.
On Burlington Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.)

South Stillwater, Washington Co., Minn., 1,343.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northern Pacific; Northwest. Line (R.R.).

South Waverly, Bradford Co., Pa., 1,084.

Southwest City, McDonald Co., Mo., 483.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Southwest Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2,127.

South Whitley, Whitley Co., Ind., 1,176.
On N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Vandalia (R.R.).

Southwick, Hampden Co., Mass., (1910) 1,020.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

South Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa., 3,734.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

South Wilmington, Grundy Co., Ill., 2,403.
On Elgin, Joliet & Eastern (R.R.).

South Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., 2,251.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)

Spandau, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 70,301.

Spangler, Cambria Co., Pa., 2,700.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Spanish Fork, Utah Co., Utah, 3,464.
On Denver & Rio Grande; San P., Los A. & S. Lake (R.R.).

Sparks, Berrien Co., Ga., 842.
On Georgia & Florida; Georgia So. & Fla.; Sparks Western (R.R.).

—Washoe Co., Nev., 2,500.
On South. Pacific (R.R.)

Sparta, c. h., Hancock Co., Ga., 1,715.
On Georgia (R.R.).

—Capital of Nomarchy of Lacedemon, Greece, (1908) 13,661.

—Randolph Co., Ill., 3,081.
On Illinois Southern; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

—Kent Co., Mich., 1,203.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marquette (R.R.).

—St. Louis Co., Minn., 900.
On Duluth & Iron Range; Duluth, Missabe & North. (R.R.).

—c. h., Allegheny Co., N. C., 200.

—c. h., White Co., Tenn., 1,409.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).

—c. h., Monroe Co., Wis., 3,973.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.; N. W. Line (R.R.).

Spartanburg, c. h., Spartanburg Co., S. C., 17,517.
On Car., Clinch. & Ohio; Charleston & W. C.; Glenn Springs; Southern (R.R.)

Spearfish, Lawrence Co., S. D., 1,130.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)

Spencer, c. h., Owen Co., Ind., (1910) 2,150.
On Vandalia (R.R.).

—c. h., Clay Co., Iowa, 3,005.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minneapolis & St. L. (R.R.).

—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 6,740.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).

—Rowan Co., N. C., 1,915.
On Southern (R.R.)

—c. h., Roane Co., W. Va., 1,224.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).

Spencerport, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1,000.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).

Spencerville, Allen Co., Ohio, 1,748.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Erie (R.R.).

Speyer, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 21,823.

Spezia, Prov. of Liguria, Italy, (1901) 38,294.

Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind., 622.
On Ft. W., C. & Lv. (R.R.).

Spirit Lake, Kootenai Co., Idaho, 907.
On Idaho & Wash. North. (R.R.)

—c. h., Dickinson Co., Iowa, 1,162.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

Spiro, Le Flore Co., Okla., (1910) 1,173.
On Kansas City Southern (R.R.).

Spokane, c. h., Spokane Co., Wash., (1900) 36,848; (1910) 104,402.
On the Spokane River, and on the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Spokane and Inland Empire; the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company; the Idaho and Washington Northern; the Spokane International, and Spokane, Portland and Seattle railroads.
The city is the centre of a large lumber trade and the mining centre of the Pacific Northwest.

Spooner, Washburn Co., Wis., 1,453.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Sprague, Lincoln Co., Wash., 1,110.
On No. Pacific (R.R.)

Spremberg, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 11,188.

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa., 614.
On Bessemer & Lake Erie; Penna. (R.R.).

Spring City, Chester Co., Pa., 2,880.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—Rhea Co., Tenn., 1,030.
On Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (R.R.)

—Sanpete Co., Utah, 1,100.
On Denver & Rio Grande (R.R.).

Springdale, Washington Co., Ark., 1,755.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

—Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,999.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., State capital, (1900) 34,159; (1910) 51,678.
On the Wabash; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis; the Chicago and Alton; the Illinois Central; and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads.
The trade and industry of the city are greatly promoted by rich coal mines in the vicinity. It has many large printing and publishing houses, textile works, planing mills, machine shops, etc.
The city was founded in 1819, became the county-seat in 1823, and received its city charter in 1840.

Springfield, c. h., Washington Co., Ky., 1,329.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

—c. h., Hampden Co., Mass., (1910) 88,926.
On the Connecticut River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford; the Central New England; the Boston and Maine; and the Boston and Albany Railroads.
The city is noted for its beauty. It is the site of the United States armory and arsenal established in 1795, the largest in the Union, and United States Government Building.
The industries include the manufacture of firearms by both the Government and a private corporation. Its other industries are extensive and various.
Springfield was founded by William Pynchon with colonists from Roxbury in 1636.

Springfield, Brown Co., Minn., 1,482.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Greene Co., Mo., (1910) 35,201.
On Frisco Lines; Kan. City, Clin. & Sp.; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).

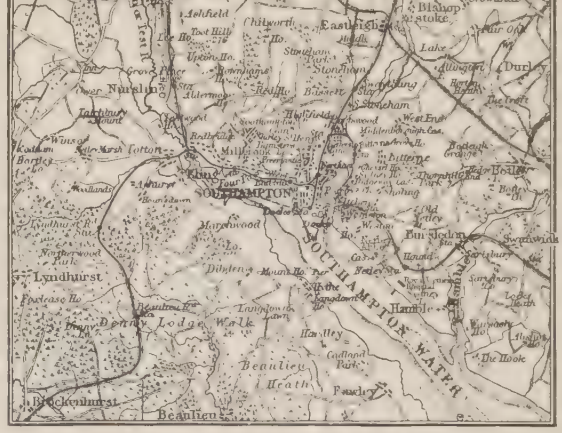
—c. h., Clarke Co., Ohio, (1910) 46,921.
On the Mad River, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Erie; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; and the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroads.
Manufactures agricultural implements.

—Lane Co., Ore., 1,838.
On South. Pac. (R.R.)

—c. h., Robertson Co., Tenn., 2,085.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

—Windsor Co., Vt., 3,250.

Spring Garden, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,100.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.)



SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, AND ENVIRONS

Spring Grove, York Co., Pa., 1,152.
On Penna.; Western Maryland (R.R.)

Spring Hope, Nash Co., N. C., 1,246.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)

Spring Lake, Ottawa Co., Mich., 802.
On Gd. Rap., Gd. H. & M. (El.); Grand Trunk (R.R.).

—Monmouth Co., N. J., 853.
On Central of N. J.; N. Y. & Long Branch; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

Spring Valley, Bureau Co., Ill., (1910) 7,035.
On Burlington Route; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—Fillmore Co., Minn., 1,817.
On Chic. Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

—Rockland Co., N. Y., 2,353.
On Erie; New Jersey & N. Y. (R.R.)

—Pierce Co., Wis., 972.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., 2,246.
On Buffalo & Susque.; Buff., Roch. & Pitts. (R.R.).

—Utah Co., Utah, 3,356.
On Denver & Rio Grande; San Ped., Los A. & S. L. (R.R.).

Srinagar, capital of Kashmir, India, (1901) 122,618.

Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, 407.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).

Stade, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 10,837.

Stafford, Tolland Co., Conn., 5,233.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).

—Capital of Staffordshire, England, (1901) 20,894.

—Stafford Co., Kans., 1,927.
On Atch., T. & Santa Fe; Mo. Pacific (R.R.).

Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Conn., 3,059.

Stalybridge, Cheshire, England, (1901) 27,673.

Stambaugh, Iron Co., Mich., 1,322.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn., 25,138.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—Delaware Co., N. Y., 973.
On Ulster & Del. (R.R.).

—Jones Co., Tex., (1910) 3,902.
On Texas Cent.; Wichita Val. (R.R.)

Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark., 2,316.
On La. & Ark.; St. Louis Southwest. (R.R.).

Stanberry, Gentry Co., Mo., (1910) 2,121.
On Wabash (R.R.).

Standish, c. h., Arenac Co., Mich., 828.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).

Stanford, McLean Co., Ill., 525.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).

—c. h., Lincoln Co., Ky., 1,532.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

Stanhope, Sussex Co., N. J., 1,031.

Stanislawow, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 30,410.

Stanley, Chippewa Co., Wis., 2,675.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Stanley, Mer. & Phil. (R.R.).

Stanton, Montgomery Co., Iowa, 653.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

—c. h., Montcalm Co., Mich., 1,012.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

—c. h., Stanton Co., Neb., 1,342
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

Staples, Todd Co., Minn., 2,558.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).

Stargard, Pomerania, Germany, (1905) 26,908.

Starke, c. h., Bradford Co., Fla., 1,135.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).

Starkville, Las Animas Co., Colo., 928.
On A., T. & S. Fe (R.R.).

—c. h., Oktibbeha Co., Miss., 2,698.
On Illinois Central; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).

Stassfurt, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 18,310.

State Center, Marshall Co., Iowa, 898.
On Iowa Central; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

State College, Center Co., Pa., 1,425.
On Bellefonte Central (R.R.).

Statesboro, c. h., Bullock Co., Ga., (1910) 2,529.
On Central of Georgia; Savannah & Statesboro (R.R.).

Statesville, c. h., Iredell Co., N. C., 4,599.
On Southern (R.R.).

Staunton, Macoupin Co., Ill., 5,048.
On Litchfield & Mad.; Wabash (R.R.).

—Clay Co., Ind., 746.
On Vandalia (R.R.).

—c. h., Augusta Co., Va., 10,604.
On Balt. & Ohio; Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).

Stavanger, capital of Amt of Stavanger, Norway, (1905) 34,844; estimated (1908) 36,200.

Stavropol, capital of Govt. of Stavropol, Russia in Asia, (1897) 41,590.

Stayner, Simcoe Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,225.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

Steamboat Springs, Routt Co., Colo., 1,227.
On Denver, No. West. & Pac. (R.R.)

Steele, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 12,988.

Steelton, Dauphin Co., Pa., (1910) 14,246.
On Penna.; Phil. & Read (R.R.)

Steeleville, Randolph Co., Ill., 708.
On Wabash, Chester & W. (R.R.).

Steelville, c. h., Crawford Co., Mo., 773.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

Steger, Cook Co., Ill., 2,161.
On Chicago & East. Ill. (R.R.)

Steglitz, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 32,832

Steinamanger (or Szombathely), Comitat of Eisenburg, Hungary, (1900) 23,309.

Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 8,672.

Stendal, Brandenburg, Germany, (1905) 23,278, (commune).

Stephenville, c. h., Erath Co., Texas, 2,561.
On Frisco Lines; S. N. & S. Tex. (R.R.)

Sterkrade, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 21,213.

Sterling, c. h., Logan Co., Colo., 3,044.
On Burl. Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).

—Windham Co., Conn., 1,283.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)

—Whiteside Co., Ill., (1910) 7,467.
On Burl. Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—Rice Co., Kans., 2,133.
On A., T. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).

—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 1,359.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—Johnson Co., Neb., 714.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

Sterling City, c. h., Sterling Co., Texas, 532.

Sternberg, Moravia, Austria, (1900) 15,220.

Stetson, Penobscot Co., Maine, 480.

Stettin, capital of Pomerania, Germany, (1910) 236,196.
Chief seaport of Prussia. The principal part of the city is built on the left bank of the Oder, while on the right bank are the suburbs of Lastadie and Silberwiese, connection being maintained by several bridges, one of which is a large railway swing bridge. The town has greatly expanded since the removal of the extensive fortifications by which it was surrounded. Among its more notable features are the old royal palace, now occupied as Government buildings; the new town hall, two monumental gateways, several Gothic churches, exchange, theatre, etc.
Its yards for the building of steel vessels are the largest in the world. Its other industries include iron founding, machine making, the manufacture of chemicals, cement, sugar, soap, candles, chocolate, etc. It has been a port of some importance since the twelfth century.

Steuben, Washington Co., Maine, 890.

Steubenville, c. h., Jefferson Co., Ohio, 22,391.
On Pennsylvania; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.; Wheeling & Lake Erie (R.R.).

Stevens Point, c. h., Portage Co., Wis., 8,692.
On Gr. Bay & Western; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M. (R.R.).

Stewardson, Shelby Co., Ill., 720.
On Toledo, St. L. & West.; Wabash (R.R.).

Stewartstown, Coos Co., N. H., 1,128.

Stewartville, Olmstead Co., Minn., 794.
On Chicago Great Western (R.R.).

Stigler, c. h., Haskell Co., Okla., 1,583.
On Midland Valley (R.R.)

Stillmore, Emanuel Co., Ga., 645.
On Central of Georgia; Georgia & Florida; Wadley Southern (R.R.).

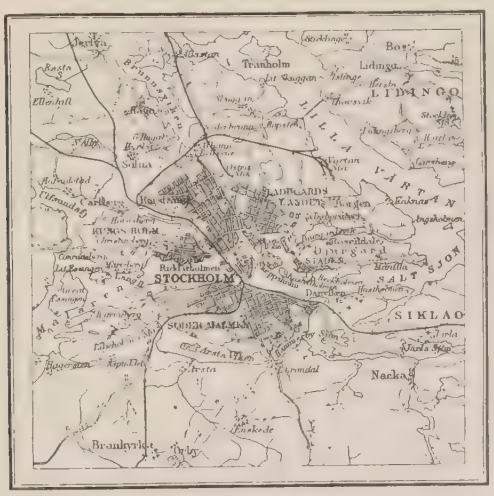
Stillwater, c. h., Washington Co., Minn., 10,198.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northern Pacific; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1,004.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

—c. h., Payne Co., Okla., 3,444.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

Stilwell, Adair Co., Okla., 1,030.
On Kansas City Southern (R.R.)

STIRLING, capital of Stirling, Scotland, (1901) 18,403.
STOCKBRIDGE, Berkshire Co., Mass., (1910) 1,933.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Ingham Co., Mich., 663.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Windsor Co., Vt., 737.
On White River (R.R.).
STOCKHOLM, Län of Stockholm, Sweden, capital of the kingdom, estimated (1907) 332,700.
On several islands and the adjacent mainland, between a bay of the Baltic and Lake Malar; in a situation that is accounted one of the most picturesque in Europe. The nucleus of Stockholm is an island in mid-channel, called "the Town"; on it stand the imposing royal palace (1697-1754); the principal church (St. Nicholas's), in which the kings are crowned; the House of the Nobles (1648-1670); the town house; the ministries of the kingdom; and the principal wharf, a fine granite quay, fronting east. Immediately west of the central island lies the Knights' Island (Riddarholm), almost entirely occupied by the Houses of Parliament; the old Franciscan Church, in which all the later sovereigns of Sweden have been buried; the royal archives, and the chief law courts of the kingdom.
Ship Island, immediately east of "the Town" island, is the headquarters of the Swedish navy, and is built over with marine workshops, shipbuilding yards, etc., and is connected with a smaller island crowned with a citadel. Beyond these again, and farther to the east, lies the island of the zoological gardens.
Stockholm is, next to Gothenburg, the most important industrial centre of Sweden. It ranks first among Swedish ports in the value of its imports.



STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, AND ENVIRONS

STOCKPORT, Cheshire, England, (1901) 78,897; estimated (1909) 103,706.
STOCKTON, c. h., San Joaquin Co., Cal., 23,253.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Southern Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).
—To Daviess Co., Ill., 1,096.
On Chicago Great Western (R.R.).
—c. h., Rooks Co., Kans., 1,317.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—c. h., Cedar Co., Mo., 590.
On Missouri Southern (R.R.).
—Hunterdon Co., N. J., 605.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham, England, (1901) 51,478.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordshire, England (1901) 30,458.
STOLP, Pomerania, Germany, (1905) 31,160.
STONEBORO, Mercer Co., Pa., 1,074.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Penna. (R.R.).
STONEHAM, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 7,090.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
STONE MOUNTAIN, Dekalb Co., Ga., 1,062.
On Georgia (R.R.).
STONEWALL, Selkirk Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,074.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
STONINGTON, New London Co., Conn., 2,083.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Maine, 2,038.
STONINGTON, Christian Co., Ill., 1,118.
On Wabash (R.R.).
STORM LAKE, c. h., Buena Vista Co., Iowa, 2,428.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Illinois Central; Minn. & St. Louis (R.R.).
STORY CITY, Story Co., Iowa, 1,387.
On Iowa Cent.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
STOTTS CITY, Lawrence Co., Mo., 548.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
STOUFFVILLE, Ontario Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,223.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
STOUGHTON, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 6,316.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Dane Co., Wis., 4,761.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
STOW, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,115.
STOWE, Lamoille Co., Vt., 566.
STRAFFORD, Strafford Co., N. H., 786.
—Orange Co., Vt., 776.
STRALSUND, Pomerania, Germany, (1905) 31,813.
STRASSBURG, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, (1910) 178,290.
Situated on the Ill River. By means of canals it is brought into communication with the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It has always been regarded as a place of strategical importance, and strong fortifications were erected by Vauban in 1682-84. Since the siege of 1870 by the Germans these have been considerably strengthened.
The chief building is the cathedral, a medieval structure whose main element is Gothic. It is surmounted by towers 466 feet high, has a splendid façade, with statues and great rose window, fine painted glass windows, and a famous astronomical clock.
The city's industries are very varied, and include tanning, brewing, machine making, and the preparation of its celebrated *pâtés de foie gras*.
Strassburg, under the name of Argentoratum, is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. In the sixth century the name was changed to Strassburg, and in the beginning of the tenth century it became subject to the emperors of Germany.
STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa., 885.
On Strasburg (R.R.).
—Shenandoah Co., Va., 762.
On Southern (R.R.).
STRATFORD, capital of Perth Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 9,959; estimated (1908) 16,000.
On Grank Trunk (R.R.).
—Fairfield Co., Conn., 5,712.
On New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
—Hamilton Co., Iowa, 554.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Warwickshire, England, (1901) 8,310.
On the right bank of the Avon River, here crossed by a fine bridge of fourteen pointed arches, now nearly 400 years old. "The Birthplace," the house in which Shakespeare was born, was restored in 1859. In the cruciform parish church are his grave and portrait bust, also the font in which he was baptized. Among other interesting remains of Shakspeare's time are the grammar school in which he was educated; the adjoining guild hall, and the town hall.
STRATHAM, Rockingham Co., N. H., 602.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
STRATHCONA, Strathcona Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 2,921.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
STRATHROY, Middlesex Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,933.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
STRAUBING, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 20,707.
STRAWBERRY POINT, Clayton Co., Iowa, 1,052.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
STREATOR, Lasalle Co., Ill., (1910) 14,253.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Burl. Route; Chicago & Alton; Chic., Ind. & South.; Wabash (R.R.).
STRIEGAU, Silesia, Germany, (1905) 13,427.
STROMSBURG, Polk Co., Neb., 1,355.
On Burlington Route; Union Pacific (R.R.).
STRONG, Chase Co., Kans., 762.
—Franklin Co., Maine, 720.
On Sandy River & Rang. Lakes (R.R.).
STRONGHURST, Henderson Co., Ill., 762.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
STROUD, Lincoln Co., Okla., 1,220.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
STROUDSBURG, c. h., Monroe Co., Pa., 4,379.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Delaware Val.; N. Y., Susq. & West.; Wilkes-Barre & East. (R.R.).
STRUTHERS, Mahoning Co., Ohio, 3,370.
On Penna.; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.)
STRYJ, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 23,205.
STRYKER, Williams Co., Ohio, 1,026.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
STUART, Guthrie Co., Iowa, 1,826.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
STUHL-WEISSENBURG (or SZEKES-FEJERVAR), capital of Comitat of Stuhl-Weissenburg, Hungary, (1900) 30,451; estimated (1906) 34,143.
Important commercial city. Kings of Hungary anciently crowned here.
STURBRIDGE, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 1,957.
STURGEON, Boone Co., Mo., 663.
On Wabash (R.R.).
STURGEON BAY, c. h., Door Co., Wis., 4,262.
On Ahnapee & Western; Ann Arbor (R.R.).
STURGEON FALLS, Nipissing Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,418.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
STURGIS, Union Co., Ky., 1,467.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—St. Joseph Co., Mich., 3,635.
On Grand Rapids & I.; Lake Shore & Mich. So. (R.R.).
—c. h., Meade Co., S. Dak., 1,739.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
STUTTGART, capital of Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, (1910) 285,589.
Beautifully situated near the left bank of the Neckar, 816 feet above the sea. It consists of spacious streets and squares lined with fine buildings, among the latter being the new palace; the old palace (1570); the Stiftskirche, a Gothic structure of the fifteenth century; the Gothic hospital church, containing a statue of the Saviour, by Dannecker; and several other churches.
Stuttgart is the chief centre in south Germany for the book trade, connected with which are paper mills, type foundries, printing presses, and lithographic establishments.
Stuttgart dates from 1229. In 1320 it became the residence of the counts of Würtemberg.
STUTTGART, Arkansas Co., Ark., 2,740.
On St. Louis Southwestern (R.R.).
SUCHAU, Prov. of Kiang-su, China, estimated (1905) 500,000.
A treaty port, situated on the Imperial Canal, on numerous islands separated by canals. The city walls have a circuit of 10 miles. Suchau has for generations been a noted centre of the silk manufacture and of the printing of cheap Chinese classics.
SUCRE, official capital, Dept. of Chuquisaca, Bolivia, estimated (1906) 22,416.
SUDBURY, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,120.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Nipissing Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,027.
On Algoma Cent. of H. Bay; Can. North. Ont.; Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
SUEZ, Egypt, (1897) 17,457.
Red Sea terminus of Suez Canal.
SUFFERN, Rockland Co., N. Y., 2,663.
On Erie (R.R.).
SUFFIELD, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,841.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
SUFFOLK, c. h., Nansemond Co., Va., 7,008.
On Atl. Coast L.; Norfolk & Western; Norfolk Southern; Seaboard Air Line; Southern; Virginia (R.R.).
SUGAR CITY, Otero Co., Colo., 808.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
SUGAR GROVE, Warren Co., Pa., 459.
SUGAR LOAF, Cleburne Co., Ark., 1,126.
SUGAR NOTCH, Luzerne Co., Pa., 2,439.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
SUHL, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,814.
SUISUN, Solano Co., Cal., 641.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
SULLIVAN, c. h., Moultrie Co., Ill., 2,621.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Ill. Cent.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Sullivan Co., Ind., 4,115.
On Ev. & T. H.; Indianapolis South.; Southern Indiana (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Maine, 1,132.
—Franklin Co., Mo., 934.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
SULPHUR, c. h., Murray Co., Okla., 3,684.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
SULPHUR SPRINGS, c. h., Hopkins Co., Texas, (1910) 5,151.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; St. L. S. W. (R.R.).
SULZBACH, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 21,636, (commune).
SUMAO, Prov. of Yun-nan, China, estimated (1905) 15,000
SUMAS, Whatcom Co., Wash., 902.
On Bell. Bay & British C.; Canadian Pacific; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
SUMMERFIELD, Noble Co., Ohio, 489.
On Ohio River & Western (R.R.).
SUMMERHILL, Cambria Co., Pa., 863.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SUMMERVILLE, Richmond Co., Ga., 4,361.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).
—Dorchester Co., S. C., 2,355.
On Southern (R.R.).
SUMMIT, Cook Co., Ill., 949.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—Pike Co., Miss., 1,471.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Union Co., N. J., (1910) 7,500.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Rahway Val. (R.R.).
SUMMIT HILL, Carbon Co., Pa., 4,209.
On Mauch Chunk, S. H. & S. B. (R.R.).
SUMMITVILLE, Madison Co., Ind., 1,387.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
SUMNER, Lawrence Co., Ill., 1,413.
On Baltimore & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
—Bremer Co., Iowa, 1,404.
On Chicago Great Western (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 762.
—Pierce Co., Wash., 892.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Wash. (R.R.).
SUMRALL, Lamar Co., Miss., 2,046.
On Mississippi Central (R.R.)
SUMTER, c. h., Sumter Co., S. C., 8,109.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Southern (R.R.).
SUMY, Govt. of Kharkov, Russia, (1897) 27,504.
SUNAPEE, Sullivan Co., N. H., 946.
SUNBURY, c. h., Northumberland Co., Pa., 13,770.
On Northern Central; Pennsylvania; Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
SUNDERLAND, Durham, England, (1901) 146,565; estimated (1906) 154,385.
The largest town of Durham, including nearly the whole of three parishes.
The staple trade interests of the place are shipping, the coal trade—the Pemberton Mine (2,286 feet) said to be the deepest in the world—and shipbuilding.
—Franklin Co., Mass., 1,047.
SUNDSVALL, Län of Vesternorrland, Sweden, estimated (1907) 16,227.
SUNNYSIDE, Yakima Co., Wash., (1910) 1,379.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
SUN PRAIRIE, Dane Co., Wis., 1,110.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
SUPERIOR, Nuckolls Co., Neb., 2,106.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Burl. Route; Missouri Pacific; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Douglas Co., Wis., (1910) 40,384.
Port of entry, situated on Lake Superior, and on the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Chicago and Northwestern; the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroads.
Opposite Duluth, Minn. It has three connecting harbors, well sheltered and deep. The city includes the ports known as East, West, South, and Old Superior.
SURABAYA (or SOERABAYA), Java, (1900) 146,044
A large seaport town on the northeastern coast, and the capital of one of the three Dutch provinces into which the island is divided. Next to Batavia it is the most important commercial port in the East Indies.
SURAKARTA, Java, (1900) 109,459.
SURAT, capital of Surat Dist., Bombay, British India, (1901) 119,306.
SURRY, Hancock Co., Maine, 734.
SUSANVILLE, c. h., Lassen Co., Cal., 688.
SUSQUEHANNA, Susquehanna Co., Pa., 3,478.
On Erie (R.R.).
SUSSEX, Sussex Co., N. J., 1,212.
On Lehigh & New Eng.; N. Y., Susq. & West. (R.R.)
SUTHERLAND, O'Brien Co., Iowa, 664.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
SUTTON, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 3,078.
—Clay Co., Neb., 1,702.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 694.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Braxton Co., W. Va., 1,121.
On Balt. & Ohio; Coal & Coke (R.R.).
SVENDBORG, Amt of Svendborg, Denmark, (1901) 11,531.
SWAINSBORO, c. h., Emanuel Co., Ga., 1,313.
On Georgia & Florida; Wadley South. (R.R.).
SWAMPSCOTT, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 6,204.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
SWAN ISLAND, Hancock Co., Maine, 749.
SWANSEA, Glamorganshire, Wales, (1901) 94,537; estimated (1905) 96,384.
—Bristol Co., Mass., (1910) 1,978.
SWANTON, Fulton Co., Ohio, 1,058.
On Lake Shore & Mich. South. (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Vt., 1,236.
On Central Vermont; Grand Trunk; St. Johns & Lake Ch. (R.R.).
SWANZEY, Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,656.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
SWARTHMORE, Delaware Co., Pa., 1,899.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SWATOW, Prov. of Kwang-tung, China, estimated (1905) 60,000.
SWAYZEE, Grant Co., Ind., 836
On Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Toledo, St. L. & Western (R.R.).
SWEDESBORO, Gloucester Co., N. J., 1,477.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
SWEET SPRINGS, Saline Co., Mo., 1,122.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
SWEETWATER, Monroe Co., Tenn., 1,850.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Nolan Co., Texas, 4,176.
On Kan. City, Mex. & Or.; Tex. & Pac. (R.R.).
SWELLENDAM, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 5,685.
SWINDON, Wiltshire, England, (1901) 46,006.
SWINEMUNDE, Pomerania, Germany, (1905) 13,[illegible].
SWISSVALE, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 7,381.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
SWOYERSVILLE, Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 5,396.
SYCAMORE, c. h., Dekalb Co., Ill., 3,926.
On Chic. Great West.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
—Wyandot Co., Ohio, 977.
On North. Ohio; Toledo & Ohio Cent. (R.R.)
SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales, Australia, (1901) 496,990; estimated (1906) 529,600.
Picturesquely situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, the shore-line being deeply indented by capacious bays or inlets, forming harbors in themselves, and lined with wharfs, quays, and warehouses. The city is the outlet for a vast mining and agricultural region, and its exports of leather, wool, and gold are very important.
Sydney was founded in 1788.
—Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 9,999.
On Intercol.; Sydney & Louisburg (R.R.).
SYKESVILLE, Jefferson Co., Pa., [illegible].
SYLACAUGA, Talladega Co., Ala., 1,456.
On Central of Ga.; Louisville & Nash. (R.R.).
SYLVANIA, c. h., Screven Co., Ga., 1,400.
On Brinson; Sylvania & Girard (R.R.).
—Lucas Co., Ohio, 1,002.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Toledo & Western (El.) (R.R.).
SYLVESTER, Worth Co., Ga., 1,447.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Gulf Line (R.R.).
SYRACUSE, Kosciusko Co., Ind., 1,379.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
—Capital of Prov. of Syracuse, Italy, (1901) 32,030.
—Hamilton Co., Kans., 1,126.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
—c. h., Onondaga Co., N. Y., (1900) 108,374; (1910) 137,249.
On Onondaga Lake, the Erie Canal, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the West Shore; and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
As an industrial centre Syracuse holds an important place. The chief industry has always been the manufacture of salt. It is the seat of Syracuse University, as well as of numerous other educational institutions.
Syracuse was first visited in 1654 by Jesuit missionaries. The State purchased the tract containing the salt springs from the Onondaga Indians in 1778 and 1795. It was first permanently settled in 1797; was incorporated as a village in 1826, and received its city charter in 1847.
—Otoe Co., Neb., 842.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
SYZRAN, Govt. of Simbirsk, Russia, (1900) 33,046.
SZABADKA. *See* MARIA-THERESIOPEL.
SZARVAS, Comitat of Bekes, Hungary, (1900) 25,765, (commune).
SZATMAR-NEMETI, Comitat of Szatmar, Hungary, (1900) 26,178; estimated (1906) 30,469.
SZEGEDIN, Comitat of Csongrad, Hungary, (1900) 100,270; estimated (1906) 112,717.
SZEKES-FEJERVAR. *See* STUHL-WEISSENBURG.
SZOLNOK, capital of Comitat of Jazygia-Great Cumania-Szolnok, Hungary, (1900) 25,042 (commune).
SZOMBATHELY. *See* STEINAMANGER.
SZEREZS, Comitat of Csongrad, Hungary, (1900) 31,290.
TAAL, Batangas Prov., Luzon, P. I., (1903) 17,525.
TABACO, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, (1903) 21,946
TABLAT, St. Gall Canton, Switzerland, (1900) 16,434.
TABLE ROCK, Pawnee Co., Neb., 814.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
TABOR, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 10,703.
—Fremont Co., Iowa, 909.
On Tabor & Northern (R.R.).
TABRIZ, capital of Prov. of Azerbijan, Persia, estimated 175,000 to 200,000.
Situated on the Aigi, 36 miles above the river's entrance into Lake Urumia.
Tabriz has manufactures of silks, cottons, carpets, leather and leather goods, etc. It is the great emporium for the trade of Persia on the west, and has an extensive commerce.
TACLOBAN, Leyte Prov., Leyte, P. I., (1903) 11,948.
TACNA, Prov. of Tacna, Chile, estimated (1904) 11,433.
TACOMA, c. h., Pierce Co., Wash., (1900) 37,714; (1910) 83,743.
Situated on Commencement Bay, at the southern extremity of Puget Sound, on ground 300 feet above the sound. It is the terminus of the Northern Pacific; the Tacoma Eastern; the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound; the Great Northern; and the Oregon and Washington railroads.
There are many thriving industries. The city has a considerable jobbing and wholesale trade; large interests in coal, lumber, grain, and flour, and extensive shipyards.
Tacoma was settled in 1868, and made the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873.
TAGANROG, Govt. of Don Cossacks, Russia, (1900) 58,928.
TAGBILARAN, Bohol Prov., Bohol, P. I., (1903) 10,108.
TAHLEQUAH, c. h., Cherokee Co., Okla., 2,891.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
TAIWAN (or TAINAN), Formosa, Japan, about 70,000.
TAKAMATSU, capital of Ken of Kagawa, Japan, (1903) 37,430; (1908) 42,578.
TAKASAKI, Ken of Gumma, Japan, (1908) 39,961.
TAKOAKA, Ken of Toyama, Japan, (1908) 33,603
TAKOMA, Montgomery Co., Md., 1,159.
TALBOTTON, c. h., Talbot Co., Ga., 1,081.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Talbotton (R.R.).
TALCA, Prov. of Talca, Chile, (1908) 81,591.
TALCAHUANO, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, (1908) 25,641.
TALIBON, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 16,085.
TALISAY, Prov. of Negros Occidental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 14,548.
—Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 13,636.
TALLADEGA, c. h., Talladega Co., Ala., 5,854.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Birm. & Atlantic; Louisville & Nash.; Southern (R.R.).
TALLAHASSEE, c. h., Leon Co., Fla., State capital, (1900) 2,981; (1910) 5,018.
Situated 21 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico and 165 miles west of Jacksonville, on the Seaboard Air Line, and the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroads.
TALLAPOOSA, Haralson Co., Ga., [illegible].
On Southern (R.R.).
TALLASSEE, Elmore Co., Ala., [illegible].
On Tallassee & Monte. (R.R.).
TALLULA, Menard Co., Ill., [illegible].
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
TALOGA, c. h., Dewey Co., Okla., 468.
TALTAL, Prov. of Antofagasta, Chile, estimated (1904) 7,000.
TAMA, Tama Co., Iowa, 2,200.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line; Tama & Tol. Elec. (R.R.).
TAMAQUA, Schuylkill Co., Pa., (1910) 9,462.
On Central of New Jersey; Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.).
TAMAROA, Perry Co., Ill., 910.
On Ill. Cent.; Wab., Chester & W. (R.R.).
TAMATAVE, Madagascar, (1901) about 15,000.
Most important seaport and former capital of Madagascar.
TAMBORONG, Prov. of Rizal, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 20,136.
TAMBOV, capital of Govt. of Tambov, Russia, (1900) 49,208.

TAMMERFORS, Län of Abo, Finland, (1905) 41,307.
TAMPA, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 37,782.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Tampa Northern (R.R.).
TAMPICO, Whiteside Co., Ill., 849.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
TAMWORTH, Carroll Co., N. H., 993.
TANANARIVO, capital of Madagascar, (1901) about 70,000.
Situated in interior of the island, 140 miles southwest of Tamatave.
TANAUAN, Prov. of Batangas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 18,263.
—Prov. of Leyte, Leyte, P. I., (1903) 18,256.
TANEYTOWN Carroll Co., Md., 824.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TANGIER, Morocco, 35,000.
TANJAY, Prov. of Negros Oriental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 11,894
TANJORE, Madras, India, (1901) 57,870.
TANNERSVILLE, Greene Co., N. Y., 660.
On Catskill & Tannersville; Ulster & Delaware (R.R.)
TANTA, capital of Prov. of Gharbieh, Egypt, about 58,000.
TAOS, c. h., Taos Co., N. Mex., 521.
TAPPAHANNOCK, c. h., Essex Co., Va., 478.
TARANTO, Prov. of Lecce, Italy, (1901) 60,733, (commune).
TARARE, Dept. of Rhône, France, (1906) 12,016.
TARBES, capital of Dept. of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, (1906) 21,052.
TARBORO, c. h., Edgecombe Co., N. C., 4,129.
On Atlantic Coast Line; East Carolina (R.R.).
TARENTUM, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 7,114.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TARIFA, Prov. of Cadiz, Spain, (1900) 11,730.
TARIJA, capital of Dept. of Tarija, Bolivia, (1900) 6,980; estimated (1906) 7,817.
TARKIO, Atchison Co., Mo., 1,906.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
TARLAC, Prov. of Tarlac, Panay, P. I., (1903) [illegible].
TARNOPOL, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 30,415.
TARNOW, Galicia, Austria, (1900) 31,548.
TARPON SPRINGS, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 2,212.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Tampa & Gulf Coast (R.R.).
TARRAGONA, capital of Prov. of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain, (1900), 26,281.
TARRYTOWN, Westchester Co., N. Y., 5,600.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
TASHKENT, capital of Syr-Daria, Russian Turkestan, Russia in Asia, (1897) 155,073.
TAUNTON, c. h., Bristol Co. Mass., (1910) 34,259.
On the Taunton River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Taunton is a noted manufacturing city, having numerous mills and other factories covering a wide variety of industries.
—Somerset, England, (1901) 21,087.
TAVIRA, Prov. of Algarve, Portugal, (1900) 12,174.
TAWAS CITY, c. h., Iosco Co., Mich., 1,061.
On Detroit & Mackinac; Erie & Mich. (R.R.).
TAYABAS, Prov. of Tayabas, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 14,730.
TAYLOR, Lackawanna Co., Pa., 9,060.
On Central of N. J.; Delaware & Hudson; Del., Lack. & West. (R.R.).
—Williamson Co., Texas, (1910) 5,314.
On Int. & Gt. North.; Mo., Kan. & Tex. (R.R.).
TAYLOR'S FALLS, Chisago Co., Minn., 454.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.).
TAYLORSVILLE, c. h., Spencer Co., Ky., 622.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).
TAYLORVILLE, c. h., Christian Co., Ill., 5,446.
TAYUP, Prov. of Tayup, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 10,400.
TAZEWELL, c. h., Claiborne Co., Tenn., 886.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h. Tazewell Co., Va., 1,230.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
TCHELYABINSK, Govt. of Orenburg, Russia, (1900) 25,505.
TCHERKAZY, Govt. of Kiev, Russia, (1897) 29,600.
TEAGUE, Freestone Co., Tex., 3,288.
On Trinity & Brazos Valley (R.R.)
TECAMACHALCO, State of Puebla, Mexico. (1900) 4,350.
On Mexican Southern (R.R.).
TECUMSEH, Lenawee Co., Mich., 2,332.
On Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Lake Shore & Mich. Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Johnson Co., Neb., 1,748.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Pottawatomie Co., Okla., 1,626.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Rock Island (R.R.)
TEGUCIGALPA, capital of the Republic of Honduras, (1905) 31,602.
TEHERAN, Prov. of Irakajemi, capital of Persia, about 280,000.
Situated on a wide plain. The old wall and ditch were leveled in 1868, and the space thus gained made into a boulevard. Fortifications consist of a bastioned rampart and ditch. It is a great commercial centre. In the vicinity are the ruins of Rei, the birthplace of Harûn-al-Raschid.
TEHUACAN, State of Puebla, Mexico, (1901) 7,139.
On Mexican Southern (R.R.).
TEKAMAH, c. h., Burt Co., Neb., 1,524.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
TEKOA, Whitman Co., Wash., 1,694.
On Chic., Mil. & Puget Sd.; Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
TELL CITY, Perry Co., Ind., 3,369.
On Southern (R.R.).
TELLURIDE, c. h., San Miguel Co., Colo., 1,756.
On Rio Grande Southern (R.R.).
TEMESVAR, Comitat of Temes, Hungary, (1900) 49,624; estimated (1906) 59,191.
TEMPE, Maricopa Co., Ariz., 1,473.
On Arizona Eastern (R.R.).
TEMPLE, Bell Co., Texas, (1910) 10,993.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; M., K. & T. (R.R.)
TEMPLETON Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 3,756.
On Bestor & Albany (R.R.).
TEMUCO, Prov. of Cautin, Chile, (1908) 59,945.
TENAFLY, Bergen Co., N. J., 2,756.
On Erie (R.R.).
TENGYUEH, Prov. of Yun-nan, China, estimated (1905) 10,000.
TENINO, Thurston Co., Wash., 1,038.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Washington; Port Townsend Southern (R.P.)
TENNILLE, Washington Co., Ga., 1,622.
On Augusta Southern; Central of Georgia; Sandersville; Wrightsville & Tenn. (R.R.).
TEPEACA, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 8,700.
On Mexican Southern (R.R.).
TEPEJE, State of Puebla, Mexico, about 7,700
TEPIC, capital of Territory of Tepic, Mexico, (1900) 15,488.
TEPLITZ (or TOPLITZ), Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 24,820.
TEQUISQUIAPAN, State of Queretaro, Mexico, (1900) 4,156.
On National of Mexico (R.R.).
TERAMO, capital of Prov. of Teramo, Italy, (1901) 24,563.
TERLIZZI, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 22,590.
TERMINI, Prov. of Palermo, Sicily, (1901) 18,650.
TERMONDE (or DENDERMONDE), East Flanders, Belgium, (1900) 9,719.
TERNI, Prov. of Perugia, Italy, (1901) 30,641.
TERRA ALTA, Preston Co., W. Va., 1,126.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
TERREBONNE, Terrebonne Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,882.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
TERRA HAUTE, c. h., Vigo Co., Ind., 58,157.
On the Wabash River, and on the Vandalia; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois; the Evansville and Terre Haute; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Evansville and Indianapolis; and the Southern Indiana railroads.
Terre Haute is an important manufacturing city, and has paving brick and other clay works, railroad-car shops, and a number of large grain elevators.
TERRELL, Kaufman Co., Texas, (1910) 7,050.
On Texas & Pac.; Texas Midland (R.R.).
TESCHEN, Austrian Silesia, Austria, (1900) 19,142.
TETUAN, Morocco, about 25,000.
TEWKSBURY, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 3,750.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
TEXARKANA, c. h., Miller Co., Ark., (1910) 5,655.
On Port Arthur Route; St. L., Iron Mt. & So.; St. Louis S. W.; Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
—Bowie Co., Texas, (1910) 9,790.
TIFFIN, c. h., Seneca Co., Ohio, (1910) 11,894.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
TIFLIS, capital of Govt. of Tiflis, Russia, (1900) 159,590.
TIFTON, Tift Co., Ga., (1910) 2,381.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Atlantic Coast Line; Georgia So. & Fla. (R.R.).
TIGERTON, Shawano Co., Wis., 728.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
TILBURG, North Brabant, Netherlands, (1905) 46,517; (1908) 48,686.
TILDEN, Madison Co., Neb., 901.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., McMullen Co., Texas, 500.
TILLAMOOK, c. h., Tillamook Co., Ore., 1,352.
TILSONBURG, Norfolk Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,241.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk; Michigan Central; Wabash (R.R.).
TILTON, Belknap Co., N. H., 1,866.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
TIMMONSVILLE, Florence Co., S. C., 1,708.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO, FROM THE WATER-FRONT

THATCHER, Graham Co., Ariz., 904.
On Arizona Eastern (R.R.).
THAYER, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1,012.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.)
—Oregon Co., Mo., 1,613.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
THEBES, Nomarchy of Bœotia, Greece, (1908) 7,138.
THE DALLES, c. h., Wasco Co., Ore., 4,880.
On Gt. South.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
THEODOSIA (FEODOSIA or KAFFA), Crimea, Russia, (1897) 27,238.
THERESA, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 932.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
THERMOPOLIS, Fremont Co., Wyo., 1,524.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)
THESSALON, Algoma Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,295.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
THIBODAUX, c. h., Lafourche Parish, La., 3,824.
On Morgan's La. & Tex.; Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
THIEF RIVER FALLS, Pennington Co., Minn., 3,714.
THIELT, West Flanders, Belgium, (1906) 11,546.
THIERS, Dept. of Puy de Dome, France, (1906) 17,254.
THOMAS, Custer Co., Okla., 1,371.
On Frisco Lines; K. C., Mex. & Orient (R.R.)
—Tucker Co., W. Va., 2,350.
On Western Maryland (R.R.).
THOMASTON, Litchfield Co., Conn., 3,533.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—c. h., Upson Co., Ga., 1,645.
—Knox Co., Maine, 2,205.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
THOMASVILLE, Clarke Co., Ala., 1,181.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Thomas Co., Ga., 6,727.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Atlantic Coast Line; Florida Central (R.R.).
—Davidson Co., N. C., 3,877.
THOMPSON, Windham Co., Conn., 4,804.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
THOMPSONVILLE, Benzie Co., Mich., 815.
On Ann Arbor; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
THOMSON, c. h., McDuffie Co., Ga., 2,151.
On Georgia (R.R.).
THORN, West Prussia, Germany, (1905) 31,801.
THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 16,054.
THORNTON, Cook Co., Ill., 1,030.
On Ch. & E. Ill.; Chic. Term. Transf. (R.R.)
THORNTOWN, Boone Co., Ind., 1,508.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
THOROLD, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,070.
On Grand Trunk; Niag., St. C. & Tor. (El.) (R.R.).
THORP, Clark Co., Wis., 741.
THOUROUT, West Flanders, Belgium, (1906) 10,558.
THREE OAKS, Berrien Co., Mich., 1,175.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
THREE RIVERS, St. Joseph Co., Mich., 5,072.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
THROOP, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 5,113.
On D., L. & W.; N. Y., Ont. & West. (R.R.).
THURMONT, Frederick Co., Md., 903.
On Frederick; Western Maryland (R.R.).
TICONDEROGA, Essex Co., N. Y., 2,475.
On Delaware & Hudson; Rutland (R.R.).
TIDIOUTE, Warren Co., Pa., 1,324.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TIEL, Gelderland, Netherlands, (1899) 10,788.
TIENTSIN, Prov. of Chi-li, China, estimated (1905) 750,000; including native city, estimated 900,000.
Free port; point of landing of allied troops during "Boxer" uprising (1900).
TIMPSON, Shelby Co., Tex., 1,528.
On Houst., E. & W. Tex.; Texas & Gulf; Timpson & Henderson (R.R.)
TINNEVELLI, Madras, India, (1901) 40,469.
TIONESTA, c. h., Forest Co., Pa., 803.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TIPPECANOE CITY, Miami Co., Ohio, 2,038.
On Cincin., Ham. & Day.; Dayton & Troy Elec. (R.R.).
TIPTON, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 30,543.
—c. h., Tipton Co., Ind., 4,075.
On Lake Erie & Western (R.R.).
—c. h., Cedar Co., Iowa, 2,048.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
—Moniteau Co., Mo., 1,2[illegible].
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
TIRASPOL, Govt. of Kherson, Russia, (1897) 31,616.
TIRLEMONT, Brabant, Belgium, (1906) 18,545.
TIRNOVA, Bulgaria, (1905) 12,185.
Ancient capital of Bulgaria (1186-1393).
TISBURY, Dukes Co., Mass., (1910) 1,196.
TISHOMINGO, c. h., Johnston Co., Okla., 1,408.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
TISKILWA, Bureau Co., Ill., 857.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
TITUSVILLE, c. h., Brevard Co., Fla., 868.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
—Crawford Co., Pa., (1910) 8,533.
On Dun., Alleg. Val. & P.; Penna. (R.R.).
TIUI, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 9,593.
TIVERTON, Devonshire, England, (1901) 10,382.
—Newport Co., R. I., 4,032.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
TIVOLI, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1,034.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
TLEMCEN, Dept. of Oran, Algeria, (1906) 24,060.
TOBOLSK, Govt. of Tobolsk, Russia in Asia, (1900) 21,491.
TOCCOA, Stephens Co., Ga., 3,120.
On Southern (R.R.).
TOCOPILLA, Prov. of Antofagasta, Chile, estimated (1904) 4,923.
TODMORDEN, Lancashire, England, (1901) 25,418
TOKIO (or TOKYO), Dist. of Tokio-fu, capital of Japan, (1908) 2,186,079.
On the Bay of Tokio, on the southeastern coast of Hondo, the largest of the Japanese islands and connected by rail with Yokohama and Kanazawa. The foreign trade is limited, but manufactures are being rapidly developed. Tokio contains the Imperial University, the leading educational institution of Japan.
TOKUSHIMA, Tokushima Ken, Japan, (1908) 65,561.
TOLEDO, capital of Prov. of Toledo, Spain (1900) 23,375.
This city has been the capital of the Visigoth realm in Spain, of the Mohammedan kingdom in the eleventh century, and of the Castilian realm; it is now the seat of an archbishop, who bears the title of primate of all Spain.
—c. h., Cumberland Co., Ill., 900.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—c. h., Tama Co., Iowa, 1,626.
On N. W. Line; Tama & Toledo Elec. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lucas Co., Ohio, (1900) 131,822; (1910) 168,497.
On the Maumee River, the Miami and Erie Canal, and the Wabash; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Michigan Central; the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line; the Hocking Valley; the Pennsylvania; the Pere Marquette; the Toledo and Western; the Toledo, St. Louis and Western; the Toledo and Ohio Central; the Wheeling and Lake Erie; the Toledo Terminal; and the Ann Arbor railroads. There are ten distinct interurban electric trolley railroads. The river is here navigable for the largest lake steamers.
Toledo, with regular steamboat communication with all ports on the Great Lakes, and with many railroads connecting it with a vast region, is an important distributing point for produce and manufactures. It is especially known as a clover-seed and soft-coal market
The city has a number of large grain elevators. The manufacturing interests are extensive and important.
TOLEDO, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 12,929.
—Lewis Co., Wash., 375.
TOLIMAN, State of Queretaro, Mexico, (1900) 4,581.
TOLLAND, c. h., Tolland Co., Conn., (1910) 1,126.
TOLONO, Champaign Co., Ill., 760.
On Illinois Central; Wabash (R.R.).
TOLUCA, Marshall Co., Ill., 2,497.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic. & Alton (R.R.).
—State of Mexico, Mexico, (1900) 25,940.
On National of Mexico; Toluca & San Juan; Toluca & Tenango (R.R.).
TOMAH, Monroe Co., Wis., 3,419.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
TOMAHAWK, Lincoln Co., Wis., 2,907.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Marin., Tom. & West. (R.R.).
TOMBSTONE, c. h., Cochise Co., Ariz., 1,582.
On El Paso & S. W. System (R.R.).
TOME, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, estimated (1904) 6,472.
TOMSK, Govt. of Tomsk, Western Siberia, (1900) 63,533.
On the Tom River, and on the great trade route from Tiumen to Irkutsk, and near the main line of the Siberian Railway.
TOMS RIVER, c. h., Ocean Co., N. J., 2,000.
On Central of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TONAWANDA, Erie Co., N. Y., (1910) 8,290
On International (El.); N. Y. Central & Hud. River (R.R.).
TONGANOXIE, Leavenworth Co., Kans., 1,018.
On Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific (R.R.).
TONKAWA, Kay Co., Okla., 1,776.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).
TONOPAH, Nye Co., Nev. 3,900.
On Tonopah & Goldfield (R.R.).
TOOELE, c. h., Tooele Co., Utah, 2,753.
On San Ped., Los A. & S. Lake; Tooele Valley (R.R.).
TOOWOOMBA, Queensland, Australia, (1901) 9,137; dist. (five miles) 14,087.
TOPEKA, c. h., Shawnee Co., Kans., State capital, (1900) 33,608; (1910) 43,684.
On the Kansas River, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Union Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Missouri Pacific; and the Leavenworth and Topeka railroads.
The city has large packing-houses, foundries, machine shops, woolen mills, etc.
Topeka was laid out in 1854, incorporated in 1857, and made State capital in 1861.
TOPPENISH, Yakima Co., Wash., 1,598.
On No. Pac. (R.R.)
TOPSFIELD, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,174.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
TOPSHAM, Sagadahoc Co., Maine, 2,016.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Orange Co., Vt., 918.
TOPTON, Berks Co., Pa., 809.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
TOROK-SZENT-MIKLOS, Comitat of Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok, Hungary, (1900) 21,870.
TORONTO, capital of Prov. of Ontario, Canada, (1901) 208,040; estimated (1908) 300,000.
Port of entry and second city in population, situated on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk; the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Northern railroads. The Bay of Toronto, an arm of Lake Ontario, on the south of the city, affords a harbor capable of receiving the largest lake vessels.
Toronto has various manufacturing interests, and large facilities for an extensive lake traffic. There are many handsome public buildings, including the residence of the lieutenant-governor, the imposing new Parliament buildings, Osgoode Hall (law courts), the University of Toronto, Trinity College (Anglican), Upper Canada College, the Government School of Practical Science, Knox College, Wycliffe College, McMaster University, a Presbyterian theological institution, the Provincial Normal and Model School, two schools of medicine, a veterinary college, two colleges of music, etc. There are also many beautiful churches, including the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, the Metropolitan Church, and St. Andrew's Church.
Toronto was founded in 1794 by Gov. Simcoe.



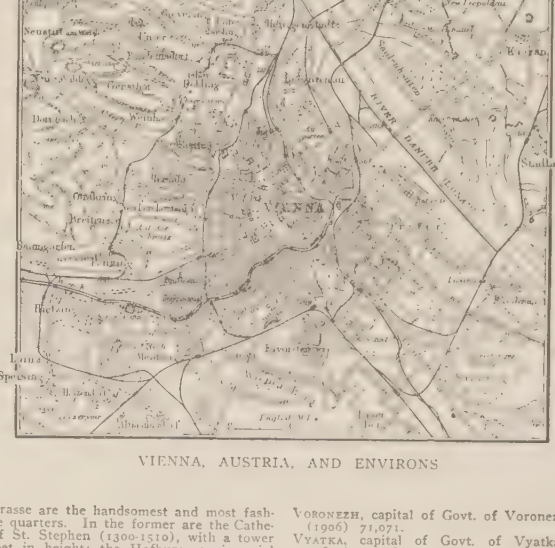
MAP OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

TORONTO, Woodson Co., Kans., 627.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Ohio, 4,271.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TORONTO JUNCTION, York Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 6,091.
TORQUAY, Devonshire, England, (1901) 33,625.
TORRE DEL GRECO, Prov. of Naples, Italy, (1901) 33,299.
TORRINGTON, Litchfield Co., Conn., 15,483.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
TORTONA, Prov. of Piedmont, Italy, (1901) 7,889.
TORTOSA, Catalonia, Spain, (1900) 24,306.
TOTONICAPAM, capital of Dept. of Totonicapam, Guatemala, about 28,000.
TOTOWA, Passaic Co., N. J., 1,130.
TOTTENHAM, Middlesex, England, estimated (1905) 116,232.
TOTTORI, Ken of Tottori, Japan, (1908) 32,682.
TOULON, Dept. of Var, France, (1906) 103,549.
Situated on a deep inlet of the Mediterranean, formed by the peninsula of Sépet, built at the foot of the Pharon Hills, which protect the city on the north. Defended by a strong citadel, and surrounded by some twelve forts and redoubts, it is, next to Brest, the principal naval station of France.
The *port militaire*, one of the largest in Europe, comprises the old Darse (wet-docks), formed under Henri IV, the new under Louis XIV, and the Darse of Castigneau; three repairing docks and three arsenals.
Toulon is said to have been founded by a Roman soldier, Telo Martius, and was known as Telo in the fourth century. Napoleon first evinced his genius for war at the siege of Toulon in 1793.
TOULON, Stark Co., Ill., 1,208.
On Chicago, Rk. Isl. & Pac. (R.R.)
TOULOUSE, capital of Dept. of Haute-Garonne, France, (1906) 149,438.
One of the most important cities of France; is the seat of an archbishop, of an important university, with colleges of science, medicine, law, and arts; the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, also the centre of numerous scientific societies. The cathedral—St. Stephen—dates from the twelfth century. The Church of St. Sernin is one of the most beautiful Romanesque structures in France, dating from the eleventh century.
The commercial interests, considerable by reason of its position on the route between the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, are centred in grain, wine, marbles from the Pyrenees, and wood; its manufacturing interests in textiles and agricultural and general staples. Toulouse was an independent possession of an ancient French family of this name. In 852 the possession was made a dukedom. In 1208 Crusaders under Simon de Montfort occupied and desolated the city. With its surrounding territory it was finally incorporated with France under Philip III.
TOURCOING, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 81,671.
TOURNAI, Hainaut, Belgium, (1905) 36,814.
TOURS, capital of Dept. of Indre-et-Loire, France, (1906) 67,601.
Situated on the Loire, crossed here by two suspension bridges, a railway bridge, and a stone bridge 1,423 feet long. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a Gothic building begun in the twelfth and completed in the sixteenth century.
It is famous for the battle between Charles Martel and the Saracens in 732. During the Franco-Prussian War it was for several months the national seat of government.
Tours was known to the Romans as Cæsarodunum. In later times it became famous for its silk manufactures, and had a population of 80,000, when the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes deprived it of nearly half its inhabitants.
TOWANDA, c. h., Bradford Co., Pa., 4,281.
On Lehigh Valley; Susq. & New York (R.R.).
TOWER, St. Louis Co., Minn., 1,411.
On Duluth & Iron Range (R.R.).
TOWER CITY, Schuylkill Co., Pa., 2,325.
On Williams Valley (R.R.).
TOWER HILL, Shelby Co., Ill., 1,040.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
TOWNER, c. h., McHenry Co., N. Dak., 691.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
TOWNSEND, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,761.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
TOWNSHEND, Windham Co., Vt., 817.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
TOWNSVILLE, Queensland, Australia, (1901) 12,717; estimated (1906) about 15,000.
TOYAH, Reeves Co., Tex., 1,052.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.)
TOYAMA, capital of Toyama Ken, Japan, (1908) 57,437.
TRACY, Lyon Co., Minn., 1,876.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
TRAER, Tama Co., 1,373.
On Chic., Rk. Isl. & Pac.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
TRAFFORD, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,959.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
TRAIGUEN, Prov. of Malleco, Chile, estimated (1904) 7,346.
TRANI, Prov. of Bari, Italy, (1901) 31,800.
TRAUTENAU, Bohemia, Austria, (1900) 13,290.
TRAVERS CITY, c. h., Grand Traverse Co., Mich., (1910) 12,115.
On Grand Rapids & Ind.; Manistee & Northeastern; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
TREBIZOND, capital of Trebizond Vilayet, Turkey in Asia, about 35,000.
TREDEGAR, Monmouthshire, England, (1901) 18,497.
TREMONT, Tazewell Co., Ill., 782.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Schuylkill Co., Pa., 2,067.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
TREMPEALEAU, Trempealeau Co., Wis., 535.
On Burl. Route; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
TRENT (Ger. TRIENT), Tyrol, Austria, (1900) 24,868.
Considerable wine trade; scene of the Council of Trent (1545-63).
TRENTON, Hastings Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 4,217.
On Central Ontario; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Dade Co., Ga., 302.
On Ala. Great Southern (R.R.).
—Clinton Co., Ill., 1,694.
On Baltimore & Ohio S. W. (R.R.).
—Wayne Co., Mich., 1,224.
On Detroit & Tol. Shi. Line; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; L. S. & U. S.; Mich. Cent. (R.R.).
—c. h., Grundy Co., Mo., 5,656.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Quincy, Om. & K. C. (R.R.).
—c. h., Hitchcock Co., Neb., 497.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
—c. h., Mercer Co., N. J., State capital, (1900) 73,307; (1910) 96,815.
On the Delaware River (at the head of navigation), the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on the main lines of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroads.
Trenton is noted as a manufacturing city. Extensive wire works are located here. There are also about thirty potteries, brickyards, tile establishments, flour and woolen mills, iron and steel works, rubber and oilcloth plants, three large breweries, and other industries. The site of Trenton was settled as early as 1679 by Quakers. The town became the State capital in 1790.

TRENTON, c. h., Gibson Co., Tenn., (1910) 2,402.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
TREVES (Ger. TRIER), Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 46,698.
TREVISO, capital of Prov. of Treviso, Italy, (1901) 33,987.
TRICHINOPOLI, Dist. of Trichinopoli, Madras, India, (1901) 104,721.
TRIEST, capital of the Küstenland, Austria-Hungary, (1909) 221,993.
Principal seaport of the empire.
TRIKKALA, Thessaly, Greece, (1908) 17,809.
TRIMBLE, Athens Co., Ohio, 711.
On Kanawha & Mich.; Toledo & Ohio Central (R.R.).
TRINIDAD, c. h., Las Animas Co., Colo., 10,204.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Colo. & Southern; Colo. & Wyo.; Denver & Rio Gr. (R.R.).
—Santa Clara Prov., Cuba, (1899) 11,120.
—Capital of Dept. of Beni, Bolivia, (1906) about 4,800.
TRION, Chattooga Co., Ga., 1,721.
TRIPOLI, Bremer Co., Iowa, 755.
On Chicago Great Western (R.R.).
—Capital of Tripoli, estimated 25,000 to 30,000.
TRIPOLITZA, capital of Nomarchy of Arcadia, Greece, (1908) 16,182.
TRIVANDRUM, capital of Travancore, India, (1901) 57,882.
TROIS-RIVIERES, Trois-Rivières and St. Maurice Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 9,981.
TRONDHJEM, capital of Amt of Söndre, Trondhjem, Norway, (1905) 40,909.
TROPANI, capital of Prov. of Tropani, Sicily, (1901) 59,452, (commune).
TROUP, Smith Co., Texas, 1,126.
On Int. and Great Northern (R.R.).
TROY, c. h., Pike Co., Ala., 4,961.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Central of Ga. (R.R.).
—Madison Co., Ill., 1,447.
On St. L., Troy & East.; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Perry Co., Ind., 570.
On Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Doniphan Co., Kans., 940.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Jos. & Grand Isl. (R.R.).
—Waldo Co., Maine, (1910) 768.
—c. h., Lincoln Co., Mo., 1,120.
On St. L. & Hannibal (R.R.).
—Cheshire Co., N. H., 1,331.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 76,813.
Situated on east bank of Hudson River, at mouth of Poestenkill Creek, 6 miles northeast of Albany and 151 miles north of New York City. Is on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Boston and Maine, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads.
The public buildings include the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Emma Willard Female Seminary, a Masonic temple, a city hall, nine banks, and sixty-nine churches. The Rensselaer Polytechnic is one of the best known, also one of the earliest, purely technical schools in the country. It was founded in 1824.
The manufactures are important, the manufacturing establishments numbering 612, the more prominent being the collar and shirt factories, of which there are thirty-two, employing 19,000 hands and having an annual payroll of $10,000,000. One factory has a frontage of 495 feet, and is the largest shirt and collar factory in the world. Troy provides eighty-five per cent of the shirts, collars, and cuffs manufactured in the country. Other products are horse-shoes, enough of which are manufactured annually to shoe 12,000,000 horses; iron spikes, rivets and valves, bells, chains, and stoves. There are nine breweries, with large export trade. Trade and commerce are favored by the situation of the city, which is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Hudson River, and at the terminus of the Champlain and Erie Canals.
Troy's first settlement, the village of Van derHeyden, was made about 1786, and on January 5, 1789, the name was changed to Troy. Its first charter was dated April 12, 1816.
—c. h., Montgomery Co., N. C., 1,055.
On Aberdeen & Ashb.; Durham & Charlotte (R.R.).
—c. h., Miami Co., Ohio, (1910) 6,122.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Cleve., C., Ch. & St. L.; Dayton & Troy Electric (R.R.).
—Bradford Co., Pa., 1,288.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Orleans Co., Vt., 1,686.
TROYES, Dept. of Aube, France, (1906) 53,447.
TRUMANSBURG, Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1,188.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
TRUMBULL, Fairfield Co., Conn., (1910) 1,642.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
TRURO, Cornwall, England, (1901) 11,562.
—Barnstable Co., Mass., (1910) 655.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 5,993.
On Dom. Atl.; Intercolonial (R.R.).
TRUSSVILLE, Jefferson Co., Ala., 742.
On Ala. Gt. South.; Louisv. & Nash. (R.R.).
TSARITSYN, Govt. of Saratov, Russia, (1897) 55,181.
TSU, Ken of Miye, Japan, (1908) 41,229.
TUBIGON, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 15,168.
TUBINGEN, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 16,809.
Famous for its university, founded 1477.
TUBURAN, Prov. of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., (1903) 19,158.
TUCKAHOE, Westchester Co., N. Y., 2,722.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
TUCKERTON, Ocean Co., N. J., 1,268.
On Tuckerton (R.R.)
TUCSON, c. h., Pima Co., Ariz., (1910) 13,193.
On South. Pac.; Twin Buttes (R.R.).
TUCUMAN, Argentina, (1906) 55,000.
TUCUMCARI, Quay Co., N. Mex., 2,526.
On Ch., Rk. Isl. & El Paso; El Paso & S. W. Sys. (R.R.)
TUGUEGARAO, Prov. of Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 16,105.
TULA, capital of Govt. of Tula, Russia, (1897) 114,733.
TULANCINGO, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, (1900) 9,037.
TULARE, Tulare Co., Cal., 2,758.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
TULAROSA, Otero Co., N. Mex., 1,022.
On El Paso & S. W. System (R.R.).
TULIA, Swisher Co., Tex., 1,216.
On Pecos & North. Texas (R.R.)
TULLAHOMA, Coffee Co., Tenn., 3,049.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).
TULLE, capital of Dept. of Corrèze, France, (1906) 14,916.
TULLY, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 551.
On Del., Lack. & West. (R.R.).
TULLYTOWN, Bucks Co., Pa., 622.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TULSA, c. h., Tulsa Co., Okla., 18,182.
TUMWATER, Thurston Co., Wash., 490.
On Port Townsend Southern (R.R.).
TUNBRIDGE, Orange Co., Vt., 918.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent, England, (1901) 33,373.
TUNIS, capital of Tunis, Africa, 250,000.
TUNKHANNOCK, c. h., Wyoming Co., Pa., 1,598.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
TUNNELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., 792.
On Balt. & Ohio; W. Va. Northern (R.R.).
TUPELO, c. h., Lee Co., Miss., 3,881.
On Frisco Lines; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
TUPPER LAKE, Franklin Co., N. Y., 3,067.
On New York & Ottawa (R.R.)

TURIN, Prov. of Turin, Italy, (1901) 335,656, (commune); estimated (1906) 358,000.
Is situated at junction of the rivers Po and Dora Ripaira, 79 miles west-southwest of Milan; has richly decorated cathedral and many historical edifices, including Royal Palace and ancient palace of dukes of Savoy.
Silk manufacture is the principal industry.
TURLOCK, Stanislaus Co., Cal., 1,573.
On Southern Pac. (R.R.)
TURNER, Androscoggin Co., Maine, (1910) 1,708.
TURNHOUT, Prov. of Antwerp, Belgium, (1906) 22,768.
TURTLE CREEK, Allegheny Co., Pa., 4,995.
On Pennsylvania; Union (R.R.).
TUSCALOOSA, c. h., Tuscaloosa Co., Ala., 8,407.
On Alabama Gt. South.; Bir. & G. R. & N. Co.; Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
TUSCOLA, c. h., Douglas Co., Ill., 2,453.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
TUSCUMBIA, c. h., Colbert Co., Ala., 3,324.
On Louisville & Nashville; Southern (R.R.).
TUSKEGEE, c. h., Macon Co., Ala., 2,803.
On Tuskegee (R.R.).
TUTTLE, Grady Co., Okla., 794.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
TUTTLINGEN, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 14,627.
TUXTLA GUTTIERREZ, capital of State of Chiapas, Mexico, (1900) 9,395.
TVER, capital of Govt. of Tver, Russia, (1897) 53,544.
TWEED, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,168.
On Bay of Quinte; Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
TWIN FALLS, Cassia Co., Ida., 5,258.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.)
TWO HARBORS, c. h., Lake Co., Minn., 4,990.
On Duluth & Iron Range (R.R.).
TWO RIVERS, Manitowoc Co., Wis., 4,850.
On Northern Pacific (R.R.)
TYLER, c. h., Smith Co., Texas, 10,400.
On Int. & Gt. No.; St. Louis S. W. (R.R.).
TYLERTOWN, Pike Co., Miss., 795.
On Fern. & Gulf; N. O. Gt. North. (R.R.)
TYNDALL, c. h., Bonhomme Co., S. Dak., 1,107.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland, England, (1901) 51,366.
TYNGSBORO, Middlesex Co., Mass., 829.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
TYRONE, Blair Co., Pa., (1910) 7,176.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
TYUMEN, capital of Russian Govt. of Tobolsk, Siberia, (1900) 29,651.
Depot for commerce between Russia, China, and Siberia; the oldest Russian town in Siberia, founded in 1586.
UBAY, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 7,355
UDAIPUR, capital of Udaipur, India, (1901) 45,595.
UDDEVALLA, Prov. of Gothenburg, Sweden, estimated (1907) 11,435.
UDINE, capital of Prov. of Udine, Italy, (1901) 37,942.
UFA, capital of Govt. of Ufa, Russia, (1897) 49,275.
UHRICHSVILLE, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 4,751.
On Balt. & Ohio; N. O. Trac. & L. Co. (El.); Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
UITENHAGE, Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 12,193.
UJ PEST, Hungary, (1900) 41,836, (commune).
UKIAH, c. h., Mendocino Co., Cal., 2,136.
On Northwestern Pacific (R.R.).
ULM, Würtemberg, Germany, (1905) 51,680.
UMAN, Govt. of Kiev, Russia, (1897) 31,016.
UMBALLAH. *See* AMBALLA.
UNADILLA, Dooly Co., Ga., 1,003.
On Ga. So. & Fla. (R.R.).
—Otsego Co., N. Y., 1,009.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
UNION, Hardin Co., Iowa, 540.
On Iowa Central (R.R.).
—Knox Co., Maine, (1910) 1,233.
On Georges Valley (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Mo., 934.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
—Hudson Co., N. J., 21,023.
—Broome Co., N. Y., 1,544.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Union Co., Ore., 1,483.
On Central of Oregon; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
—c. h., Union Co., S. C., 5,623.
On Southern; Union & Glenn Spgs. (R.R.).
UNION BRIDGE, Carroll Co., Md., 804.
On West Maryland (R.R.)
UNION CITY, Randolph Co., Ind., 3,209.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Dayton & Union; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Branch Co., Mich., 1,340.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Darke Co., Ohio, 1,595.
—Erie Co., Pa., 3,684.
On Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Obion Co., Tenn., 4,380.
On Mobile & Ohio; Nash., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).
UNION POINT, Greene Co., Ga., 1,363.
On Georgia; Union Pac. & W. Pl. (R.R.)
UNION SPRINGS, c. h., Bulloch Co., Ala., 4,053.
On Cent. of Ga.; Union Springs & No. (R.R.).
UNIONTOWN, Perry Co., Ala., 1,836.
On Southern (R.R.).
—Union Co., Ky., 1,356.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
—Fayette Co., Pa., (1910) 13,344.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
UNIONVILLE, c. h., Putnam Co., Mo., 2,000.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
UNIVERSITY, St. Louis Co., Mo., 2,417.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Lancaster Co., Neb., 3,200.
UPLAND, San Bernardino Co., Cal., 2,384.
On A. T. & S. F., Coast Lines (R.R.)
—Grant Co., Ind., 1,080.
On P. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Delaware Co., Pa., 2,221.
On Balt. & Ohio; Phila., Balt. & Wash. (R.R.)
UPPER ALTON, Madison Co., Ill., 2,918.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton; Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
UPPER DYKE, Kings Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,055.
UPPER SANDUSKY, c. h., Wyandot Co., Ohio, 3,779.
On Hocking Valley; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
UPSALA, capital of Län of Upsala, Sweden, estimated (1907) 24,000.
UPTON, Worcester Co., Mass., 2,071.
On Grafton & Upton (R.R.).
URALSK, capital of Territory of Uralsk, Russia, (1900) 36,466.
URBANA, c. h., Champaign Co., Ill., (1910) 8,245.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
—c. h., Champaign Co., Ohio, (1910) 7,739.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Erie; Ohio Electric; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).
URBINO, capital of Prov. of Pesaro e Urbino, Italy, (1901) 18,307.
URDANETA, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 20,544.
URUAPAN, State of Michoacan, Mexico, (1900) 9,808.
On National of Mexico (R.R.).
UTICA, Macomb Co., Mich., 496.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., (1910) 74,419.
On the Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, and the West Shore; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the New York, Ontario and Western; the New York Central and Hudson River; the Unadilla Valley; and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroads.
The city is the centre of a large dairying district, and is the principal cheese market of central New York.
Utica was settled by colonists from England and New England. It was incorporated as a village in 1798, and received its city charter in 1832.
UTICA, Licking Co., Ohio, 1,729.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)
UTRECHT, capital of Prov. of Utrecht, Holland, (1905) 114,321; estimated (1908) 116,783.
Situated on the Old Rhine, traversed by two canals, crossed by numerous stone bridges, and surrounded by strong forts. The town is well built, and has several squares, promenades, a Government house, a Protestant Gothic cathedral, mint, handsome town hall, palace of justice, etc.
Utrecht is the central point of the Dutch railway system, and carries on an extensive trade in grain and cattle, and in the manufactures of the place, which include Utrecht velvet, carpets, floor cloth, cottons, linens, etc.
Utrecht is the oldest town in Holland, and was called by the Romans Trajectum ad Rhenum, that is, "Ford of the Rhine."
UTSUNOMIYA, capital of Tochigi, Japan, (1908) 47,114.
UTUADO, Dept. of Arecibo, Porto Rico, (1899) 3,619.
UVALDE, c. h., Uvalde Co., Texas, 3,998.
On Crystal City & Uvalde; Galv. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
UXBRIDGE, Ontario Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,657.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 4,671.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
VACAVILLE, Solano Co., Cal., 1,177.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
VAIL, Crawford Co., Iowa, 631.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
VALATIE, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1,219.
On Albany Southern (El.) (R.R.).
VALDIVIA, capital of Prov. of Valdivia, Chile, (1908) 85,300.
VALDOSTA, c. h., Lowndes Co., Ga., 7,656.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Georgia & Florida; Ga. So. & Fla.; Valdosta, Moult. & W. (R.R.).
VALENCE, Dept. of Drôme, France, (1906) 25,169.
VALENCIA, capital of Prov. of Valencia, Spain, (1900) 213,530.
Situated on the Mediterranean. The old battlemented walls, erected by Pedro IV in 1356, were removed in 1871.
Valencia, or Valentia del Cid, dating from the second century B. C., was destroyed by Pompey; taken by the Goths, A. D. 413; by the Moors, 715; and by the Cid, 1094. The union of Ferdinand and Isabella brought it under the Castilian crown.
VALENCIA, Capital of State of Carabobo, Venezuela, (1894) 38,654.
VALENCIA, Prov. of Bohol, Bohol, P. I., (1903) 7,809.
VALENCIENNES, Dept. of Nord, France, (1906) 29,901.
VALENTINE, Cherry Co., Neb., 1,098.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.)
VALETTA, capital of Malta, (1900) 61,268.
Strongly fortified; the military works were mostly constructed by the Knights of Malta; headquarters of the British Mediterranean fleet.
VALLADOLID, in Old Castile, capital of Prov. of Valladolid, Spain, (1900) 68,789.
On the left bank of the Pisuerga, and on the Irun-Madrid Railway. It is a fortress of the first rank, has a cathedral founded in 1585 by Philip II, many monasteries, and a celebrated university founded in 1346.
The old Roman town of Pintia is said to have been rebuilt in 625 by the Goths, but the name Valladolid was first applied to it after its recovery from the Moors about 1072.
—Prov. of Negros Occidental, Negros, P. I., (1903) 10,550.
VALLEJO, c. h., Solano Co., Cal., 11,340.
VALLENAR, Prov. of Atacama, Chile, estimated (1904) 5,675
VALLEY CITY, c. h., Barnes Co., N. Dak., 4,606.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northerr Pacific (R.R.).
VALLEY FALLS, Jefferson Co., Kans., 1,129.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pacific Union Pacific (R.R.).
VALLEYFIELD, Beauharnois Co., Quebec, Canada (1901) 11,055.
On Grand Trunk; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
VALLEY JUNCTION, Polk Co., Iowa, 2,573.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Minneapolis & St. L. (R.R.).
VALLIANT, McCurtain Co., Okla., 656.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
VALPARAISO, Prov. of Valparaiso, Chile, (1908) 190,000.
Fortified seaport, situated at the base of steep, bare hills about 1,600 feet high, and round the head of a bay which possesses good anchorage, but is unsafe in winter.
VALPARAISO, c. h., Porter Co., Ind., 6,987.
On Grand Trunk; N. Y., Chic. & St. L.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—State of Zacatecas, Mexico, about 23,500.
VAN ALSTYNE, Grayson Co., Texas, 1,441.
On H. & T. C. (R.R.).
VAN BUREN, c. h., Crawford Co., Ark., 3,878.
On Frisco Lines; St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
—Grant Co., Ind., 1,189.
On Toledo, St. L. & Western (R.R.).
—Aroostook Co., Maine, (1910) 3,065.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
VANCEBORO, Washington Co., Maine, (1910) 623.
On Canadian Pacific; Maine Central (R.R.).
VANCEBURG, c. h., Lewis Co., Ky., 1,145.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).
VANCOUVER, British Columbia, (1901) 26,138.
On Canadian Pacific; Great Northern (R.R.).
—c. h., Clarke Co., Wash., (1910) 9,300.
Situated on the Columbia River and on the Northern Pacific; the Great Northern; the Oregon and Washington; and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle; 6 miles north of Portland, Ore.
VANDALIA, c. h., Fayette Co., Ill., 2,947.
On Illinois Central; Vandalia (R.R.).
—Audrain Co., Mo., (1910) 1,595.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
VANDERBILT, Fayette Co., Pa., 1,198.
On Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.)
VANDERGRIFT, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 3,876.
On Penna. (R.R.)
VANDERGRIFT HEIGHTS, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 3,438.
VANKLEEK HILL, Prescott Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,674.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
VANNES, capital of Dept. of Morbihan, France, (1906) 18,755.
VAN WERT, c. h., Van Wert Co., Ohio, 7,157.
On Cin. North.; Ohio Electric; Penna. (R.R.).
VARNA, Bulgaria, (1901) 33,443; estimated (1905) 37,155.
VASSALBORO, Kennebec Co., Maine, (1910) 2,077.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
VASSAR, Tuscola Co., Mich., 1,659.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
VEEDERSBURG, Fountain Co., Ind., 1,757.
On Chic. & East. Ill.; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Toledo, St. L. & West. (R.R.).
VEGA, Dept. of Bayamon, Porto Rico, 2,288.

VENICE, capital of Prov. of Venice, Italy, (1901) 151,840.
Situated near the head of the Adriatic. The city is built almost entirely on piles driven into about eighty small islands in the shallow waters of the Bay of Venice. A modern viaduct, crossing the Lagoons, supported on 222 arches, part of the Verona and Venice Railway, has lately united the Continent with the Littorale or protecting beach of the city. The eighty islands on which the city is built are separated from each other by narrow channels, which serve the purpose of thoroughfares, being constantly traversed by gondolas (long, narrow boats), answering the purpose of cabs and omnibuses. The whole series of islands is bound together by 450 bridges. Some of the islands are large enough to have short streets and piazzas, but in general they present rows of buildings, with canal fronts. The longest and most important street in Venice, the Mercerie, is only 15 feet wide. Of the few other streets, the Via 22 Marzo and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele are perhaps the most important. Venice is nearly 8 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by the Grand Canal. Over this canal there are three bridges besides the railroad bridge; that of the Rialto, consisting of a single arch 90 feet in span and 24 feet in height, built of marble in 1590. Two ranges of shops divide it into three narrow parallel streets.
Venice was for many centuries the capital of the first maritime and commercial state in the world. It consequently contains a large number of public buildings and palatial residences; among the most celebrated of its national edifices are the cathedral of St. Mark, the procurators' palaces (Royal Palace), both on the Piazza San Marco, and the palace of the Doges, begun in 814. The most famous features of the latter are the Scala dei Giganti, a magnificent flight of stairs, and the great council hall. The Bridge of Sighs stretches across the canal called the Rio Palazzo, and communicates between prisons on the east and the Doge's palace on the west bank of the canal. The famous campanile, which collapsed in 1902, has been rebuilt on the same spot in the Piazza San Marco, according to the original architect's design, and, as far as possible, with the original materials.
In the Middle Ages Venice had the monopoly of all the glass sold to Europe; it is still celebrated for its exquisite glass, mosaics, and lace, and manufactures mirrors, jewelry, artificial pearls, silks, velvets, and porcelain.
Venice was founded, 421 A. D., as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. In 697 government by an elective prince, or Doge, was established. The prosperity and power of Venice began with the dawn of the ninth century. In 1133 the Doge Sebastiano received the title of Sovereign of the Adriatic. In the reign of Giovanni, 1620, Venice was the first maritime and commercial state in Europe, and a leading military and political power. When the route to India around the Cape was discovered, the prestige of Venice declined, and her power gradually sank till, on the occupation of Italy by the armies of the French Republic, she became a part of Napoleon's Cisalpine republic. From 1815 to 1866, with exception of one year (1849), Austria held sway; then the Italian Kingdom assumed sovereignty.
—Madison Co., Ill., 3,718.
On Chicago & Alton; Cleve., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
VENLO, Limburg, Netherlands, (1899) 14,318.
VENTURA, c. h., Ventura Co., Cal., 2,945.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).
VERA CRUZ, Vera Cruz State, Mexico, (1900) 29,164.
On Interoceanic of Mex.; Mexican; Vera Cruz; Vera Cruz & Isthmus (R.R.)
VERCELLI, Prov. of Novara, Piedmont, Italy, (1901) 31,154, (commune).
VERDUN, Dept. of Meuse, France, (1906) 13,508.
—Jacques-Cartier Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,898.
VERGENNES, Addison Co., Vt., 1,483.
On Rutland (R.R.).
VERMILION, Erie Co., Ohio, 1,369.
On Lake Sh. & Mich. So.; Lake Shore Electric; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clay Co., S. Dak., 2,187.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
VERMONT, Fulton Co., Ill., 1,118.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
VERNON, c. h., Wharger Co., Tex., 3,195.
On Ft. W. & Denv. City; Frisco Lines (R.R.).
VERNOYE, capital of Territory of Semiretchinsk, Kirghiz Steppes, Russia, (1900) 22,744.
VERONA, capital of Prov. of Verona, Italy, (1901) 74,271, (commune).
—Essex Co., N. J., 1,675.
On Erie (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 2,849.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
VERSAILLES, capital of Dept. of Seine-et-Oise, France, (1906) 54,820, (commune).
Site of the famous palace and park of Louis XIV, built in 1672, and the two palaces called the Grand and the Petit Trianon, the latter associated with Marie Antoinette; the French Revolution opened here with the assembly of the States-General in 1789, and the unification of Germany was formally consummated here by proclaiming the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, 1871.
—c. h., Woodford Co., Ky., 2,268.
On Louisville & Atl.; Southern (R.R.).
—c. h., Morgan Co., Mo., 1,598.
On C., R. I. & P.; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Darke Co., Ohio, 1,580.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St L. (R.R.).
—Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,437.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)
VERSECZ, Comitat of Temes, Hungary, (1900) 24,770, (commune) estimated (1906) 27,420.
VERVIERS, Prov. of Liége, Belgium, (1900) 49,667.
VEVAY, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, (1908) 14,215.
—c. h., Switzerland Co., Ind., 1,256.
VIAN, Sequoyah Co., Okla., 794.
On St. Louis, Iron Mount. & South. (R.R.)
VIBORG, capital of Govt. of Viborg, Finland, (1906) 35,065.
VICENZA, capital of Prov. of Vicenza, Italy, (1901) 44,777.
VICHUQUEN, Prov. of Curico, Chile, (1904) 3,820.
VICKSBURG, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., 1,624.
On Gd. Rapids & Ind.; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
—Warren Co., Miss., (1910) 20,814.
On Alabama & Vicks.; Vicks., Shrev. & Pac.; Yazoo & Miss. Valley (R.R.).
VICTOR, Teller Co., Colo., 3,162.
On Colo. Sp. & Cr. Ck. Dis.; Flor. & Cripple Ck.; Midland Terminal (R.R.)
VICTORIA, Victoria Co., capital of British Columbia, (1901) 20,919.
—Prov. of Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 14,945.
—c. h., Victoria Co., Texas, 3,673.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
—Prov. of Malleco, Chile, (1904) 10,941.
VICTORIAVILLE, Arthabaska Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,693.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
VICUNA, Prov. of Atacama, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,134.
VIDALIA, Toombs Co., Ga., 1,776.
On Georgia & Florida; Macon, Dublin & Sav.; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.)
—c. h., Concordia Parish, La., 1,345.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
VIENNA, Austria, the capital of the Empire, (1909) 2,085,888.
Situated on the Danube Canal, a branch of the Danube. The river Wien flows through part of the city to join the canal. Vienna consists of the Inner City and eight districts, viz., Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Alsergrund, and Favoriten. These, with the exception of the last, an artisans' quarter, are enclosed by fortifications known as the Lines. The irregular hexagon formed by the Inner City was, till 1858, enclosed by an inner line of fortifications, the site of which is now occupied by the Ringstrasse, a series of handsome boulevards. The sixth side is bounded by the Franz-Josefs Quay, on the Danube Canal.
Though Vienna contains buildings of the fourteenth and even of the thirteenth century, nearly all the most pretentious public buildings date from the later half of the nineteenth century. The Inner City and the



VIENNA, AUSTRIA, AND ENVIRONS

Ringstrasse are the handsomest and most fashionable quarters. In the former are the Cathedral of St. Stephen (1300-1510), with a tower 450 feet in height; the Hofburg, or imperial palace, and many palaces of the nobility. On one side or other of the Ringstrasse rise the exchange, the university, the huge Gothic New Rathhaus (built at a cost of over $3,750,000), the Parliament house, the Supreme Law Courts, the Imperial Museums of Natural History and of Art on either side of the imposing monument of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Imperial Opera House, the Academy of Art, the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry, etc. Vienna has many large public parks, the largest being the Prater, one of the finest in Europe. In educational, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions the city is very rich. The university, founded in 1365 and renowned throughout the world as a medical school, has over 6,000 students. The extensive public picture gallery in the Museum of Art is famous for its unrivaled examples of the Venetian school, Rubens and Dürer. The Imperial Library has 900,000 volumes, and was founded in 1444. The Public Hospital, with 2,000 beds, is the largest in Europe.
Vienna is the chief industrial city of the Austrian empire. Its breweries are famous. It is also a centre of trade and finance. Grain, flour, cattle, seeds, wines, and manufactured goods of all kinds are annually handled here to an immense aggregate value.
Vienna occupies the site of the Roman Vindobona, which was established A. D. 14. The beginning of its present importance dates from the Crusades. In 1276 it became the capital of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1814-15 the Congress of Vienna was held to reorganize the political system of Europe on the downfall of Napoleon.
VIENNA, c. h., Dooly Co., Ga., (1910) 1,564.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Georgia South. & Florida (R.R.).
—c. h., Johnson Co., Ill., 1,124.
On C. C. C. & St. L. (R.R.)
VIENNE, Dept. of Isère, France, (1906) 23,229.
VIERSEN, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 27,582.
VIGAN, Prov. of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 14,945.
VILLA RICA, Paraguay, (1899) 25,000.
VILLA GROVE, Douglas Co., Ill., 1,828.
On Ch. & E. Ill. (R.R.)
VILLASIS, Prov. of Pangasinan, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 12,660.
VILLISCA, Montgomery Co., Iowa, 2,039.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
VILNA, capital of Prov. of Vilna, Russia, (1900) 162,633.
VINA DEL MAR, Chile, (1907) 26,262.
VINALHAVEN, Knox Co., Maine, 2,334.
VINCENNES, Dept. of Seine, France, (1906) 29,791.
—c. h., Knox Co., Ind., 14,895.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Evansv. & Terre H.; Vandalia (R.R.).
VINELAND, Cumberland Co., N. J., (1910) 5,282.
On Central of N. J.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
VINITA, c. h., Craig Co., Okla., 4,082.
VINNITSA, Govt. of Podolia, Russia, (1897) 30,563.
VINTON, c. h., Benton Co., Iowa, 3,336.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Roanoke Co., Va., 1,028.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).
VINTONDALE, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,410.
On Blacklick & Yel. Ck.; Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
VIRAC, Prov. of Albay, Luzon, P. I., (1903) 8,045.
VIRDEN, Macoupin Co., Ill., 4,000.
On Burl. Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.)
—Brandon Co., Manitoba, Canada, (1906) 1,471
On Canadian Northern; Canadian Pac. (R.R.).
VIRGINIA, c. h., Cass Co., Ill., 1,501.
On B. & O. S. W.; Chic., Peo. & St. L. (R.R.).
—St. Louis Co., Minn., 10,473.
On Dul. & Iron Range; Dul., Missabe & No.; Dul., Rainy L. & W.; Great Northern (R.R.).
VIRGINIA CITY, c. h., Storey Co., Nev., 2,244.
On Virginia & Truckee (R.R.)
VIROQUA, c. h., Vernon Co., Wis., 2,959.
On C., M. & St. P.; La Crosse & S. E. (R.R.).
VISALIA, c. h., Tulare Co., Cal., 4,559.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; So. Pac. (R.R.).
VITEBSK, capital of Govt. of Vitebsk, Russia, (1897) 65,871.
VITERBO, Prov. of Rome, Italy, (1901) 21,292.
VITORIA, capital of Prov. of Alava, Spain, (1900) 30,701.
VITTORIA, Prov. of Syracuse, Sicily, (1901) 32,151.
VIVIAN, Caddo Parish, La., 826
On Kansas City Southern (R.R.)
VLADIKAVRATZ, capital of Territory of Terek, Russia in Asia, (1897) 48,843; (1900) 43,740.
VLADIMIR, capital of Govt. of Vladimir, Russia, (1900) 32,029.
VLADIVOSTOK, capital of Prov. of Primorskaya, Asiatic Russia, (1900) 38,000.
VOLO, Nomarchy of Larissa, Thessaly, Greece, (1908) 19,871.
VOLOGDA, capital of Govt. of Vologda, Russia, (1897) 27,705.
VOLSK, Govt. of Saratov, Russia, (1900) 27,039.
VORONEZH, capital of Govt. of Voronezh, Russia, (1906) 71,071.
VYATKA, capital of Govt. of Vyatka, Russia, (1897) 25,008.
WABASH, c. h., Wabash Co., Ind., 8,687.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).
WABASHA, c. h., Wabasha Co., Minn., 2,622.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)
WACO, c. h., McLennan Co., Texas, 26,425.
At the confluence of the Bosque and Brazos Rivers, and on the Texas Central; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Houston and Texas Central; the International and Great Northern; the St. Louis Southwestern; and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroads.
Waco is the chief interior cotton entrepôt of Texas, handling about 160,000 bales annually.
WADENA, c. h., Wadena Co., Minn., 1,820.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
WADESBORO, c. h., Anson Co., N. C., 2,376.
On Atl. Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
WADSWORTH, Medina Co., Ohio, 3,073.
On Erie; No. O. T. & L. Co. (El.) (R.R.).
WAGONER, c. h., Wagoner Co., Okla., 4,018.
On Mo., Kansas & Texas; Missouri, Okl. & Gulf; St. L., Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).
WAGRAM, Lower Austria, Austria, about 25,000.
Scene of Napoleon's defeat of the Austrians, July 6, 1800.
WAHOO, c. h., Saunders Co., Neb. 2,168.
On Burlington Route; Northwestern Line; Union Pacific (R.R.).
WAHPETON, c. h., Richland Co., N. Dak., 2,467.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern; Northern Pacific (R.R.).
WAITSBURG, Wallawalla Co., Wash., 1,237.
On North. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
WAITSFIELD, Washington Co., Vt., 709.
WAITZEN, Hungary, (1900) 16,808.
WAKAMATSU, Ken of Fukushima, Japan, (1908) 39,265.
WAKAYAMA, Ken of Wakayama, Japan, (1908) [illegible]
WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 41,413.
—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 11,404.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Gogebic Co., Mich., 714.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Dixon Co., Neb., 861.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—Carroll Co., N. H., 1,543.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WAKE FOREST, Wake Co., N. C., 1,443.
WALDEN, Orange Co., N. Y., (1910) 4,004.
On West Shore (R.R.).
—Caledonia Co., Vt., 739.
On St. Johns. & Lake Cham. (R.R.)
WALDOBORO, Lincoln Co., Maine, (1910) 2,656.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
WALHALLA, c. h., Oconee Co., S. C., 1,595.
On Blue Ridge (R.R.).
WALKERTON, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 1,003.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Chic., Ind. & South.; Lake Erie & Western (R.R.).
—Bruce Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,071.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
WALKERVILLE, Silverbow Co., Mont., 2,491.
—Essex Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,505.
On Grand Trunk; Pere Marq.; Wabash (R.R.).
WALL, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,962.
WALLACE, c. h., Shoshone Co., Idaho, 3,000.
On North. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.).
WALLACEBURG, Bothwell Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,763.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
WALLAGRASS, Aroostook Co., Maine, (1910) 1,004.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).
WALLASEY, Cheshire, England, (1901) 33,227; estimated (1905) 62,460.
WALLA WALLA, c. h., Wallawalla Co., Wash., (1910) 19,364.
Situated on the Walla Walla River, and on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company line, and the Northern Pacific railroads.
The city is known throughout the Northwest as the Garden City, an ideal place of residence.
WALLINGFORD, New Haven Co., Conn., 8,690.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WALLINGTON, Bergen Co., N. J., 3,448.
WALLISVILLE, c. h., Chambers Co., Texas, 2,500.
WALLSEND, Northumberland, England, (1901) 20,918.
WALNUT, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, 950.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
WALNUTPORT, Northampton Co., Pa., 1,039.
On Central of New Jersey (R.R.)
WALNUT RIDGE, Lawrence Co., Ark., 1,798.
On Frisco Lines; St. L., I. Mt. & So. (R.R.)
WALNUT SPRINGS, Bosque Co., Tex., 1,340.
On Texas Central (R.R.)
WALPOLE, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 4,892.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Cheshire Co., N. H., 2,668.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WALSALL, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 86,430; estimated (1907) 96,171.
WALSENBURG, c. h., Huerfano Co., Colo., 2,423.
On Colo. & South.; Denver & Rio Gr. (R.R.)
WALTER, Comanche Co., Okla., 1,377.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
WALTERBORO, c. h., Colleton Co., S. C., 1,677.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
WALTHAM, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 27,834.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WALTON, Delaware Co., N. Y., 3,103.
On N. Y., Ontario & Western (R.R.).
WAMEGO, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 1,714.
On Union Pacific (R.R.).
WANDSBECK, Schleswig, Germany, (1905) 31,565.
WANETTE, Pottawatomie Co., Okla., 766
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (R.R.)
WANNE, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 30,582, (commune).
WAPAKONETA, c. h., Auglaize Co., Ohio, (1910) 5,349.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Dav. & Troy Elec.; Tol. & Ohio Cent.; Western Ohio (El.) (R.R.).
WAPANUCKA, Johnston Co., Okla., 948.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Mo., Okla. & Gulf (R.R.)
WAPELLO, c. h., Louisa Co., Iowa, 1,326.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Muscatine No. & So. (R.R.).
WAPPINGERS FALLS, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 3,195.
WARDNER, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 1,369.
On No. Pac.; Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co. (R.R.)
WARE, Hampshire Co., Mass., (1910) 8,774.
On Boston & Alb.; Boston & Maine (R.R.)
WAREHAM, Plymouth Co., Mass., (1910) 4,162.
WARM SPRINGS, c. h., Bath Co., Va., 500
WARNER, Merrimack Co., N. H., 1,226.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WARREN, Bradley Co., Ark., 2,057.
On St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So.; Warren & Ouachita Val.; Warren, J. & Saline Riv. (R.R.)
—Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 1,331.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; Illinois Cent. (R.R.).
—Huntington Co., Ind., 1,189.
On Toledo, St. L. & Western (R.R.).
—Knox Co., Maine, (1910) 1,812.
On Georges Val.; Maine Central (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 4,188.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
—c. h., Marshall Co., Minn., 1,613.
On Great North.; Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. (R.R.)
—Grafton Co., N. H., 701.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Trumbull Co., Ohio, (1910) 11,081
On Balt. & Ohio; Erie; Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—c. h., Warren Co., Pa., (1910) 11,080.
On Dunk., Al. Val. & Pitts.; Penna. (R.R.)
—Bristol Co., R. I., 6,585.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Vt., 825.
WARRENSBURG, c. h., Johnson Co., Mo., 4,689.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
WARRENTON, c. h., Warren Co., Ga., 1,368.
On Georgia (R.R.).
—c. h., Warren Co., N. C., 807.
On Warrenton (R.R.).
—c. h., Fauquier Co., Va., 1,427.
On Southern (R.R.).
WARRINGTON, Lancashire, England, (1901) 94,701; estimated (1907) 70,
Situated on the right bank of the Mersey. Though of recent development, it is an ancient place, the Wallington of Domesday. Its manufactures are important.
WARRIOR RUN, Luzerne Co., Pa., 1,251.
On Cent. of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
WARSAW, Russian Poland, (1901) 756,426
Situated on the Vistula, being connected with Praga, its fortified suburb, by a floating bridge. Warsaw consists of an old and a new town, independent of its suburbs; the place is one of great antiquity.
In 1566 Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland. In 1830 the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but it was retaken in the following year.
—c. h., Kosciusko Co., Ind., 4,430.
On Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Penna. (R.R.).
—Hancock Co., Ill., 2,254.
On Tol., Peo. & West (R.R.).
—c. h., Wyoming Co., N. Y., 3,266.
On Buff., Roch. & Pitts.; Erie (R.R.).
WARWICK, capital of Warwickshire, England, (1901) 11,889.
—Franklin Co., Mass., (1910) 477.
—Orange Co., N. Y., 2,318.
On Lehigh & Hudson River (R.R.).
—Kent Co., R. I., 26,629.
WASECA, c. h., Waseca Co., Minn., 3,054.
On Minn. & St. L.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WASHBURN, Aroostook Co., Maine, 1,582.
—Bayfield Co., Wis., 3,830.
On Northern Pacific; Northwest. Line (R.R.)
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, (1900) 278,718; (1910) 331,069.
Capital of the United States. In 1800 the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington, which was created especially for the purpose from the plans of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant.
The city lies on the north bank of the Potomac River, 130 miles from Chesapeake Bay, on a plain with slight elevations and surrounded by hills. It is on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio; the Chesapeake and Ohio; the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington (Pennsylvania System); the Washington Southern; the Southern railroads, and several interurban electric lines.
The centre of the city is Capitol Hill, from which radiate twenty-one wide avenues, intersected by rectangularly disposed and alphabetically named streets, running east and west, and numbered streets north to south. The avenues, the widest in the world, lined with some 84,000 trees and paved with asphalt, are named after the several States. National monuments have been erected at their "circles" or intersections.
From the Capitol west to the Washington Monument (about 8,000 feet) extend the botanical gardens and the Mall, about 2,000 feet wide, containing the Fish Commission Building, the Army Medical Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Agricultural Department. From the Washington Monument north are the Executive grounds, Corcoran Gallery, and the freestone White House Building and Treasury Building. About 8,000 feet northeast from this point, by way of Vermont Avenue and Iowa Circle is the United States Soldiers' Home. About 8,000 feet west of this across the Petworth settlement is another large tract of land, Rock Creek Park, with the National Zoological Park adjoining it on the south, through which Rock Creek runs south

by Washington Heights, southwest by Oak Hill Cemetery, and south into the Potomac River. Northeast of this cemetery, Massachusetts Avenue crosses the creek to the United States Naval Observatory, and beyond to Fairview Heights.
East of the Capitol and separated from it by First Street, is the Library of Congress, and southeast of this, about 5,000 feet, is the United States Navy Yard on the eastern branch of the Potomac, with Anacostia over the bridge. Northwest of the Capitol are the City Hall and Pension Office.
The Capitol, 751 feet long and 3 1-2 acres in area, stands 90 feet above the Potomac and faces east. The corner-stone was laid by Washington in 1793. The wings, of pure white marble, were begun in 1851 by President Fillmore. Upon the dome of the rotunda (96 feet in diameter) rises 287 feet above the basement Crawford's bronze Statue of Liberty. Besides the rotunda with its historical paintings are the Senate Chamber in the north, the House of Representatives in the south wing, the Supreme Court in the central building, and the old Hall of Representatives, now used for historical statues. The whole building cost $16,000,000. The new Senate and House offices are now building. The Congressional Library was completed in 1897 at a cost of $6,180,000. It is 470 feet long and 340 feet wide and contains over 1,300,000 books. Other government buildings in Washington are the Treasury, 280 feet wide; the State, War, and Navy Departments (west of the White House), 567 feet long and 342 feet wide; the Land Office (old General Post-office), of white marble; the Patent Office, with Doric portico; the Department of Agriculture, and the United States National Museum in Smithsonian Park.
Washington is the seat of several universities: George Washington (Baptist), Georgetown (Roman Catholic), Howard (non-sectarian, coeducational, and without color distinction), National Deaf Mute College, and the Roman Catholic University of America. The Washington Monument is a marble obelisk 555 feet high. It was begun in 1848 and finished in 1884 at a cost of $1,300,000. Among recent buildings are the offices of the Senate and the House, the new city hall, and the Union Railway Station, the latter at a cost of $15,000,000. Mount Vernon, Washington's home, is about 15 miles below the city, and Arlington, General Lee's home, now a national cemetery, is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, overlooking the city. Other old settlements about Washington are Alexandria and Georgetown (the latter incorporated with the city in 1871), Mount Pleasant, Tenallytown, Brightwood, Uniontown, Hennings, Chevy Chase, etc.
The government of the city is co-extensive with that of the District of Columbia, which has an area of 69 square miles, and is under the control of three commissioners appointed, two by the President from citizens of the District of three years' residence, and one detailed by the President from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.
The District was formed March 30, 1791, by a cession of land (100 square miles) on both sides of the Potomac in two counties, Washington and Alexandria; the latter receded to Virginia in 1846. In 1814 the British set fire to the Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings. In 1874 the present government supplanted the county government.

WASHINGTON, c. h., Wilkes Co., Ga., 3,065.
On Georgia (R.R.).
—Tazewell Co., Ill., 1,530.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chicago & Alton; Toll., Peoria & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Daviess Co., Ind., 7,854.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Evansv. & Ind. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Iowa, 4,380.
On Burlington Route; Chicago, Mil. & St. P.; Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Kans., 1,547.
On Burlington Route; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—St. Landry Parish, La., 1,528.
On Morgan's La. & Texas (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Mo., 3,000.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Warren Co., N. J., 3,567.
On Delaware, Lack. & West. (R.R.).
—c. h., Beaufort Co., N. C., 6,211.
On Atlantic Coast Line; Norfolk Southern; Wash. & Vandemere (R.R.).
—Washington Co., Pa., 18,778.
On Baltimore & Ohio; Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Waynes. & Wash. (R.R.).
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, c. h., Fayette Co., Ohio, (1910) 3,777.
On B. & O. S. W.; C. & M. V. (Penna. L.); Cin., Ham. & Day.; Det., Tol. & Ir. (R.R.).
WASHINGTONVILLE, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 757.
On Erie; Youngst. & Ohio River (R.R.).
WATERBORO, York Co., Maine, 997.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WATERBURY, New Haven Co., Conn., 73,141.
At the confluence of the Naugatuck, Great Brook, and Mad Rivers, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Waterbury holds a leading position among the manufacturing cities of the State, and in the manufacture of brass furnishes the largest part of the product of the entire United States. It is famous as the centre of a vast manufacturing business in watches and clocks. The town was incorporated in 1686, and received its city charter in 1853.
—Washington Co., Vt., 1,377.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).
WATERFORD, capital of County Waterford, Ireland, (1901) 26,760.
—Norfolk Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,122.
On Mich. Cent.; Toronto, Ham. & Buf. (R.R.).
—Oxford Co., Maine, 934.
—Saratoga Co., N. Y., 3,245.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.)
WATERLOO, Prov. of Brabant, Belgium, 3,600.
Scene of Napoleon's defeat, June 18, 1815.
—Shefford Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,797.
On Canadian Pacific; Central Vermont (R.R.).
—Waterloo Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 3,537.
On Galt, Preston & Hesp.; Gd. Trunk (R.R.).
—c. h., Monroe Co., Ill., 2,091.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
—Dekalb Co., Ind., 1,167.
On Lake Sh. & M. S. (R.R.).
—c. h., Blackhawk Co., Iowa, 26,693.
On Chicago Gt. West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Illinois Cent.; Waterloo, Ced. F. & N. (R.R.).
—c. h., Seneca Co., N. Y., 3,931.
On Lehigh Val.; N. Y. C. & H. River (R.R.).
—Jefferson Co., Wis., 1,220.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH, Lancashire, England, (1901) 23,102.
WATERTOWN, Litchfield Co., Conn., 3,850.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 12,875.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—c. h., Jefferson Co., N. Y., 26,730.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—c. h., Coddington Co., S. Dak., (1910) 7,010.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Great Northern; Minneapolis & St. L.; Northwestern Line; South Dakota Central (R.R.).
—Jefferson and Dodge Cos., Wis., 8,829.
On Chic., Mil. & St. P.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
WATERVALLEY, c. h., Yalobusha Co., Miss., 4,275.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
WATERVILLE, Marshall Co., Kans., 704.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
—Kennebec Co., Maine, (1910) 11,458.
On Maine Central (R.R.).
—Lesueur Co., Minn., 1,273.
On Chic. Great West.; Minn. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Oneida Co., N. Y., 1,410.
On Del., L. & W. (R.R.).
—c. h., Douglas Co., Wash., 950.
WATERVLIET, Berrien Co., Mich., 728.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Albany Co., N. Y., (1910) 15,074.
On Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
WATFORD, Lambton Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,297.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
WATHENA, Doniphan Co., Kans., 777.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; St. Joseph & Gd. Isl. (R.R.).
WATKINS, c. h., Schuyler Co., N. Y., 2,817.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R.; Penna. (R.R.).
WATONGA, c. h., Blaine Co., Okla., 1,723.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
WATSEKA, c. h., Iroquois Co., Ill., 2,476.
On Chic. & E. Ill.; Tol., Peo. & West. (R.R.).
WATSONTOWN, Northumberland Co., Pa., 1,950.
On Penna.; Susq., Bloomsb. & Ber. (R.R.).
WATSONVILLE, Santa Cruz Co., Cal., 4,446.
On Pajaro Valley Cons.; South. Pacific (R.R.).
WATTS, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 1,922.
WAUCHULA, De Soto Co., Fla., 1,099.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)
WAUKEGAN, Lake Co., Ill., (1910) 16,069.
On Elgin, Jol. & East.; Northwest. Line (R.R.).
WAUKESHA, c. h., Waukesha Co., Wis., 8,740.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WAUKON, c. h., Allamakee Co., Iowa, 2,025.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WAUPACA, c. h., Waupaca Co., Wis., 2,789.
On Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.; Waupaca-Green Bay (R.R.).
WAUPUN, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., 3,362.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WAURIKA, Jefferson Co., Okla., (1910) 2,928.
WAUSAU, c. h., Marathon Co., Wis., 16,560.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; N. W. Line (R.R.).
WAUSEON, c. h., Fulton Co., Ohio, 2,650.
On Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Wabash (R.R.).
WAUWATOSA, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 3,346.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WAVERLY, Morgan Co., Ill., 1,538
On Burl. Route; Chic., Peo. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Bremer Co., Iowa, 3,205.
On Chicago Great West.; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Ill. Cent.; Waterloo, C. F. & N. (R.R.).
—Coffey Co., Kans., 751.
On At., Top. & S. Fe; Missouri Pac. (R.R.)
—Tioga Co., N. Y., 4,855.
On D., L. & W.; Erie; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
—c. h., Pike Co., Ohio, 1,803.
On Det., Tol. & Iron.; Norfolk & West. (R.R.).
—Sussex Co., Va., 1,064.
On Norfolk & Western; Southern (R.R.)
WAXAHACHIE, c. h., Ellis Co., Texas, 6,205.
On Houston & Texas Cent.; Mo., Kan. & Texas; Trinity & Brazos Valley (R.R.).
WAYCROSS, c. h., Ware Co., Ga., (1910) 14,485.
On Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.; Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.).
WAYLAND, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,206.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Allegan Co., Mich., 725.
On Grand Rap. & Ind. (R.R.).
—Steuben Co., N. Y., 1,392.
On Del., Lack & West.; Erie; Pitts., Shawmut & No. (R.R.).
WAYNE, Wayne Co., Mich., 1,263.
On Michigan Central; Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—c. h., Wayne Co., Neb., 2,140.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WAYNESBORO, c. h., Burke Co., Ga., 2,729.
On Central of Georgia (R.R.).
—Franklin Co., Pa., (1910) 7,199.
On Cumberland Val.; West. Maryland (R.R.)
—Augusta Co., Va., 1,389.
On Ches. & O. (R.R.)
WAYNESBURG, c. h., Greene Co., Pa., 3,545.
On Waynesburg & Wash. (R.R.).
WAYNESVILLE, c. h., Haywood Co., N. C., 2,008.
On Southern (R.R.).
WAYNETOWN, Wayne Co., Neb., 2,140.
WAYNOKA, Woods Co., Okla., 1,160.
On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (R.R.)
WEARE, Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,325.
WEATHERFORD, Custer Co., Okla., 2,118.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Parker Co., Texas, (1910) 5,074.
On Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; Texas Pacific; Wea., M. W. & N. W. (R.R.).
WEATHERLY, Carbon Co., Pa., 2,501.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R.).
WEATHERSFIELD, Windsor Co., Vt., 1,092.
WEBB CITY, Jasper Co., Mo., (1910) 11,817.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
WEBSTER, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 11,509.
On Boston & Albany; New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.)
—Monroe Co., N. Y., 1,032.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. (R.R.)
—c. h., Day Co., S. Dak., 1,713.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WEBSTER CITY, c. h., Hamilton Co., Iowa, 5,208.
On Crooked Creek; Illinois Central; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WEBSTER GROVES, St. Louis Co., Mo., 7,080.
On Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
WEDNESBURY, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 26,554.
WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1,344.
On Lehigh Valley; West Shore (R.R.).
WEEPING WATER, Cass Co., Neb., 1,067.
On Missouri Pacific (R.R.).
WEIMAR, capital of Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, (1905) 31,121.
—Colorado Co., Texas, 906.
On Gal. Har. & San Ant. (R.R.).
WEINHEIM, Baden, Germany, (1905) 12,560.
WEIR, Cherokee Co., Kans., 2,289.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
WEISER, c. h., Washington Co., Idaho, 2,600.
On Ore. Short Line; Pac. & Idaho No. (R.R.).
WEISSENFELS, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 30,900.
WEITMAR, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 18,071.
WELCH, McDowell Co., W. Va., 1,526.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.)
WELDON, Halifax Co., N. C., 1,990.
On Atl. Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line (R.R.).
WELEETKA, Okfuskee Co., Okla., 1,229.
On Frisco Lines; Ft. Smith & West. (R.R.)
WELLAND, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,867.
On Grand Trunk; Mich. Cent.; Niag., St. C. & Tor. (El.); Tor., Ham. & B.; Wabash (R.R.).
WELLESLEY, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 5,413.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
WELLFLEET, Barnstable Co., Mass., (1910) 1,022.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.)
WELLINGBOROUGH, Northampton, England, (1901) 18,412.
WELLINGTON, Dist. of Wellington, capital of New Zealand, (1901) 49,344; estimated (1906) 58,563.
—c. h., Sumner Co., Kans., 7,034.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Lorain Co., Ohio, 2,131.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Wheel. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
WELLMAN, Washington Co., Iowa, 724.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
WELLS, York Co., Maine, (1910) 1,908.
—Faribault Co., Minn., 1,755.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WELLSBORO, c. h., Tioga Co., Pa., 3,183.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
WELLSBURG, c. h., Brooke Co., W. Va., 4,189.
On P. C. C. & St. L.; Wab., Pitts. Term. (R.R.).
WELLSTON, St. Louis Co., Mo., (1910) 7,312.
—Jackson Co., Ohio, (1910) 6,875.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Hocking Valley (R.R.).
WELLSVILLE, Montgomery Co., Mo., 1,194.
On Burlington Route; Wabash (R.R.).
—Allegany Co., N. Y., 4,382.
On Buffalo & Susque.; Erie (R.R.).
—Columbiana Co., Ohio, 7,769.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
—Cache Co., Utah, 1,195.
On Oregon Short Line (R.R.)
WELSH, Calcasieu Parish, La., 1,250.
On Louisiana West. (R.R.)
WENATCHEE, c. h., Chelan Co., Wash., 4,050.
On Great Northern (R.R.).
WENCHAU, Prov. of Che-kiang, China, estimated (1905) 80,000.
WENHAM, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,010.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WENLOCK, Shropshire, England, (1901) 15,866.
WENONA, Marshall Co., Ill., 1,442.
On Chicago & Alton; Illinois Central (R.R.).
WENTZVILLE, St. Charles Co., Mo., 539.
On Wabash (R.R.).
WERNIGERODE, Prussian Saxony, Germany, (1905) 13,137.
WESEL, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, (1905) 23,238.
WESLEY, Kossuth Co., Iowa, 457.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WESSINGTON SPRINGS, Jerauld Co., S. Dak., 1,093.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)
WESSON, Copiah Co., Miss., 2,024.
On Illinois Central (R.R.).
WEST, McLennan Co., Tex., 1,645.
On Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.)
WEST ALEXANDRIA, Preble Co., Ohio, 1,030.
On Cincinnati North. (R.R.)
WEST ALLIS, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 6,645.
On Ch., Mil. & St. P.; Northw. Line (R.R.).
WEST BAY CITY, Bay Co., Mich., 13,000.
On Grand Trunk; Michigan Central (R.R.).
WEST BEND, Palo Alto Co., Iowa, 679.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Washington Co., Wis., 2,462.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WEST BERWICK, Columbia Co., Pa., (1910) 5,512.
On Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (R.R.)
WESTBORO, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 5,446.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
WEST BOYLSTON, Worcester Co., Mass., 1,270.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WEST BRANCH, c. h., Ogemaw Co., Mich., 1,276.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).
WEST BRIDGEWATER, Plymouth Co., Mass., 2,231.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WEST BROMWICH, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 65,175; estimated (1906) 68,469.
WESTBROOK, Middlesex Co., Conn., 951.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Cumberland Co., Maine, (1910) 8,281.
On Boston & Maine; Maine Central (R.R.).
WEST BROOKFIELD, Worcester Co., Mass., 1,327.
On Boston & Albany (R.R.).
WEST BROWNSVILLE, Washington Co., Pa., 2,036.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)
WEST BURLINGTON, Des Moines Co., Iowa, 1,206.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
WESTBY, Vernon Co., Wis., 902.
On C., M. & St. P.; La Crosse & S. E. (R.R.)
WEST CARROLLTON, Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1,282.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Ohio Elec. (R.R.).
WEST CARTHAGE, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1,303
WEST CHESTER, c. h., Chester Co., Pa., 11,767.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).
WEST CHICAGO, Dupage Co., Ill., (1910) 2,378.
On Burlington Route; Elgin, Joliet & East.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, Montgomery Co., Pa., 2,202.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).
WEST COVINGTON, Kent Co., Ky., 1,751.
WEST DERBY, Orleans Co., Vt., 1,109.
WEST DUNDEE, Kane Co., Ill., 1,380.
WEST EASTON, Northampton Co., Pa., 1,033.
WESTERLY, Washington Co., R. I., 8,666.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WESTERN PORT, Allegany Co., Md., 2,702.
On Western Maryland (R.R.).
WESTERVILLE, Franklin Co., Ohio, 1,903.
On C. A. & C. (Penna. Lines) (R.R.).
WEST FAIRLEE, Orange Co., Vt., 446.
WESTFIELD, Hamilton Co., Ind., 700.
On Cent. Indiana: Chic., Ind. & Louisv. (R.R.).
—Hampden Co., Mass., (1910) 16,044.
On Boston & Alb.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Union Co., N. J., 6,420.
On Cent. of N. J. (R.R.)
—Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 2,985.
On Buff. & Lake Erie Tr. (El.); Chaut. Trac. (El.); Jamest., Chau. & Lake E.; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).
—Tioga Co., Pa., 1,207.
On Buff. & Susque.; N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).
WESTFORD, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 2,851.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Chittenden Co., Vt., 854.
WEST FRANKFORT, Franklin Co., Ill., 2,111.
On Chicago & East Ill. (R.R.)
WEST GROVE, Chester Co., Pa., 1,261.
On Penna. (R.R.)
WEST HAM, Essex, England, (1901) 267,358; estimated (1906) 308,284.
WEST HAMMOND, Cook Co., Ill., 4,048.
On Indiana Harbor Belt (R.R.).
WEST HARTFORD, Hartford Co., Conn., 4,808.
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham, England, (1901) 62,627; estimated (1905) 71,313.
WEST HAVEN, New Haven Co., Conn., 8,543.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WEST HAVERSTRAW, Rockland Co., N. Y., 2,369.
On New Jersey & N. Y.; N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
WEST HAZLETON, Luzerne Co., Pa., 4,715.
WEST HOBOKEN, Hudson Co., N. J., 35,403.
WEST HOMESTEAD, Allegheny Co., Pa., 3,009.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.)
WEST JEFFERSON, Madison Co., Ohio, 1,043.
On Pitts., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.)
WEST LAFAYETTE, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., 3,867.
WEST LIBERTY, Muscatine Co., Iowa, 1,666.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—Logan Co., Ohio, 1,288.
On Cl., Cin., Ch. & St. L.; Ohio Elec. (R.R.).
WEST MIDDLESEX, Mercer Co., Pa., 1,157.
On Erie; Lk. Shore & Mich. So.; Pennsylvania (R.R.)
WEST MILTON, Miami Co., Ohio, 1,207.
On Cin., Ham. & Dayton (R.R.)
WEST MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee Co., Wis., 1,458.
WEST MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin Co., Minn., 3,022.
WESTMINSTER, c. h., Carroll Co., Md., 3,295.
On Western Marvland (R.R.).
—Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 1,353.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Oconee Co., S. C., 1,576.
On Southern (R.R.)
—Windham Co., Vt., 1,327.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
WEST MONROE, Ouachita Parish, La., 1,127.
On Vicksb. Shrevep. & Pac. (R.R.)
WESTMONT, Cambria Co., Pa., 1,468.
On Philadelphia & Reading (R.R.)
WESTMOUNT, Hochelaga Co., Quebec, Canada (1901) 8,856.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
WEST NEWBURY, Essex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,473
WEST NEWTON, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2,880.
On Balt. & Ohio; Pitts. & Lake Erie (R.R.).
WEST NEW YORK, Hudson Co., N. J., 13,500.
WESTON, Middlesex Co., Mass., 2,106.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).
—Platte Co., Mo., 1,019.
On Burlington Route; Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Lewis Co., W. Va., 2,213.
On Baltimore & Ohio (R.R.).
WESTON, York Co., West, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,083.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).
WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Somerset, England, (1901) 19,047.
WEST ORANGE, Essex Co., N. J., 10,980.
On Erie (R.R.).
WEST PALM BEACH, Palm Beach Co., Fla., 1,743.
On Florida East Coast (R.R.).
WEST PITTSTON, Luzerne Co., Pa., (1910) 6,848.
On D. L. & W.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
WEST PLAINS, c. h., Howell Co., Mo., 2,914.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).
WEST POINT, Troup Co., Ga., (1910) 1,906.
On Atlanta & W. Point; Chattahoochee Val.; Western of Ala. (R.R.).
—c. h., Clay Co., Miss., (1910) 4,864.
On Illinois Central; Mobile & Ohio; Southern in Miss. (R.R.).
—Orange Co., N. Y., 1,200.
On N. Y., Ont. & West.; West Shore (R.R.).
WESTPORT, c. h., Cuming Co., Neb., 1,776.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—King William Co., Va., 1,397.
On Southern (R.R.).
WESTPORT, Fairfield Co., Conn., 4,259.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).
—Bristol Co., Mass., (1910) 2,928.
WEST READING, Berks Co., Pa., 2,064.
WEST RUTLAND, Rutland Co., Vt., 3,427.
On Clarendon & Pittsf.; Del. & Hud. (R.R.).
WEST ST. PAUL, Dakota Co., Minn., 2,660.
On Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
WEST SPRINGFIELD, Hampden Co., Mass., 9,224.
WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Berkshire Co., Mass., 1,271.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WEST TAMPA, Hillsboro Co., Fla., 8,258.
WEST TERRE HAUTE, Vigo Co., Ind., 3,083.
On Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)
WEST UNION, c. h., Fayette Co., Iowa, 1,652.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).
—c. h., Adams Co., Ohio, 1,080.
WEST VIEW, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,626.
WESTVILLE, Vermilion Co., Ill., 2,607.
On Ch. & East. Ill.; C., C., C. & St. L. (R.R.).
—c. h., Adair Co., Okla., 802.
On Frisco Lines; Kansas City South. (R.R.)
WEST WINFIELD, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 726.
On D., L. & W. (R.R.).
WESTWOOD, Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 1,266.
—Bergen Co., N. J., 1,870.
On N. J. & N. Y. (R.R.).
WEST WYOMING, Luzerne Co., Pa., 1,621.
WEST YORK, York Co., Pa., 2,435.
On Penna.; Western Maryland (R.R.)
WETASKIWIN, Strathcona Co., Alberta, Canada, (1906) 1,652.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).
WETHERSFIELD, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,148.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
—Henry Co., Ill., 1,593.
WETTEREN, East Flanders, Belgium, (1906) 15,959.
WETUMKA, Hughes Co., Okla., 1,190.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.)
WETUMPKA, Elmore Co., Ala., 1,103.
WEWOKA, c. h., Seminole Co., Okla., 1,022.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)
WEXFORD, County Wexford, Ireland, (1901) 11,154.
WEYAUWEGA, Waupaca Co., Wis., 967.
On Minn., St. P. & Slt. Ste. M. (R.R.).
WEYMOUTH, Dorsetshire, England, (1901) 19,843.
—Norfolk Co., Mass., (1910) 12,895.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).
WHARTON, Morris Co., N. J., 2,983.
On Central of N. J.; Del., Lack. & West.; Mt. Hope Mineral; Wharton & North. (R.R.)
—c. h., Wharton Co., Texas, 1,505.
On Galv. Har. & San Ant.; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe (R.R.).
WHATCHEER, Keokuk Co., Iowa, 1,720.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; N. W. Line (R.R.).
WHATELY, Franklin Co., Mass., 846.
WHEATLAND, Clinton Co., Iowa, 539.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; N. W. Line (R.R.).
—Mercer Co., Pa., 955.
On Erie; Lk. Sh. & M. So.; Penna (R.R.).
WHEATON, c. h., Dupage Co., Ill., (1910) 3,423.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).
—c. h., Traverse Co., Minn., 1,300.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).
WHEELING, c. h., Ohio Co., W. Va., (1900) 38,878; (1910) 41,641.
On the Ohio River, and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Pennsylvania; and the Baltimore railroads.
Manufacturing is greatly promoted by the natural gas and bituminous coal found abundantly in the vicinity. The city is the centre of the iron and steel industry of the State. Wheeling was settled in 1769. In 1863-70 and in 1875-85 it was the State capital.
WHISTLER, Mobile Co., Ala., 4,298.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R.).
WHITAKER, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,547.
On Penna. (R.R.)
WHITBY, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 11,755.
—Ontario Co., South, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,110.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).
WHITE BEAR LAKE, Ramsey Co., Minn., 1,505.
WHITE CASTLE, Iberville Parish, La., 2,289.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).
WHITE CLOUD, Doniphan Co., Kans., 1,119.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).
WHITEFIELD, Lincoln Co., Maine, 1,056.
On Wiscasset, Wat. & Farm. (R.R.).
—Coos Co., N. H., 1,633.
On Boston & Maine; Maine Central (R.R.).
WHITEFISH, Flathead Co., Mont., 1,479.
On Great Northern (R.R.)
WHITEHALL, Greene Co., Ill., 2,854.
On Burlington Route; Chicago & Alton (R.R.).
—Muskegon Co., Mich., 1,437.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).
—Washington Co., N. Y., 4,017.
On Delaware & Hudson (R.R.).
WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland, England, (1901) 19,124.
WHITE HAVEN, Luzerne Co., Pa., 1,438.
On Central of N. J.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.)
WHITE PLAINS, c. h., Westchester Co., N. Y. (1910) 15,919.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
WHITESBORO, Oneida Co., N. Y., 2,375.
On N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River (R.R.).
—Grayson Co., Texas, 1,210.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; Texas & Pac. (R.R.).
WHITE SPRINGS, Hamilton Co., Fla., 1,177.
On Florida & Georgia; Georgia Southern & Florida (R.R.).
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, c. h., Meagher Co., Mont., 417.
WHITEVILLE, c. h., Columbus Co., N.C., 1,363



MAP OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WHITEWATER, Walworth Co., Wis., 3,224.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

WHITEWRIGHT, Grayson Co., Texas, 1,563.
On Mo., Kan. & Texas; S. Louis S. W. (R.R.).

WHITING, Lake Co., Ind., 6,587.
On B. & O.; Chicago, Ind. & South.; Chic. Term. Transf.; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Indiana Harbor Belt; Lake Shore & Mich. So.; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WHITINGHAM, Windham Co., Vt., 969.
On Hoosac Tunnel & Wilm. (R.R.).

WHITMAN, Plymouth Co., Mass., (1910) 7,292.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

WHITMIRE, Newberry Co., S. C., 1,045.
On Seaboard Air Line (R.R.)

WHITTIER, Los Angeles Co., Cal., 4,550.
On Pacific Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.).

WHYDAH, Dahomey, Africa, 15,000 to 20,000.
Once an important slave market.

WIARTON, Bruce Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,443.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

WICHITA, c. h., Sedgwick Co., Kans., 52,450.
On the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; the Missouri Pacific; the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient; the Prisco System; and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads. Near the city is a productive vineyard, and gas, lime, and oil are found in the vicinity. Wichita has extensive packing-house and stockyard industries, and railroad shops.

WICHITA FALLS, c. h., Wichita Co., Texas, 8,200.
On Ft. W. & Denver City; Mo., Kansas & Texas; Wichita Falls & N. W.; Wichita Falls & So.; Wichita Valley (R.R.).

WICKBORO, Armstrong Co., Pa., 2,775.

WIDNES, Lancashire, England, (1901) 28,580.

WIENER-NEUSTADT, Prov. of Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 28,700.

WIESBADEN, Prov. of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, (1910) 109,013.
A noted resort, mineral springs.

WIGAN, Lancashire, England, (1901) 60,764; estimated (1906) 88,606.

WILBER, c. h., Saline Co., Neb., 1,219.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

WILBRAHAM, Hampden Co., Mass., (1910) 2,332.

WILBURTON, c. h., Latimer Co., Okla., 2,277.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac.; Missouri, Kan. & Texas (R.R.).

WILHELMSHAVEN, Hanover, Germany, (1905) 26,015.

WILKESBARRE, c. h., Luzerne Co., Pa., (1900) 51,721; (1910) 67,105.
On the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley; the Pennsylvania; the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley; the Delaware and Hudson; and the Central of New Jersey Railroads. It is built amid beautiful scenery, in the Wyo-

ming Valley, and is yearly visited by thousands of tourists.
Wilkesbarre is the centre and shipping point of the rich and extensive anthracite coal beds of Wyoming Valley. Its annual output of coal is over 12,000,000 tons, the mining of which employs about 30,000 persons. Other industries include lace factories, silk mills, locomotive and engine works, wire rope factory, cutlery works, etc. Within a radius of 2 1-2 miles from the centre of the city the population is at least 150,000. The city was founded in 1769, incorporated as a town in 1806, and received its city charter in 1871.

WILKINSBURG, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 18,924.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

WILLEMSTAD, island of Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, about 10,000.

WILLENHALL, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 18,513.

WILLESDEN, Middlesex, England, estimated (1905) 138,080.

WILLIAMS, Coconino Co., Ariz., 1,267.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast L.; Grand Canyon (R.R.)

WILLIAMSBURG, Iowa Co., Iowa, 1,060.
On Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.).

—c. h., Whitley Co., Ky., 2,004.
On Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

—Hampshire Co., Mass., (1910) 2,132.

—Clermont Co., Ohio, 948.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.).

—Blair Co., Pa., 1,523.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

—c. h., James City Co., Va., (1910) 2,714.
On Chesapeake & Ohio (R.R.).

WILLIAMSON, Mingo Co., W. Va., 3,561.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.)

WILLIAMSPORT, c. h., Warren Co., Ind., 1,243.
On Wabash (R.R.).

—Washington Co., Md., 1,571.
On Cumberland Valley; Western Md. (R.R.).

—c. h., Lycoming Co., Pa., (1910) 31,860.
On the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia and Reading; the Pennsylvania, and the New York Central and Hudson River railroads. It is a popular summer resort, surrounded by high hills and attractive scenery. The city is the greatest lumber market in the State. The river is here crossed by a great boom, that receives the timber logs from a vast forest territory along the Upper Susquehanna and its tributaries. The chief industry is the manufacture of lumber.

WILLIAMSTON, Ingham Co., Mich., 1,042.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

—Martin Co., N. C., 1,574.
On Atlantic Coast Line (R.R.)

—Anderson Co., S. C., 1,957.
On Southern (R.R.)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire Co., Mass., 3,708.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

—Dauphin Co., Pa., 4,904.
On Penna.; Williams Valley (R.R.).

—Orange Co., Vt., 1,726.
On Central Vermont (R.R.).

—Wood Co., W. Va., 1,139.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)

WILLIAMSVILLE, Erie Co., N. Y., 1,105.
On Lehigh Valley (R.R)

WILLIMANTIC, c. h., Windham Co., Conn., 11,230.
On Central Vermont; New York, New Haven & Hartford (R.R.).

WILLISTON, c. h., Williams Co., N. Dak., 3,124.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

WILLISVILLE, Perry Co., Ill., 1,082.
On Mobile & Ohio (R.R)

WILLITS, Mendocino Co., Cal., 1,153.
On No. West. Pac. (R.R)

WILLMAR, c. h., Kandiyohi Co., Minn., 4,135.
On Great Northern (R.R.).

WILLOUGHBY, Lake Co., Ohio, 2,072.
On Lake Shore & Mich. So.; N. Y., Chicago & St. L. (R.R.).

WILLOW, c. h., Glenn Co., Cal., 1,139.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.)

WILLOW SPRINGS, Howell Co., Mo., 1,401.
On Frisco Lines (R.R.).

WILLS POINT, Van Zandt Co., Texas, 1,398.
On Texas & Pacific (R.R.).

WILMERDING, Allegheny Co., Pa., (1910) 6,133.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WILMETTE, Cook Co., Ill., 4,943.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

WILMINGTON, c. h., Newcastle Co., Del., (1900) 76,508; (1910) 87,411.
At the junction of the Delaware, Christiana, and Brandywine Rivers, and on the Philadelphia and Reading; the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. There are regular passenger and freight steamship lines to Philadelphia and the principal ports on the Atlantic Coast.
In 1638 the Swedes built here Fort Christiana. This was captured by the Dutch in 1655, and called Fort Altena, and the place was named Christinaham. In 1731 the village of Wilmington, named thus in honor of Thomas Willing, was founded. The name was subsequently converted into Wilmington. The place received its city charter in 1832.

—Will Co., Ill., 1,450.
On Chicago & Alton (R.R.).

—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 1,858.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

—c. h., New Hanover Co., N. C., 25,748.
On Cape Fear River, and on the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Air Line railroads.
It is the most important commercial port of the State. There are daily steamboat lines to Baltimore, Charleston, and points on the Cape Fear River.
During the Civil War the city was one of the chief ports of the Confederacy, and a notable resort for blockade runners.

—c. h., Clinton Co., Ohio, 4,491.
On Balt. & Ohio Southwestern; C. & M. V. (Penna. L.) (R.R.).

WILSON, Ellsworth Co., Kans., 981.
On Union Pacific (R.R.)

—c. h., Wilson Co., N. C., 6,717.
On Atl. Coast L.; Norfolk Southern (R.R.).

WILSON, Allegheny Co., Pa., 1,108.
On Penna.; Pittsburg & Lake Erie (R.R.)

WILSONVILLE, Shelby Co., Ala., 933.
On Southern (R.R.).

WILTON, Fairfield Co., Conn., (1910) 1,706.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—Muscatine Co., Iowa, 1,157.
On Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Franklin Co., Maine, (1910) 2,143.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

—Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1,490.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

WIMBLEDON, Surrey, England, (1901) 41,652.

WINAMAC, c. h., Pulaski Co., Ind., 1,607.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

WINCHENDON, Worcester Co., Mass., (1910) 5,678.
On Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine (R.R.).

WINCHESTER, Hampshire, England, (1901) 20,929.

—Scott Co., Ill., 1,639.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

—c. h., Randolph Co., Ind., 4,266.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Grand Rap. & Ind. (R.R.).

—c. h., Clark Co., Ky., 7,156.
On Chesapeake & Ohio; Lexington & East.; Louisville & Nashville (R.R.).

—Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 9,309.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

—Cheshire Co., N. H., 2,282.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

WINCHESTER, c. h., Franklin Co., Tenn., 1,351.
On Nashv., Chatt. & St. L. (R.R.).

—c. h., Frederick Co., Va., 5,864.
On Balt. & Ohio; Cumberland Valley (R.R.).

—Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 1,101.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

WINDBER, Somerset Co., Pa., (1910) 8,013.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.)

WINDER, Jackson Co., Ga., (1910) 2,443.
On Gainesv. Midland; Seaboard Air L. (R.R.).

WINDOM, c. h., Cottonwood Co., Minn., 1,749.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

WINDSOR, capital of Hants Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 3,398.
On Dominion Atlantic (R.R.).

—North Essex Co., Ontario, Canada, (1901) 12,153.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk; Michigan Central; Wabash (R.R.).

—Hartford Co., Conn., (1910) 4,178.
On N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.).

—Shelby Co., Ill., 987.
On Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L.; Wabash (R.R.).

—Kennebec Co., Maine, 706.
On Wiscasset, Wat. & Farm. (R.R.).

—Henry Co., Mo., (1910) 2,241.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; M., K. & T. (R.R.)

—Windsor Co., Vt., 1,906.
On Boston & Maine; Central Vermont (R.R.).

WINDSOR LOCKS, Hartford Co., Conn., 3,715.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

WINDSOR MILLS, Richmond Co., Quebec, Canada, (1901) 2,149.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

WINFIELD, Henry Co., Iowa, 934.

—c. h., Cowley Co., Kans., (1910) 6,700.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe; Frisco Lines; Missouri Pacific (R.R.).

WINGHAM, Huron Co., East, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 2,392.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

WINLOCK, Lewis Co., Wash., 1,140.
On Great Northern; Northern Pacific; Oregon & Washington (R.R.)

WINNEBAGO, Faribault Co., Minn., 1,554.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; N. W. Line (R.R.).

WINNECONNE, Winnebago Co., Wis., (1910) 940.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)

WINNEMUCCA, c. h., Humboldt Co., Nev., 1,786.
On Southern Pacific; Western Pacific (R.R.).

WINNETKA, Cook Co., Ill., 3,168.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

WINNFIELD, c. h., Winn Parish, La., 3,925.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.; Louisiana & Ark.; La. Ry. & Nav. Co.; Tremont & Gulf (R.R.).

WINNIPEG, capital of Prov. of Manitoba, Canada, (1901) 42,340; (1906) 90,153.
At the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and on the Canadian Pacific; the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railroads.
Winnipeg to a large degree is the shipping point for the whole extent of Canadian territory between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.
Winnipeg was a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company prior to 1870. It was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature in 1873; later its growth received a great impetus by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

WINNSBORO, c. h., Fairfield Co., S. C., 1,754.
On Southern (R.R.).

—Franklin Co., Tex., 1,741.
On Marshall & E. Tex.; Missouri, Kan. & Tex. (R.R.)

WINONA, c. h., Winona Co., Minn., 18,583.
On Burlington Route; Chicago Great West.; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Green Bay & West.; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Montgomery Co., Miss., 2,512.
On Illinois Central; Southern in Miss. (R.R.).

WINOOSKI, Chittenden Co., Vt., 4,520.
On Central Vt. (R.R.)

WINSLOW, Navajo Co., Ariz., 2,381.
On A., T. & S. Fe Coast Lines (R.R.).

—Kennebec Co., Maine, (1910) 2,709.
On Me. Cent.; Wiscas., Wat. & Farm. (R.R.).

WINSTED, Litchfield Co., Conn., (1910) 7,754.
On Cent. of N. E.; N. Y., N. H. & H. (R.R.)

WINSTON, c. h., Forsyth Co., N. C., 17,167.

WINTERPORT, Waldo Co., Maine, 1,582.
On Bangor & Aroostook (R.R.).

WINTERS, Runnels Co., Tex., 1,347.
On Abilene & So. (R.R)

WINTERSET, c. h., Madison Co., Iowa, 2,818.
On Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

WINTERTHUR, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, (1908) 26,460.

WINTHROP, Kennebec Co., Maine, 2,114.
On Maine Central (R.R.).

—Suffolk Co., Mass., (1910) 10,132.

—Sibley Co., Minn., 1,043.
On Minneapolis & St. Louis (R.R.).

WINTON, Lackawanna Co., Pa., (1910) 5,280.
On Delaware & Hudson; Del., Lack. & West.; N. Y., Ontario & Western (R.R.).

WINTON PLACE, Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,000.
On Balt. & Ohio S. W.; Cin., Ham. & Dayton; Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L. (R.R.).

WISCASSET, c. h., Lincoln Co., Maine, 1,287.
On Me. Cent.; Wiscas., Wat. & Farm. (R.R.).

WISMAR, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, (1905) 22,028.

WISNER, Cunning Co., Neb., 1,081.
On N. W. Line (R.R.)

WITT, Montgomery Co., Ill., 2,170.
On Chic. & East Ill.; Cl., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.)

WITTEN, Westphalia, Germany, (1905) 35,831.

WITTENBERG, Prussian Saxony, (1905) 20,200.

WITTENBERG, Shawano Co., Wis., 1,090.
On N. W. Line (R.R.)

WOBURN, Middlesex Co., Mass., (1910) 15,308.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

WOLCOTT, White Co., Ind., 873.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

—Wayne Co., N. Y., 1,216.
On N. Y. C. & H. R. (R.R.).

WOLFEBORO, Carroll Co., N. H., 2,224.
On Boston & Maine (R.R.).

WOLFE CITY, Hunt Co., Texas, 1,402.
On Frisco Lines; Gulf, Colo. & S. Fe; St. Louis Southwestern (R.R.).

WOLFENBUTTEL, Brunswick, Germany, (1905) 19,083.

WOLFVILLE, Kings Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 1,412.
On Dominion Atl. (R.R.).

WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffordshire, England, (1901) 94,187; estimated (1907) 102,016.

WOLVERINE, Chebovgan Co., Mich., 794.
On Michigan Central (R.R.).

WOMELSDORF, Berks Co., Pa., 1,301.
On Phila. & Reading (R.R.).

WOODBINE, Harrison Co., Iowa, 1,538.
On Illinois Central; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—Cape May Co., N. J., 2,309.
On Atlantic City; Pennsylvania (R.R)

WOODBURN, Marion Co., Ore., 1,616.
On Oregon Electric; Southern Pacific (R.R.).

WOODBURY, Litchfield Co., Conn., (1910) 1,860.

—c. h., Gloucester Co., N. J., 4,642.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WOODLAND, c. h., Yolo Co., Cal., 3,187.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).

WOODLAWN, Jefferson Co., Ala., 2,500.
On Alabama Great Southern; Central of Ga.; Louisville & Nashville; Southern (R.R.).

—Beaver Co., Pa., 1,396.
On Pitts. & Lk. E. (R.R.)

WOODRIDGE, Bergen Co., N. J., 1,043.
On N. J. & N. Y. (R.R.)

WOODRUFF, Spartanburg Co., S. C., 1,888.
On Charleston & West. Car. (R.R.)

WOODSFIELD, c. h., Monroe Co., Ohio, 2,502.
On Ohio River & Western (R.R.).

WOODSTOCK, Windham Co., Conn., 1,849.

—c. h., McHenry Co., Ill., (1910) 4,331.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

—c. h., Windsor Co., Vt., 1,383.
On Woodstock (R.R.).

—c. h., Shenandoah Co., Va., 1,314.
On Southern (R.R.).

—Carleton Co., N. B., Canada, (1901) 3,644.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

—Capital of Oxford Co., North, Ontario, Canada, (1901) 8,833.
On Canadian Pacific; Grand Trunk (R.R.).

WOODSTOWN, Salem Co., N. J., 1,613.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WOODSVILLE, c. h., Grafton Co., N. H., 1,900.
On Boston & Me.; Mont. & Wells Riv. (R.R.).

WOODVILLE, c. h., Wilkinson Co., Miss., 1,233.
On Yazoo & Mississippi Valley (R.R.).

WOODWARD, Dallas Co., Iowa, 712.
On C., M. & St. P.; Inter-Urban (El.) (R.R.).

—c. h., Woodward Co., Okla., 2,696.
On Atch., Top. & Santa Fe (R.R.).

WOONSOCKET, Providence Co., R. I., 38,125.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—c. h., Sanborn Co., S. Dak., 1,027.
On Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (R.R.)

WOOSTER, c. h., Wayne Co., Ohio, (1910) 6,136
On Balt. & Ohio; Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WORCESTER, Worcestershire, England, (1901 46,623; estimated (1907) 49,249.

—Cape Colony, Africa, (1904) 7,885.

—Worcester Co., Mass., (1900) 118,421; (1910) 145,986.
At the source of the Blackstone River, and on the Fitchburg; the New York, New Haven and Hartford; the Boston and Maine; and the Boston and Albany Railroads.
Worcester is said to manufacture a greater variety of articles than any other city in the United States. It has the largest wire works in the world, employing about 4,000 persons. Worcester is the seat of Clark University, Clark College, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the College of the Holy Cross. Worcester was founded in 1674, but the settlers were soon driven away by the Indians. The place was permanently established in 1713. It was incorporated in 1822 and chartered as a city in 1848.

WORDEN, Madison Co., Ill., 1,082.
On Litchfield & Madison; Wabash (R.R.)

WORKINGTON, Cumberland, England, (1901) 26,143.

WORMS, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, (1905) 43,959.

WORTHING, Sussex, England, (1901) 20,015.

WORTHINGTON, Greene Co., Ind., 1,732.
On Evansv. & Indianap.; Vandalia (R.R.).

—c. h., Nobles Co., Minn., 2,385.
On Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac.; N. W. Line (R.R.).

WRAY, Yuma Co., Colo., 1,000.
On Burlington Route (R.R.)

WRENTHAM, Norfolk Co., Mass., 1,743.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

WREXHAM, Denbighshire, North Wales, (1901) 14,966.

WRIGHTSVILLE, c. h., Johnson Co., Ga., 1,389.
On Wrightsville & Tennille (R.R.).

—York Co., Pa., 2,051.
On Pennsylvania (R.R.).

WU-CHANG, Prov. of Hu-peh, China, estimated 500,000.

WU-CHAU, Prov. of Kwang-si, China, estimated (1905) 59,000.

WU-HU, Prov. of Ngan-hwei, China, estimated (1905) 137,000.

WURZBURG, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 80,220.
Situated on the Main. Its old fortifications have been demolished, but it is still overlooked by the fortress of Marienberg, on a lofty hill outside the city.
Once the Prince Bishops of Würzburg governed a territory of 1,900 square miles. The see was secularized in 1803.

WYANDOTTE, Wayne Co., Mich., (1910) 8,287.
On Detroit & Tol. Shore L.; Detroit, Tol. & Iron.; Lake Shore & Mich. South.; Michigan Central (R.R.).

WYMORE, Gage Co., Neb., 2,613.
On Burlington Route (R.R.).

WYNNE, Cross Co., Ark., 2,353.
On St. Louis Iron Mt. & So. (R.R.).

WYNNEWOOD, Garvin Co., Okla., 2,002.
On Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe (R.R.)

WYOMING, Stark Co., Ill., 1,506.
On Burl. Route; Ch., Rock Isl. & Pac. (R.R.).

—Jones Co., Iowa, 721.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (R.R.)

—Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1,893.
On Cin., Ham. & Day. (R.R.).

—Luzerne Co., Pa., 3,010.
On Del., Lack. & West.; Lehigh Valley (R.R.).

WYTHEVILLE, c. h., Wythe Co., Va., 3,054.
On Norfolk & Western (R.R.)

XENIA, c. h., Greene Co., Ohio, 8,706.
On Cin., Ham. & Day.; Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

XEREZ. *See* JEREZ.

YABUCOA, Dept. of Humacao, Porto Rico, (1899) 1,838.

YALE, St. Clair Co., Mich., 1,223.
On Pere Marquette (R.R.).

YAMACHICHE, Trois-Rivières and St. Maurice Co. Quebec, Canada, (1901) 1,100.

YAMAGATA, capital of Yamagata Ken, Japan, (1908) 42,234.

YANKTON, Yankton Co., S. Dak., (1910) 3,787.
On Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Great Northern; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

YARKAND, Chinese Turkestan, estimated 75,000 to 100,000.

YARMOUTH, Norfolk, England, (1901) 51,316.

—Cumberland Co., Maine, (1910) 2,358.
On Grand Trunk (R.R.).

—Barnstable Co., Mass., (1910) 1,420.
On N. Y., New Haven & Hart. (R.R.).

—Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, (1901) 6,430.
On Dominion Atl.; Halifax & S. W. (R.R.).
Chief shipbuilding place in province; fisheries.

YAROSLAV, capital of Govt. of Yaroslav, Russia, (1897) 71,611.

YATES CENTER, c. h., Woodson Co., Kans., 2,024.
On Atch., Top. & S. Fe; Mo. Pacific (R.R.).

YAUCO, Ponce Dept., Porto Rico. (1899) 6,108.

YAZOO CITY, c. h., Yazoo Co., Miss., 6,796.
On Yazoo & Mississippi Valley (R.R.).

YEISK, Territory of Kuban, Russia in Asia, (1897) 35,414.

YELETS, Govt. of Orel, Russia, (1897) 46,956.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Greene Co., Ohio, 1,360.
On Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. (R.R.).

YEZD, capital of Central Persia, Persia, estimated at 40,000 to 50,000.
Centre of caravan trade; inhabited by Parsees (fire-worshipers), the only representatives of their faith left in Persia.

YGLESIA, Prov. of Matanzas, Cuba. (1899) 3,441.

YOAKUM, Dewitt Co., Texas, 4,657.
On San Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.).

YOCHAU, Prov. of Hu-nan, China, estimated (1905) 20,000.

YOKKAICHI, Ken of Mirie, Japan, (1908) 30,704.

YOKOHAMA, Kanazawa Ken, Japan, (1908) 394,203.
Treaty port; chief centre of western trade; has extensive silk industry; exports silk.

YONEZAWA, Ken of Yamagata, Japan, (1908) 35,380.

YONKERS, Westchester Co., N. Y., (1910) 79,803.
Situated on the Hudson River, 15 miles north by east of the Grand Central Station, New York City, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.
Its public buildings are four banks, nineteen schools, an academy, and fifty-four churches. The census of 1900 places the capital of the various manufacturing establishments at $13,097,205, with output valued at $19,580,324.
Yonkers was first settled about 1650; from 1672 to 1779 was included in the Philipse Manor. Was incorporated a village in 1855 and chartered a city in 1872.

YORK, Yorkshire, England, (1901) 77,914; estimated (1907) 84,730.

—York Co., Maine, (1910) 2,802.

—c. h., York Co., Neb., (1910) 6,235.
On Burlington Route; Northwest Line (R.R.)
Seat of York College (United Brethren).

—c. h., York Co., Pa., 44,750.
Situated on Codorus Creek, and on the Pennsylvania, the York Southern, the Western Maryland, the Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Northern Central Railroads. Here are a collegiate institute, county academy, business colleges, and several libraries.
In silk manufacture it is second only to Paterson, N. J., and is an important centre for several other industries.
In 1777 the Continental Congress met here while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army.

YORKTON, Mackenzie Co., Saskatchewan, Canada, (1906) 1,363.
On Canadian Pacific (R.R.).

YORKTOWN, Dewitt Co., Tex., 1,180.
On San. Ant. & Aran. Pass (R.R.)

YORKVILLE, c. h., York Co., S. C., 2,326.
On Car. & Northwestern; Southern (R.R.).

YOUNGSTOWN, c. h., Mahoning Co., Ohio, 79,066.
On the Mahoning River, 67 miles east by south of Cleveland, Ohio, and 14 miles southwest of Sharon, Pa., and on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and the Youngstown and Southern Railroads.
The city is noted for its extensive manufacture of iron and steel, foundry and machine shop products.
Youngstown was settled by John Young in 1797. Became county seat in 1876.

YOUNGSVILLE, Warren Co., Pa., 1,406.
On Dunk. Alleg. Val. & P.; Penna. (R.R.)

YOUNGWOOD, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1,881.
On Penna. (R.R.)

YPRES, West Flanders, Belgium, (1907) 17,482.

YPSILANTI, Washtenaw Co., Mich., 6,230.
On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central (R.R.).

YREKA, c. h., Siskiyou Co., Cal., 1,134.
On Yreka (R.R.).

YSTAD, Län of Malmohus, Sweden, estimated (1907) 10,520.

YUBA CITY, c. h., Sutter Co., Cal., 1,160.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).

YUKON, Canadian Co., Okla., 1,018.
On Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (R.R.)

YUMA, c. h., Yuma Co., Ariz., 2,914.
On Southern Pacific (R.R.).

YUMBEL, Prov. of Concepcion, Chile, estimated (1904) 2,602.

YUNGAI, Prov. of Nuble, Chile, estimated (1904) 3,294.

YURIEV. *See* DORPAT.

ZAANDAM, North Holland, Netherlands, (1905) 23,773; (1908) 24,277.

ZACATECAS, capital of Zacatecas State, Mexico, (1900) 32,866.
On Mex. Nat. Construction Co.; National of Mexico (R.R.).

ZACATLAN, State of Puebla, Mexico, (1900) 10,928.

ZAGAZIG, Egypt, (1897) 35,715.

ZAMORA, capital of Prov. of Zamora, Spain (1900) 16,417.

—State of Michoacan, Mexico, (1895) 10,373.
On National of Mexico (R.R.).

ZANESVILLE, c. h., Muskingum Co., Ohio, (1910) 28,026.
On the Muskingum River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio; the Ohio River and Western; the Wheeling and Lake Erie; the Zanesville and Western; the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley; the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, and the Ohio Electric railroads, 145 miles from Cleveland, 169 miles from Cincinnati, and 155 miles from Pittsburg. It is the centre of a section rich in glass and molding sands, brick and pottery clays, coal, building stone, and natural gas.
The principal interest is manufacturing, which is represented principally by clay, metal and machine industries, flour milling and glass making. Zanesville has long been known as the "Clay City" from the fact that it contains the largest art pottery and the two largest tile works in the world, beside brickyards and other clay industries. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad maintains large repair shops here. Extensive Government improvements now under way will eventually connect Zanesville, by the Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal, with Cleveland and other important points, and by the Ohio River with the Southern States and the Gulf of Mexico. At the confluence of the Muskingum and Licking Rivers is the famous Zanesville Y Bridge, the only one of its kind in the United States, and one of the three in the world.

ZANTE, island of Zante, Greece, (1896) 14,650.

ZANZIBAR, capital of Sultanate of Zanzibar, British protectorate, East Africa, estimated 100,000.

ZARA, capital of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, (1900) 32,551.

ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., 1,982.

ZEITUN (now LAMIA), capital of Phthiotis, Greece, (1908) 14,398.

ZELIENOPLE, Butler Co., Pa., 1,388.
On Balt. & Ohio (R.R.)

ZEMPOALA, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, about 12,500.
On Mexican (R.R.).

ZENTA, Comitat of Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, (1900) 28,582, (commune).

ZERBST, Anhalt, Germany, (1905) 18,128.

ZION CITY, Lake Co., Ill., 4,789.
On Northwestern Line (R.R.).

ZITTAU, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 34,706.

ZOMBOR, Bacs-Bodrog, Hungary, (1900) 29,016

ZOQUITLAN, State of Puebla, Mexico, (1900) 5,758.

ZUMBROTA, Goodhue Co., Minn., 1,138.
On Chicago Great Western; Chic., Mil. & St. Paul; Northwestern Line (R.R.).

ZURICH, capital of Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, (1900) 168,500.
At the point where the Limmat issues from the Lake of Zurich and unites with its tributary the Sihl.
Zurich is the most important commercial and industrial town in Switzerland. It is the centre of the silk industry, and there are important cotton and paper mills.

ZWEIBRUCKEN, Bavaria, Germany, (1905) 14,711

ZWICKAU, Saxony, Germany, (1905) 68,225.

ZWOLLE, capital of Prov. of Oberyssel, Netherlands, (1905) 32,817; (1908) 33,552.

—Sabine Parish, La., 973.
On Kan. City Southern; Zwolle & East. (R.R.).

GAZETTEER OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

GIVING LATEST MAPS AND DATA ON THE PASSENGER-CARRYING LINES OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO

In each case States traversed, length of main or longest service line, and total mileage, including branches, etc., of railroad or system are specified

ABERDEEN & ASHEBORO RY. (N.C.) Aberdeen to Asheboro, 56 m.; tot. 82 m.

ABERDEEN & ROCKFISH R. R. (N.C.) Aberdeen to Hope Mills, 19.5 m.; tot. 51.5 m.

ABILENE & SOUTHERN RY. (Tex.) Ballinger to Hamlin, 92.5 m.

AHNAPEE & WESTERN RY. (Wis.) Casco Junc. to Sturgeon Bay, 34 m.

ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RY. (Ala., Miss.) Vicksburg to Meridian, 143 m.

ALABAMA CENTRAL R. R. (Ala.) Jasper to Manchester, 7 m.

ALABAMA CENTRAL RY. (Ala.) Booth to Autaugaville, 8.5 m.

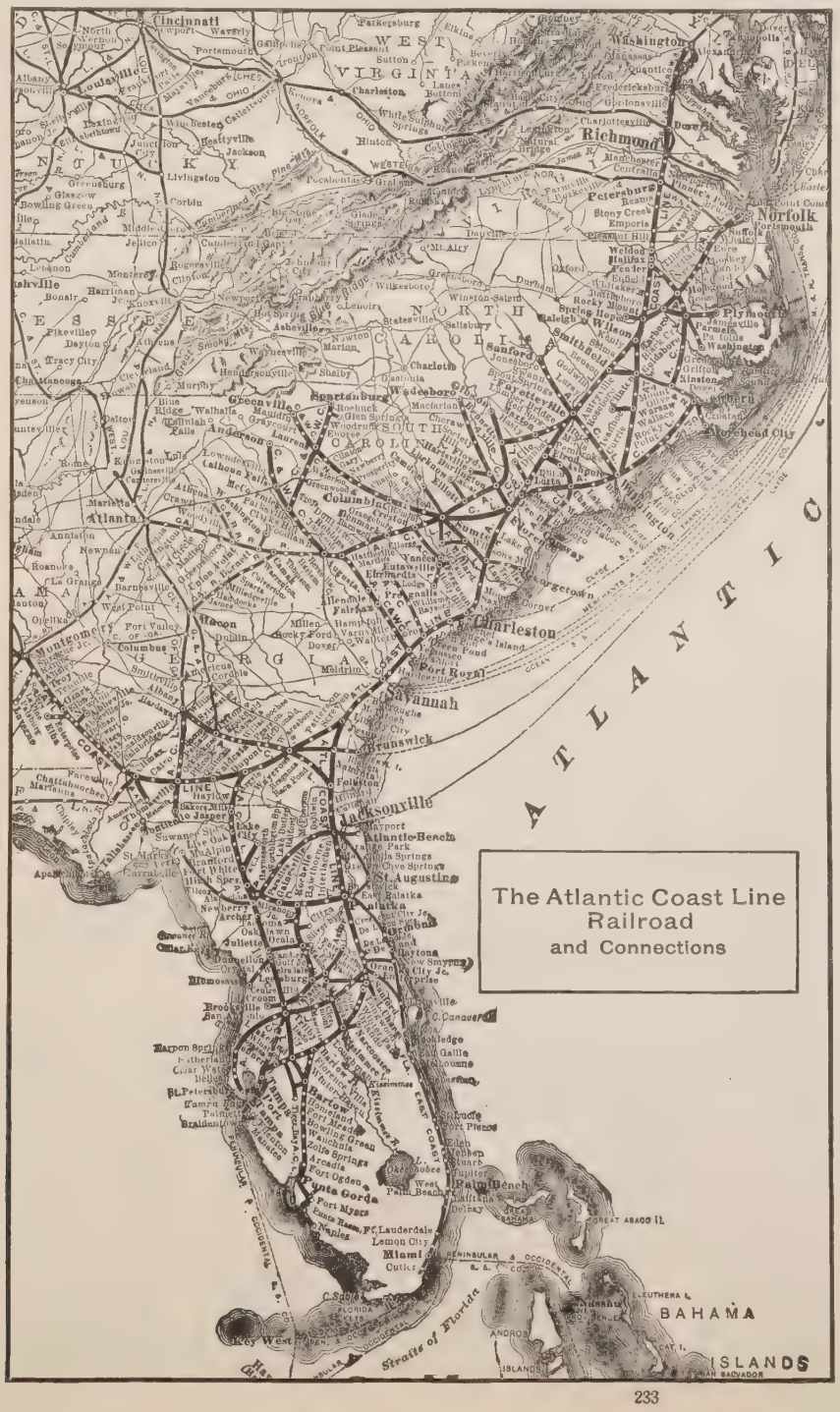
ALABAMA GT. SOUTHERN R. R. (Ala., Miss., Tenn.) Chattanooga to Meridian, 290.5 m.; tot. 309.5 m.

ALABAMA, TENN. & NORTHERN R. R. (Ala.) Reform to Geiger, 45 m.

ALAMOGORDO & SACRAMENTO MTN. RY. (N.M.) Alamogorda to Russia, 32.5 m.

ALBANY & NORTHERN RY. (Ga.) Albany to Cordele, 35 m.

ALBANY SOUTHERN R. R. EL. (N.Y.) Albany to Hudson, 37.2 m.



ALBERTA RY. & IRRIGATION CO. (Alb.) Lethbridge to Coutts, 64.6 m.; tot. 111.8 m.

ALBIA & CENTERVILLE RY. (Ia.) Albia to Centerville, 24.4 m.

ALCOLU R. R. (S.C.) Alcolu to Kirby, 29 m.

ALGOMA CENTRAL & HUDSON BAY RY. (Ont.) Sault Ste. Marie to Pangissin, 70 m.; tot. 89.6 m.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RY. (Pa.) Oil City to Pittsburg, 132 m., Red Bank to Driftwood, 110 m.; tot. 203.7 m.

ALTON ROAD. Chicago & Alton.

ALTOONA & BEECH CREEK R. R. (Pa.) Altoona to Fallen Timber, 18 m.

AMADOR CENTRAL R. R. (Cal.) Ione to Martell, 12 m.

ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE, EL. (Md.) Annapolis to Clifford, 26 m.

ANN ARBOR R. R. (Mich., O.) Toledo to Frankfort, 291.9 m.

APALACHICOLA NORTHERN R. R. (Fla.) River Junc. to Port St. Joe, 103 m.

ARCADIA & BETSEY RIVER RY. (Mich.) Arcadia to Copemish, 21 m.

ARCATA & MAD RIVER R. R. (Cal.) Arcata to Korbel, 12 m.

ARGENTINE CENTRAL RY. (Col.) Silver Plume to Mt. McClellan, 15.9 m.

ARIZONA & COLORADO R. R. (Ariz.) Cochise to Pearce, 15.8 m.

ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO RY. (Ariz., N.M.) Clifton to Lordsburg, 69.8 m.; tot. 108.4 m.

ARIZONA & SWANSEA R. R. (Ariz.) Swansea to Bouse, 21 m.

ARIZONA EASTERN R. R. (Ariz.) Hassayampa to Phœnix, 38.6 m.; tot. 300 m.

ARIZONA SOUTHERN R. R. (Ariz.) Red Rock to Silver Bell, 20.3 m.

ARKANSAS & GULF RY. (Ark., La.) Cypress to Laark, 7 m.

ARKANSAS & LOUISIANA RY. (Ark.) Nashville to Hope, 25.5 m.

ARKANSAS CENTRAL R. R. (Ark.) Fort Smith to Paris, 46 m.

ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA & GULF RY. (Ark., La.) Hamburg to Monroe, 56.5 m.; tot. 61.5 m.

ARKANSAS MIDLAND R. R. (Ark.) Helena to Clarendon, 47.5 m.

ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA & WESTERN R. R. (Ark.) Rogers to Siloam Spgs., 30 m.; tot. 35 m.

ARKANSAS SOUTHEASTERN R. R. (La.) Randolph to Downsville, 57 m.

ARKANSAS SOUTHWESTERN RY. (Ark.) Smithton to Pike City, 33 m.

ARKANSAS WESTERN RY. (Ark., Okla.) Waldron to Heavener, 32.3 m.

ARTESIAN BELT R. R. (Tex.) Macdona to Christine, 43 m.

ASHERTON & GULF RY. (Tex.) Asherton to Asherton Junc., 32.1 m.

ASHLAND & WESTERN RY. (O.) Ashland to Custaloga, 22 m.

ASHLAND COAL & IRON RY. (Ky.) Ashland to Denton, 22.6 m.

ASHLAND, ODANAH & MARENGO RY. (Wis.) Odanah to Echlin, 26 m.; tot. 40 m.

ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER R. R. (Ore., Wash.) Holladay to Goble, 79.6 m.; tot. 122.5 m.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. SYSTEM, (Ill., Ia., Mo., Kan., Okla., Col., Tex., N. M., Ariz., Cal.) A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 7,438.3 m.; operated as Santa Fe lines, 9,792.5 m.; total of system, including leased lines, &c., 10,628.26 m. Chicago to Oakland, Cal., 2,571 m.

ATHENS & TELLICO RY. (Tenn.) Athens to Tellico Plains, 24 m.

ATLANTA & ST. ANDREWS BAY RY. (Ala., Fla.) Dothan to Panama City, 85 m.

ATLANTA & W. POINT R. R. (Ga.) Atlanta to West Point 85.6 m.; tot. 92.9 m.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC R. R. (Ala., Ga.) Pelham to Brunswick, 427.6 m.; tot. 640.8 m.

ATLANTIC & LK. SUPERIOR RY. (Que.) Metapedia to Paspebiac, 100 m.; tot. 130 m.

ATLANTIC & WESTERN R. R. (N.C.) Sanford to Broadway, 10 m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R. (N.J.) Camden to Atlantic City, 56.7 m.; Winslow Junc. to Cape May, 54 m.; tot. 166.5 m.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. (Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla.) At. C. L. R. R., 4,366.6 m.; leased, &c., 116.43 m.; tot. 4,476 m.

ATLANTIC N. & SN. RY. (Ia.) Atlantic to Kimballton, 17 m.

ATLANTIC, QUEBEC & WN. RY. (Que.) New Carlisle to Newport, 36.9 m.

AUGUSTA SOUTHERN R. R. (Ga.) Augusta to Tennille, 83 m.

AU SABLE & N. WESTERN RY. (Mich.) Au Sable to Comins, 51 m.; tot. 57 m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. (Pa., Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., O., Ind., Ill.) B. & O. R. R., Baltimore to Wheeling, 376.6 m.; branches, 150.4 m.; lines leased, &c., 3,932.94 m.; tot. 4,459.9 m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN R. R. (O., Ill., Ind.) Belpre, O. to E. St. Louis, 527.8 m.; tot. 900.8 m.

BALTIMORE & SPARROW'S PT. R. R. (Md.) Baltimore to Sparrow's Pt., 10.9 m.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & ATLANTIC RY. (Md.) Claiborne to Ocean City 87.6 m.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R. (Me.) Brownsville to Carbou, 154.9 m.; tot. 514.7 m.

BANGOR & PORTLAND R. R. (Pa.) Portland to Nazareth, 24 m.; tot. 59.5 m.

BARE ROCK R. R. (Pa.) Milford to Bare Rock, 3 m.

BARNEGAT R. R. (N.J.) Barnegat City Junc. to Barnegat City, 8 m.

BARTLETT-FLORENCE RY. (Tex.) Bartlett to Lampasas, 54 m.; tot. 84 m.

BATH & HAMMONDSPORT R. R. (N.Y.) Bath to Hammondsport, 10 m.

BAYFIELD TRANSFER RY. (Wis.) Bayfield to Rapid Creek, 15 m.

BAY OF QUINTE RY. (Ont.) Deseronto to Bannockburn, 78 m.; Kingston to B., 81 m.; tot. 108 m.

BEAUMONT & GT. NORTHERN R. R. (Tex.) Trinity to Livingston, 33 m.

BEAUMONT, SOUR LAKE & WESTERN R. R. (Tex.) Beaumont to Houston Belt, 84.3 m.; tot. 145 m.

BEAVER DAM R. R. (Tenn., Va.) Crandall to Damascus, 10 m.; tot. 16 m.

BEAVER, PENROSE & NORTHERN RY. (Col.) Beaver to Penrose, 6.5 m.

BEE LINE. Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R.

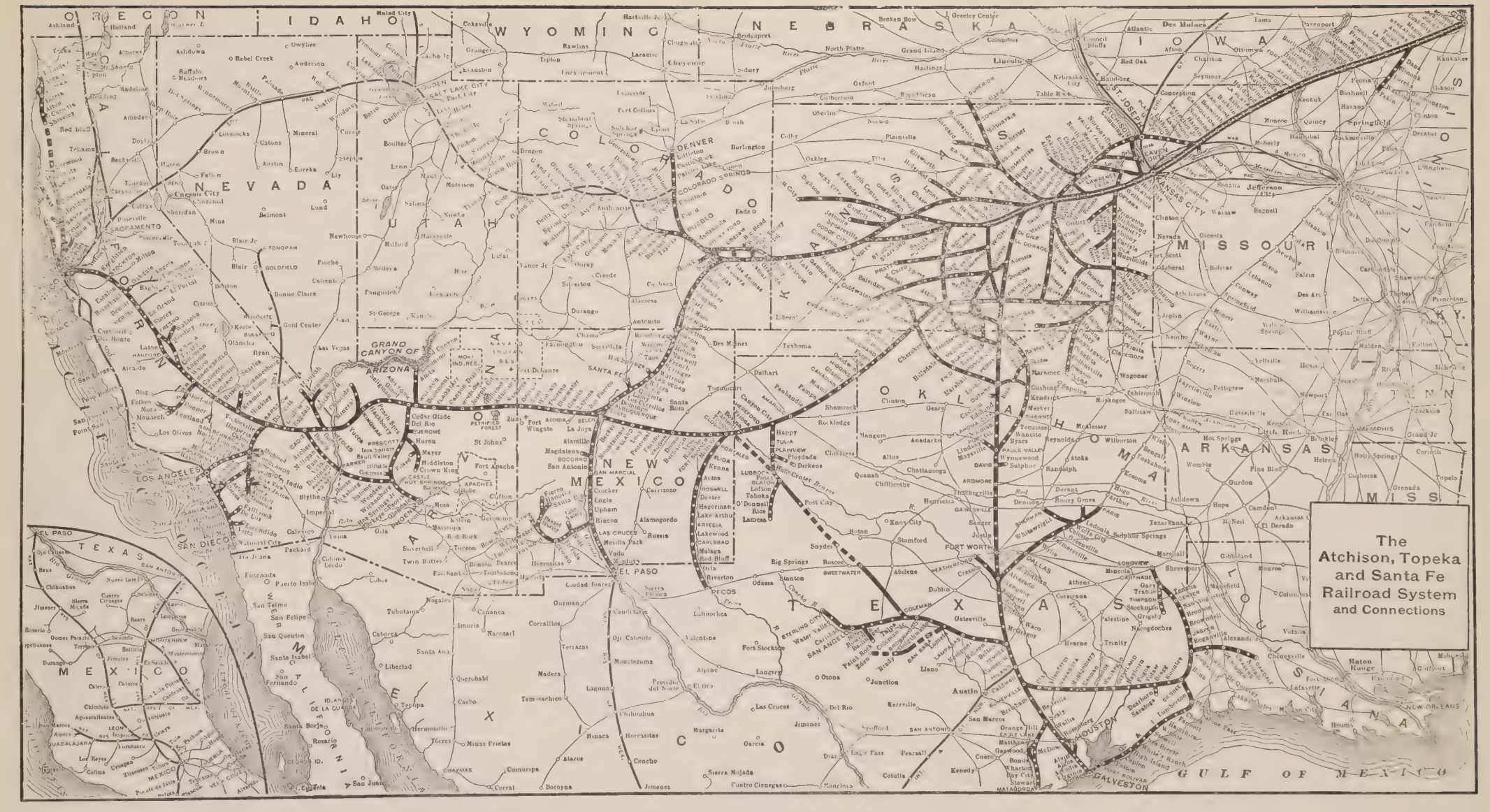
BEECH CREEK R. R. (Pa.) Jersey Shore to Mahaffey Junc., 112.3 m.; tot. 164.7 m.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL R. R. (Pa.) Bellefonte to Pine Grove Mills, 21.3 m.; 26.7 m.

BELLINGHAM BAY & BRIT. COLUMBIA R. R. (Wash.) Bellingham to Glacier, 44 m.; tot. 61.7 m.

BENNETTSVILLE & CHERAW R. R. (S.C.) Brownsville to Kollocks; tot. 27 m.

BENTON & FAIRFIELD RY. (Me.) Benton Falls to Fairfield, 5 m.



BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE R. R. (Pa.) Erie to Butler, 120 m.; tot. 218 m.

BIG FALLS RY. (Wis.) Hunting to Norske, 21 m.

BIG FORK & INTERNATIONAL FALLS RY. (Minn.) Granfalls to International Falls, 34 m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.

BIG LEVEL & KINZUA R. R. (Pa.) Mt. Jewett to Kane, 12.5 m.

BIG SANDY & CUMBERLAND R. R. (Va., W.Va.) Blackley to Devon, 18 m.

BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC R. R. (Ala.) Talladega to Pell City, 22.9 m.

BIRMINGHAM & GULF RY. (Ala.) Tuscaloosa to Holt, 12 m.

BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN R. R. (Ala.) Birmingham to Bryntou, 9.7 m.; tot. 25.4 m.

BLACK LICK & YELLOW CREEK R. R. (Pa.) Rexis to Burns, 10 m.

BLANEY & SOUTHERN RY. (Mich.) Blaney Junc. to Bear Creek, 8 m.; tot. 15 m.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R. (Pa.) Bloomsburg to Jamison City, 28.8 m.

BLUE RIDGE RY. (N.C.) Anderson to Walhalla, 34 m.; tot. 44 m.

BLYTHEVILLE, LEACHVILLE & ARKANSAS SOUTHERN R. R. (Ark., Mo.) Shaw to Blytheville, 49 m.

BOCA & LOYALTON R. R. (Cal.) Boca to Loyalton, 26 m.; tot. 56.5 m.

BOCA GRANDE ROUTE. Charlotte Harbor & Northern Ry.

BODCAW VALLEY RY. (La.) Alden Bridge to Ivan, 18 m.; tot. 24 m.

BOOK CLIFF R. R. (Col.) Book Cliff to Grand Junc., 12 m.

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. (Mass., N.Y.) Boston to Albany, 199.9 m.; tot. 304.3 m.

BOSTON & MAINE SYSTEM, (Me., Mass., N.H., N.Y., Vt.) Boston to Portland, 115.3 m.; total owned, 630.4 m.; leased, &c., 1,062.4 m.; tot. 2,288.8 m.

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN R. R. (Mass.) E. Boston to Lynn 8.8 m.; tot. 13.2 m.

BOSTWICK R. R. (Ga.) Bostwick to Apalachee, 6 m.

BOWDEN LITHIA SPGS. R. R. (Ga.) Austell to Lithia Spgs., 2.5 m.

BOYNE CITY, GAYLORD & ALPENA R. R. (Mich.) Boyne to Gaylord, 27 m.; tot. 51.3 m.

BRANCHVILLE & BOWMAN R. R. (S.C.) Branchv. to Bowman, 10.5 m.; tot. 14.5 m.

BRIDGTON & SACO RIVER RY. (Me.) Harrison to Bridgton Junc., 21.2 m.

BRINSON RY. (Ga.) Savannah to Mill Haven, 20.7 m.

BRISTOL R. R. (Vt.) Bristol to New Haven Junc., 6 m.

BRITISH-YUKON RY. (B.C., Alas.) White Pass to White Horse, 90.3 m.; tot. 110.7 m.

BROCKVILLE, WESTPORT & NORTH WESTERN RY. (Ont.) Brockville to Westport, 45 m.

BROOKHAVEN & PEARL RIVER R. R. (Miss.) Brookhaven to Monticello, 23 m.

BROOKSVILLE R. R. (Ky.) Brooksv. to Wellsburg, 10 m.

BROWNSTONE & MIDDLETOWN R. R. (Pa.) Brownstone to Waltonville, 2.5 m.

BRUCE MINES & ALGOMA RY. (Ont.) Bruce Mines to Rock Lake Mine, 17.3 m.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R. (N.Y., Pa.) Addison to Sagamore, 189 m.; Buffalo to Galeton, 126.7 m.; tot. 340.7 m.

BUFFALO, ATTICA & ARCADE R. R. (N.Y.) Attica to Arcade, 26 m.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG, (N.Y., Pa.) Buffalo to Pittsburg, 287 m.; tot. 568 m.

BULLFROG-GOLDFIELD R. R. (Nev.) Beatty to Goldfield, 74 m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

BURR'S FERRY, BROWNDEL & CHESTER RY. (Tex.) Rockland to Turpentine, 11 m.

BUTLER COUNTY R. R. (Mo.) Linstead to Melville, 20 m.; tot. 32 m.

BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RY. (Mont.) Butte to Anaconda, 26 m.; tot. 39 m.

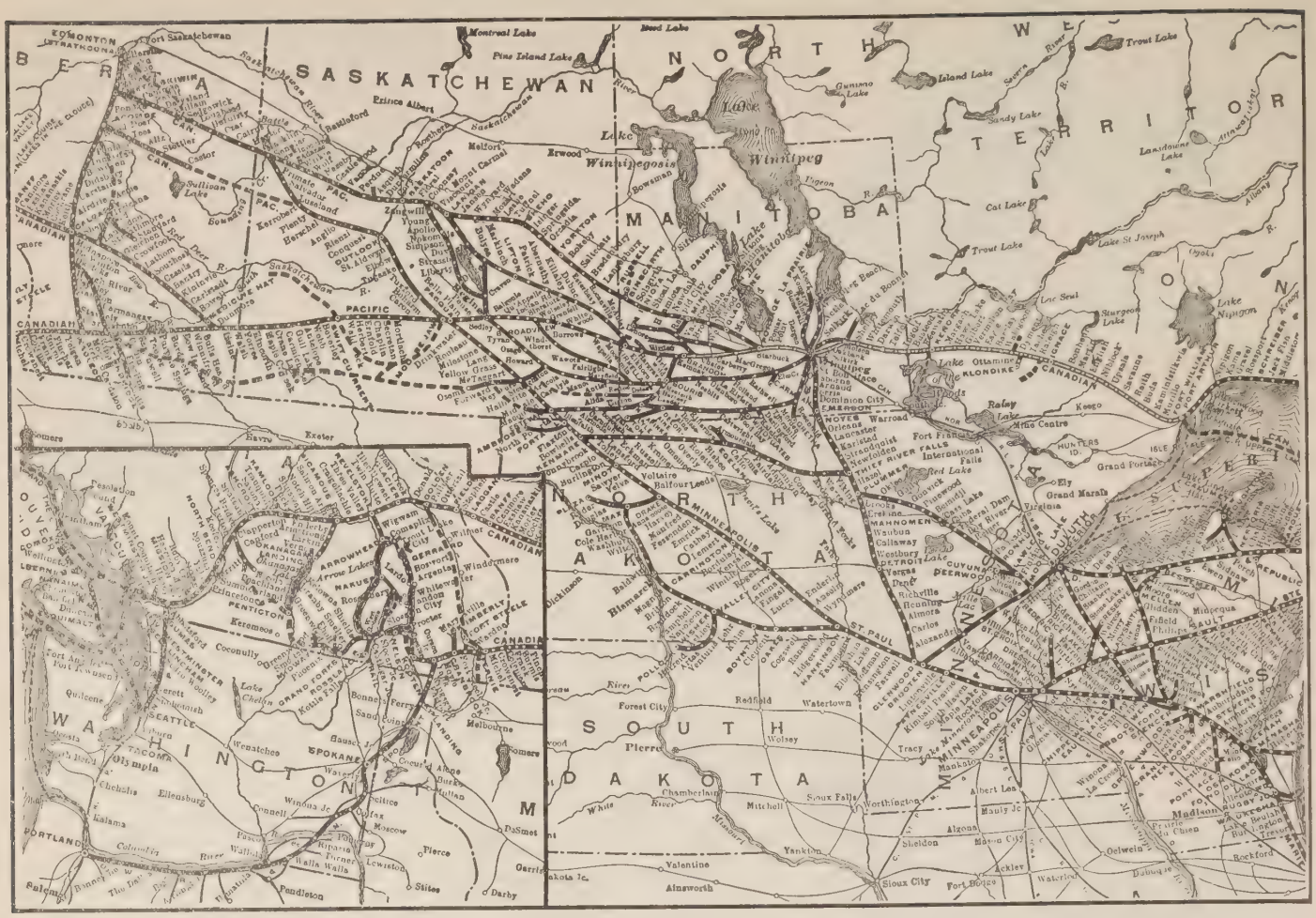
BUTTE COUNTY R. R. (Cal.) Chico to Stirling, 31.5 m.

CACHE VALLEY R. R. (Ark.) Sedgwick to Light, 11 m.

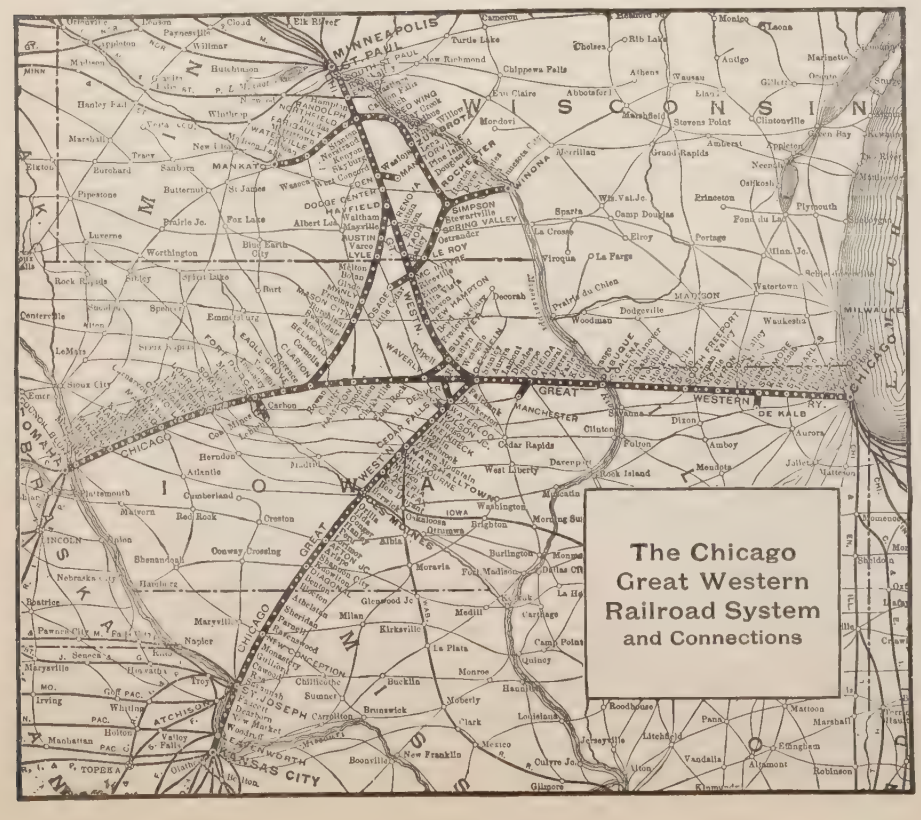
CADDO & CHOCTAW R. R. (Ark.) Rosboro to Cooper, 14 m.



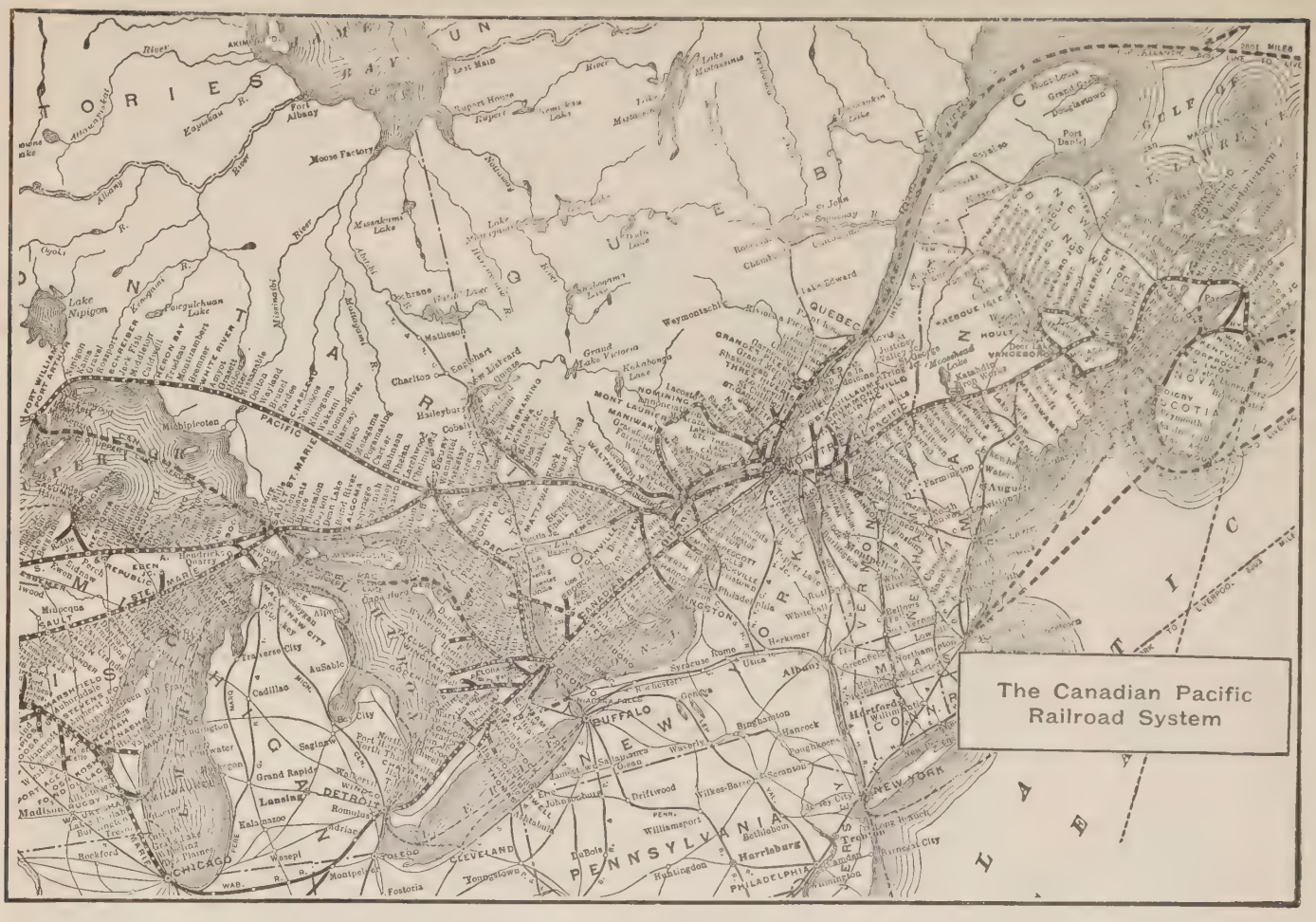
CADIZ R. R. (Ky.) Cadiz to Gracey, 10 m.
CAIRO RY. (N.Y.) Cairo to C. Junc., 3.8 m.
CAIRO & KANAWHA RY. (W.Va.) Cairo to MacFarlan, 16 m.
CALDWELL & NORTHERN R. R. (N.C.) Lenoir to Edgemont, 23.5 m.
CAMAS PRAIRIE R. R. (Ore.) Portland to Grangeville, 150 m.
CANADIAN NORTHERN RY. (Ont., Man., Sask., Alb.) Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 438.6 m.; tot. owned, 2,884.6 m.; tot. operated, 3,140 m.
CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RY. (Ont.) Toronto to Sudbury, 268 m.; tot. 333.5 m.
CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC RY. (Ont., Que.) Hawkesbury to Riviere à Pierre, 69 m.; tot. 351 m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. (N.S., N.B., Me., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alb., B.C.) Montreal to Vancouver, 2,905.9 m.; tot. owned, 5,834 m.; tot. leased &c., 4,044.5 m.; total of system, 9,878.5 m.
CANON CITY & CRIPPLE CREEK R. R. (Col.) Cañon City to Oro, 7.2 m.
CAPE BRETON RY. (N.S.) St. Peters to Point Tupper, 31 m.
CAPE CHARLES ROUTE. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R.
CAPE GIRARDEAU & CHESTER R. R. (Mo.) Cape G. to Highland Switch, 44 m.
CARAQUET RY. (N.B.) Bathurst to Tracadie Mills, 73 m.; tot. 84.8 m.
CARILLON & GRENVILLE R. R. (Que.) C. to G., 13 m.
CAROLINA & NORTHWESTERN RY. (N.C., S.C.) Lenoir to Chester, 100.8 m.; tot. 110 m.
CAROLINA & WESTERN R. R. (S.C.) Fechtig to Hortons, 10 m.
CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO RY. (Va., Tenn., N.C., S.C.) Dante to Spartanburg, 283 m.
CARO NORTHERN RY. (Tex.) Caro to Mt. Enterprise, 16.5 m
CARROLLTON & WORTHVILLE R. R. (Ky.) C. to W. 9.8 m.
CASSVILLE & WESTERN RY. (Mo.) Cassville to Exeter, 5 m.
CATAWBA VALLEY RY. (S.C.) Spence to Great Falls, 21.4 m.
CEDAR RAPIDS & IOWA CITY RY. (Ia.) C. R. to I. C., 28 m.
CEDAR VALLEY ROAD. Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry.
CENTRALIA EASTERN R. R. (Wash.) Centralia to Mendota, 9 m.
CENTRAL ROUTE. Illinois Central R. R.
CENTRAL INDIANA RY. (Ind.) Muncie to Waveland Junc., 95.9 m.; tot. 127.4 m.
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RY. (Conn., Mass., N.Y.) Hartford to Campbell Hall, 141.5 m.; main line and branches, 165.3 m.; leased, &c., 128 m.; tot. 294.4 m.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. (Ala., Ga., Tenn.) Savannah to Atlanta, 294.8 m.; lines owned, 1,477.24 m.; leased, 477.3 m.; tot., 1,973.9 m.
CENTRAL ONTARIO RY. (Ont.) Picton to Maynooth, 132 m.; tot. 150 m.
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY, (N.J., Pa.) Jersey City to Scranton, 192.9 m.; lines owned, 156.6 m.; leased, operated, &c., 491.6 m.; tot. 648.2 m.
CENTRAL R. R. OF PENNSYLVANIA, (Pa.) Bellefonte to Mill Hall, 27 m.
CENTRAL RY. OF ARKANSAS, (Ark.) Ola to Plainview, 7 m.; tot. 29 m.
CENTRAL R. R. OF OREGON. (Ore.) Valley Junc. to Cove, 10.4 m.; tot. 12.9 m.
CENTRAL VERMONT RY. (Conn., Mass., N.H., Vt., Que.) Montreal to White River Junc., 191 m.; lines owned, 295.5 m.; tot. 530.4 m.
CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RY. (Ga., S.C.) Port Royal to Augusta, 112 m.; tot. 340.6 m.
CHARLOTTE HARBOR & NORTHERN RY. (Fla.) Boca Grande to Bradley Junc., 93 m.
CHARLOTTE, MONROE & COLUMBIA R. R. (S.C.) McBee to Jefferson, 18 m.
CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY RY. (Ala., Ga.) Standing Rock to Jester 32.5 m.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN R. R. (Ala., Ga., Tenn.) Chattanooga to Gadsden, 92 m.; tot. 99 m.
CHAUTAUQUA TRACTION RY., El. (N.Y.) Lakewood to Westfield 25.7 m.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. (Md., Va., W. Va., O., Ind., Ill., Ky.) Fort Monroe to Covington, 663 m.; lines owned, 1,621 m.; leased, &c., 221.3 m.; tot. 1,908 m.
CHESAPEAKE WESTERN RY. (Va.) Elkton to N. River Gap, 41 m.
CHESTERFIELD & LANCASTER R. R. (S.C.) Cheraw to Pageland, 35 m.
CHESTER, PERRYVILLE & STE. GENEVIEVE RY. (Mo.) Highland to Claryville, 19.6 m.
CHESTNUT RIDGE RY. (Pa.) Lehigh Gap to Kunkeltown, 11 m.
CHICAGO, ANAMOSA & NORTHERN RY. (Ia.) Anamosa to Coggon, 19 m.
CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. (Ill., Mo.) Chicago to E. St. Louis, 284 m.; lines owned, 680 m.; leased, &c., 318 m.; tot. 998 m.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS R. R. (Ill., Ind., Mo.) Dolton to Danville, 107 m.; lines owned, 819.2 m.; leased, &c., 146.5 m.; tot. 965.7 m.
CHICAGO & ERIE R. R. (Ill., Ind., O.) Hammond, Ind., to Marion Junc., O., 249.6 m.
CHICAGO & ILL. MIDLAND RY. (Ill.) Taylorville to Auburn, 25 m.
CHICAGO & ILL. WESTERN R. R. (Ill.) Hawthorne to Willow Spgs., 10.7 m.; tot. 17 m.
CHICAGO & LAKE SUPERIOR RY. (Wis.) Cambridge to London, 3 m.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. SYSTEM. (Ill., Wis., Mich., Ia., Minn., N.D., S.D., Neb., Wyo.) Chicago to Omaha, 492 m.; lines owned 7,515 m.; leased, &c., 123 m.; tot. 7,638 m.
CHICAGO & WABASH VALLEY RY. (Ind.) McCoysburg to Dunwiddie, 33.3 m.; tot. 37.3 m.
CHICAGO & WESTERN IND. R. R., El. (Ill., Ind.) Chicago to Dolton, 17 m.; tot. 48.6 m.
CHICAGO, AURORA & DE KALB R. R. (Ill.) Aurora to De Kalb, 30 m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. (Ill., Col., Minn., Mo., Ia., Neb., Mont., Wyo.) Chicago to Denver, 1,019 m.; lines owned, 8,806.3 m.; tot. 9,020.8 m.
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R. (Ind., O.) Cincinnati to Hammond, 261.6 m.; tot. 284.7 m.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN R. R. (Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., Neb.) Chicago to St. Paul, 400.5 m.; lines owned, 755 m.; tot. 818.4 m.
CHICAGO, IND. & SOUTHERN R. R. (Ill., Ind.) Zearing to South Bend, 200 m.; tot. 352.8 m.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RY. (Ill., Ind., Ky.) New Albany to Michigan City, 289 m.; owned, 508.8 m.; leased, &c., 106.9 m.; tot. 615.7 m.
CHICAGO, KALAMAZOO & SAGINAW RY. (Mich.) Kalamazoo to Woodbury, 44 m.; tot. 55 m.
CHICAGO, MEMPHIS & GULF R. R. (Tenn.) Dyersburg to Tiptonville, 31 m.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & GARY RY. (Ill.) Aurora to Rockford, 65 m.; tot. 128 m.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RY. (Mont., S.D., Wash.) Cliff Junc. to Maple Valley, 620 m.; owned, 1,262.5 m.; tot. 1,399.8 m.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. (Ill., Wis., Mich., Mo., Ia., Minn., S.D., N.D.) Chicago to Minneapolis, 417 m.; tot. 7,511.6 m.
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RY. (Ill., Mo.) Pekin to Granite City, 179 m.; owned, 234.3 m.; tot. 255.5 m.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & EL PASO RY. (N.M., Tex.) Santa Rosa to Bravo, 111.5 m.; tot. 132 m.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & GULF RY. (Okla., Tex.) Glenario to Texola, 182 m.; tot. 523 m.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY. SYSTEM. (Ill., Ia., Minn., Col., Kan., Okla., Mo., Neb., Ark., La., S.D., Tex., N.M., Tenn.) Chicago to Colorado Spgs., 1,071 m. Total of system, 8,048.5 m.; tot. leased, &c., 963 m.
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RY. (Ia., Minn., Neb., Wis.) Minneapolis to Elroy, 193 m.; tot. owned, 1,669 m.; leased, &c., 69.6 m.
CHICAGO SOUTHERN RY. (Ill., Ind.) Chicago to Humrick, 142 m.
CHIHUAHUA MINERAL RY. (Mex.) Chihuahua to Eulalia, 15 m.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R. (Tenn., Ark., Okla.) Memphis to Texola, 967 m.
CINCINNATI & MUSKINGUM VALLEY R. R. (O.) Morrow to Trinway, 148.5 m.
CINCINNATI, BLUFFTON & CHICAGO R. R. (Ind.) Huntington to Portland 52 m.
CINCINNATI, FLEMINGSBURG & SOUTHEASTERN R. R. (O., Ky.) Johnson's Junc. to Flemingsburg, 7 m.; tot. 17 m.
CINCINNATI, GEORGETOWN & PORTSMOUTH R. R. (O.) Cincinnati to Russellville, 49 m.; tot. 60 m.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RY. (Ill., Ind., Mich., O.) Hamilton to Springfield, 284 m.; tot. owned 318 m.; leased, &c., 718 m.



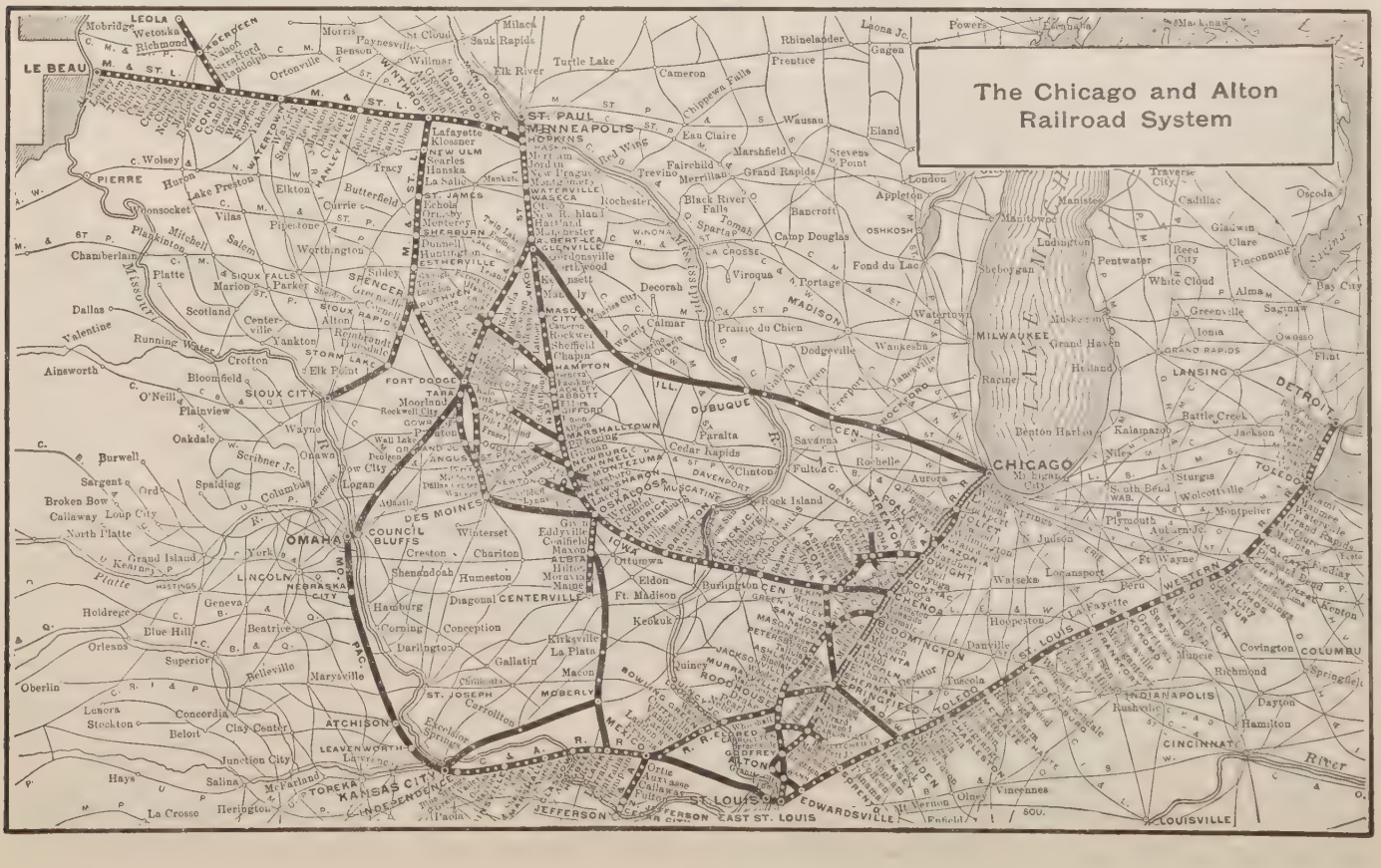
CINCINNATI, LEBANON & NORTHERN RY. (O.) Cincinnati to Montgomery, 51.4 m.
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RY. (O., Ky., Tenn.) Cincinnati to Chattanooga, 335.4 m.
CINCINNATI NORTHERN R. R. (Mich., O.) Jackson to Franklin Junc., 208 m.; tot. 248 m.
CLEARFIELD, AKRON & COLUMBUS RY. (O.) Hudson to Columbus, 149 m.; tot. 212.4 m.
CLEVELAND & MARIETTA RY. (O.) Maricita to Canal Dover, 103 m.; tot. 111 m.
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. (Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., O.) Indianapolis to East St. Louis, 262 m.; tot. owned, 1,847.6 m.; leased, &c., 781 m.; tot. 2,629 m.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RY. (O.) Bridgeport to Cleveland, 160 m.; tot. 194.8 m.
CLEVELAND TERMINAL & VALLEY R R. (O.) Cleveland to Valley Junc., 75 m.; tot. 92.7 m.
CLIFFSIDE R. R. (N.C.) Cliffside to Cl. Junc., 3 m.
CLINCHFIELD ROUTE. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
CLINTON & OKLAHOMA WESTERN RY. (Kan., Okla.) Clinton to Butler, 21.5 m.
CLOVER LEAF ROUTE. Toledo, St. Louis & Western.
COAHUILA & ZACATECAS RY. (Mex.) Saltillo to Concepcion, 76 m.; tot. 98 m.
COAHUILA COAL RY. (Mex.) Baroteran to Muzquiz, 22 m.
COAL & COKE RY. (W.Va.) Charleston to Lida, 166 m.; tot. 191.3 m.
COAL RIVER RY. (W.Va.) St. Albans to Clothier, 49.5 m.; tot. 63.5 m.
COAST LINES. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
COLFAX NORTHERN R. R. (Ia.) Colfax to Valeria, 7 m.; tot. 14 m.
COLORADO & SOUTHEASTERN R. R. (Col.) Delagua to Barnes, 6 m.; tot. 21 m.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN RY. SYSTEM, (Col., N.M., Okla., Tex.) Denver to Sixela, 350 m.; tot. owned, 1,249.7 m.; tot. operated, 1,979.7 m.
COLORADO & WYOMING RY. (Col., Wyo.) Hartville to Sunrise, 14.5 m.; tot. 52.6.
COLORADO EASTERN R. R. (Col.) Denver to Scranton, 17 m.
COLORADO MIDLAND RY. (Col., N.M., Utah.) Colorado Spgs. to New Castle, 222 m.; owned, 261 m.; leased, &c., 76 m.; tot. 337.6 m.



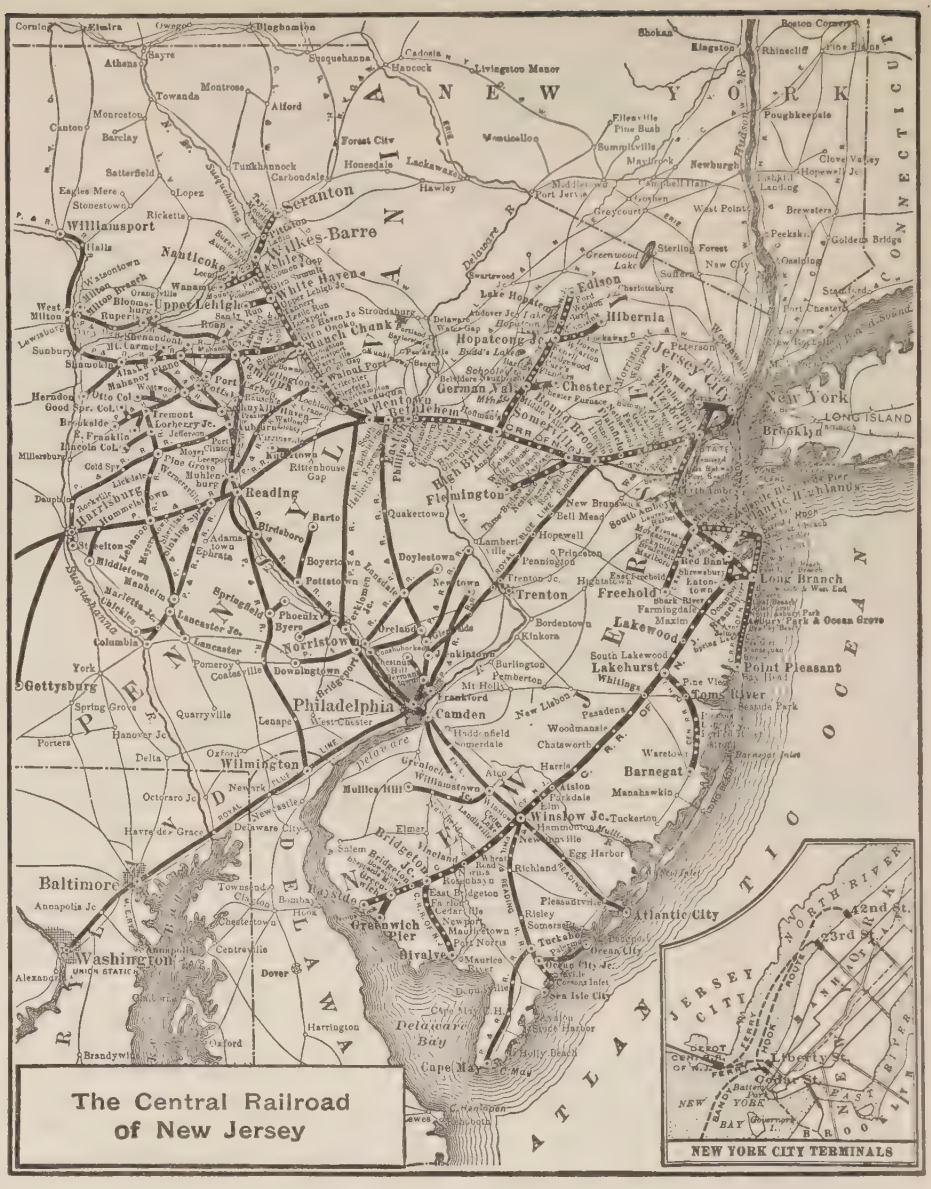
COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY. (Col.) Colorado Spgs., to Cripple Ck.; 46.6 m.; tot. 74.
COLUMBIA & PUGET SOUND R. R. (Wash.) Seattle to Franklin, 34 m.; tot. 58 m.
COLUMBIA, NEWBERRY & LAURENS R. R. (S.C.) Columbia to Laurens, 75 m.
COLUMBUS & SOUTHERN RY. (O.) Wyandot Junc., to S. Bloomingville, 23 m.; tot. 34 m.
COLUSA & LAKE R. R. (Cal.) Colusa to Sites, 22 m.
CONWAY COAST & WESTERN R. R. (S.C.) Myrtle Beach to Aynor, 30.5 m.
COON VALLEY ROUTE. La Crosse & Southeastern Ry.
COOS BAY, ROSEBURG & EASTERN R. R. (Ore.) Marshfield to Myrtle Point, 25.6 m.; tot. 30 m.
COPPER RANGE R. R. (Mich.) Houghton to Range Junc., 41 m.; tot. 126 m.
CORDOBA & HUATUSCO R. R. (Mex.) San Juan to Cordoba, 20 m.
CORNWALL R. R. (Pa.) Lebanon to Mt. Hope, 11.6 m.
CORNWALL & LEBANON R. R. (Pa.) Conewago to Lebanon, 22 m.; tot. 26.4 m.
CORVALLIS & EASTERN R. R. (Ore.) Yaquina to Hoover, 140.5 m
COTTON BELT ROUTE. St. Louis Southwestern Ry.; St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas; Eastern Texas R. R.
COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R. (Pa.) Ulysses to Pt Allegany, 40 m.
CRANBERRY LAKE R. R. (N.Y.) Benson Mills to Wanakena, 6 m.
CRANDULL & SHADY VALLEY RY. Beaver Dam R. R.
CROOKED CREEK R. R. (Ia.) Lehigh to Webster City, 17 m.
CRYSTAL CITY & UVALDE R. R. (Tex.) Uvalde Junc. to Carrizo Spgs., 53 m.
CRYSTAL RIVER R. R. (Col.) Carbondale to Placita, 20 m.; tot. 32 m.
CRYSTAL RIVER & SAN JUAN RY. (Col.) Redstone to Marble, 11 m.
CUMBERLAND & PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Md., W.Va.) Cumberland to Piedmont, 32.6 m.; tot. 57 m.
CUMBERLAND RY. (N.S.) Springhill Junc. to Springhill mines, 32 m.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. (Md., Pa., Va.) Harrisburg to Winchester, 115 m.; tot. 162 m.
DANSVILLE & MOUNT MORRIS R. R. (N.Y.) Dansville to Mt. Morris, 12 m.
DANVILLE & WESTERN RY. (Va.) Danville to Stuart, 75 m.; tot. 83 m.
DARDANELLE & RUSSELLVILLE R. R. (Ark.) Russellville to N. Dardanelle, 5 m.; tot. 7 m.
DARDANELLE, OLA & SOUTHERN RY. (Ark.) Dardanelle to Ola, 16 m.
DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND & NORTHWESTERN RY. (Ia., Ill.) Clinton to E. Moline, 41.6 m.; tot. 49 m.
DAWSON RY. CO. (N.M.) Dawson to Liberty, 132 m.
DAYTON & TROY ELEC. RY. (O.) Dayton to Troy, 21 m.
DAYTON & UNION R. R. (Ind., O.) Dayton to Union City, 47 m
DAYTON, LEBANON & CINCINNATI R. R. (O.) Dayton to Lebanon, 25 m.
DELAWARE & EASTERN RY. (N.Y.) E. Branch to Arkville, 37.5 m.; tot. 46 m.
DELAWARE & HUDSON RY. (N.Y.) Whitehall to Rouse's Point, 113 m.; total owned, 318 m.; leased, &c., 525.6 m.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. (N.J., N.Y., Pa.) Hoboken to Buffalo, 411 m.; tot. 956.7 m.
DELAWARE VALLEY RY. (Pa.) Stroudsburg to Bushkill, 13 m.
DELHI, BASKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RY. (La.) Webb to Franklin, 12 m.
DENVER & INTER-MOUNTAIN R. R. (Col.) Denver to Golden, 17 m.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. (Col., N.M. Utah.) Denver to Pueblo, 119 m.; tot. owned, 2,536.7 m.; tot. operated, 2,597 m.
DENVER, BOULDER & WESTERN R. R. (Col.) Boulder to Eldora, 35.9 m.; tot. 46.7 m.
DENVER, LARAMIE & NORTHWESTERN R. R. (Col.) Denver to Greeley, 56 m.
DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC RY. (Col.) Denver to Steamboat Spgs., 214 m.
DE QUEEN & EASTERN R. R. (Ark.) De Queen to Dierks, 27 m.; tot. 51 m.
DESAGUE VALLE DE MEXICO R. R. (Mex.) Gran Canal to Zumpango, 19 m.
DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R. (Mich.) Frederic to E. Jordan, 43.5 m.; tot. 51.5 m.
DETROIT & MACKINAC RY. (Mich.) Bay City to Cheboygan, 197 m.; tot. 347 m.



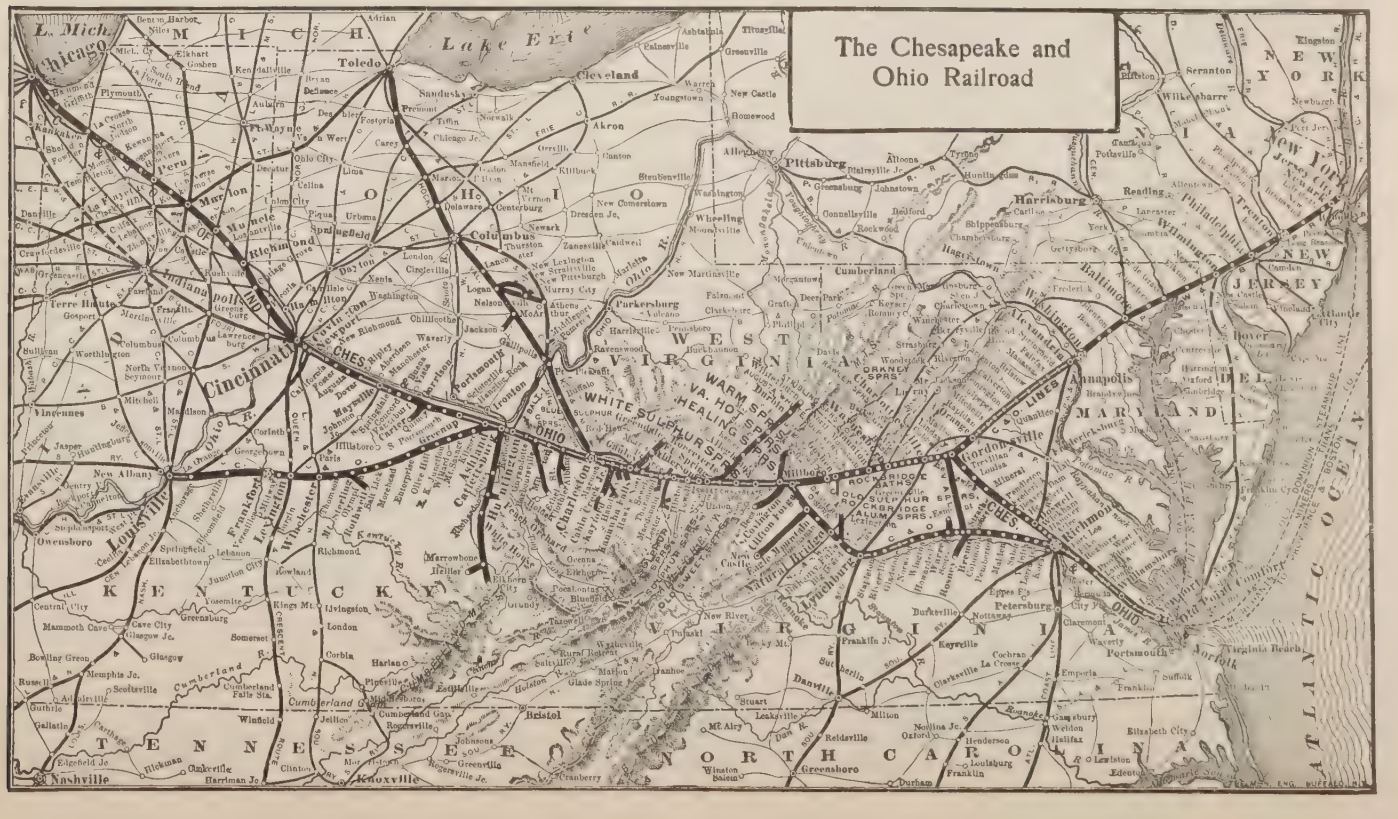
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY. (Mich.) Detroit to Grand Haven, 189 m.
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RY. (Mich., O., Ky.) Tecumseh to Jackson, 273 m.; tot. 441 m.
DIAMOND ROUTE. Memphis, Dallas & Gulf R. R. Co.
DIAMOND & CALDOR RY. (Cal.) Diamond Spgs. to Caldor, 34 m.
DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. (N.S.) Windsor to Yarmouth, 171 m.; tot. 293 m.
DOVER & SOUTH BOUND R. R. (N.C.) Dover to Richlands, 25 m.
DRY FORK R. R. (W.Va.) Hendricks to Horton, 31 m.
DULUTH & IRON RANGE R. R. (Minn.) Duluth to Ely, 117 m.; tot. 224.6 m.
DULUTH & NORTHEASTERN R. R. (Minn.) Cloquet to Harris Junc., 43.5 m.; tot. 55 m.
DULUTH & NORTHERN MINNESOTA RY. (Minn.) Knife River to Finland, 50 m.; tot. 81 m.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RY. (Minn.) Missabe Junc. to Mountain Iron, 71.7 m.; 288.9 m.
DULUTH, RAINY LAKE & WINNIPEG RY. (Minn.) Virginia to Ranier, 92.9 m.
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY. (Mich., Minn., Wis.) Sault Ste. Marie to W. Superior, 409 m.; tot. 593 m.
DUNBAR & WAUSAUKEE RY. (Wis.) Girard Junc. to Dunbar, 13.5 m.
DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSBURGH R. R. (N.Y., Pa.) Dunkirk to Titusville, 90 m.
DURANGO CENTRAL R. R. (Mex.) Descubridora to Conejos, 31 m.
DURHAM & CHARLOTTE R. R. (N.C.) Troy to Colon, 50 m.
DURHAM & SOUTH CAROLINA R. R. (N.C.) Durham to Bonsal, 30 m.
DURHAM & SOUTHERN RY. (N.C.) Durham to Dunn, 60.7 m.
EAGLES MERE R. R. (Pa.) Sonestown to Eagles Mere, 10 m.
EAST BERLIN RY. (Pa.) Berlin Junc. to E. Berlin, 7 m.
EAST BROAD TOP RY. (Pa.) Mt. Union to Woodvale, 31 m tot. 44.8 m.
EAST CAROLINA RY. (N.C.) Tarboro to Hookerton, 38 m.
EASTERN KENTUCKY RY. (Ky.) Webbville to Riverton, 36 m.
EASTERN RY. OF NEW MEXICO, (N.M., Tex.) Pecos to Amarillo 376 m.; tot. 694 m.
EASTERN TEXAS R. R. (Tex.) Lufkin to Kennard, 30 m.
EAST JORDAN & SOUTHERN R. R. (Mich.) E. Jordan to Bellaire 19 m.; tot. 31 m.
EAST TENNESSEE & WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R. (N.C., Tenn.) Cranberry to Johnson, 34 m.
EDENBORN LINE. Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co.
EDGMOOR & MANETTA RY. (S.C.) Edgmoor to Lando, 3 m.
ELBERTA ROUTE. Prescott & Northwestern R. R.
EL DORADO & BASTROP RY. (Ark.) El Dorado to Louisiana State Line, 44 m.

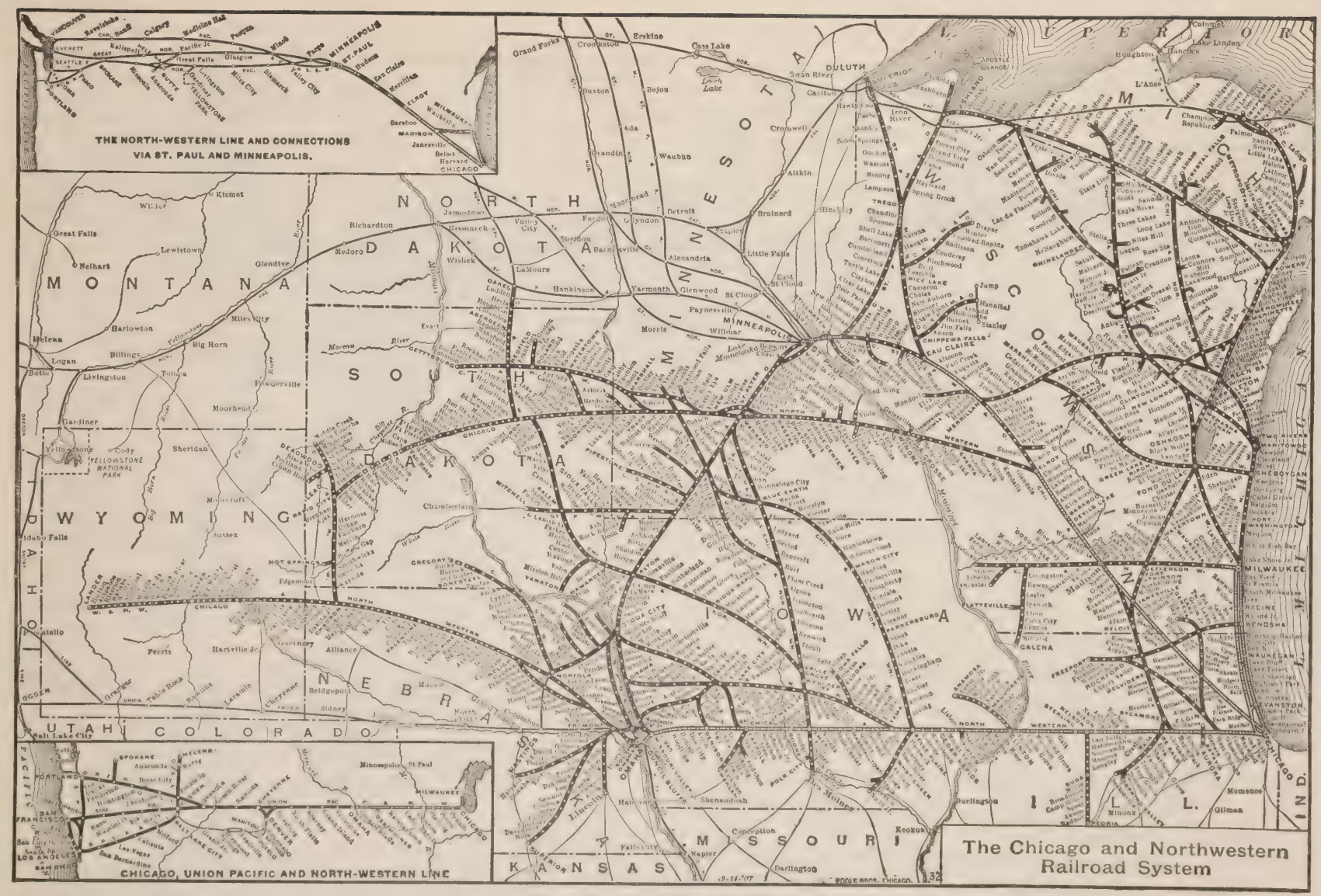


El Dorado & Wesson Ry. (Ark.) El Dorado to Wesson, 10 m.
El Dorado, Marion & Southwestern R. R. (Ill.) Marion to Pittsburg, 6 m.
Elgin & Havelock Ry. (N.B.) Elgin to Havelock, 27 m.
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. (Ill., Ind.) Waukegan to Porter, 129.9 m.; owned, 198.5 m.; leased, &c., 347.3 m.
Ellaville, Westlake & Jennings R. R. (Fla.) Westlake to Malloy Place, 40 m.
El Paso & Northeastern Ry. (N.M., Tex.) Capitan to Texas State Line, 149 m.
El Paso & Northeastern R. R. (N.M., Tex.) El Paso to Texas-New Mexico State Line, 19.3 m.
El Paso & Rock Island Ry. (N.M.) Carrizozo to Santa Rosa, 128 m.
El Paso & Southwestern R. R. (Ariz., N.M., Tex.) Benson to El Paso, 291.8 m.; tot. 343.4 m.
Emmitsburg R. R. (Md.) Emmitsburg to Rocky Ridge, 7.3 m.
Emporium & Rich Valley R. R. (Pa.) Emporium to Holland Junc., 10 m.; tot. 14 m.
Erie R. R. (Ill., Ind., N.J., N.Y., O., Pa.) New York to Chicago, 998 m.; tot. owned, 915 m.; leased, part owned, &c., 53; m.; tot. 2,395 m.
Erie & Michigan Ry. (Mich.) Alabaster to Tawas, 9 m.
Erie Traction Ry. (Pa.) Erie to Cambridge Spgs., 26.4 m.
Escanaba & Lake Superior R. R. (Mich.) Wells to Channing, 63.3 m.; tot. 125.7 m.
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. (B.C.) Victoria to Wellington, (Vancouver Id.) 77.3 m.
Eureka & Palisade Ry. (Nev.) Palisade to Eureka, 84 m.; tot. 88 m.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. (Ind.) Terre Haute to Evansville, 109 m.; tot. owned, 160 m.; tot. operated, 310.4 m.
Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh Ry. (Ind.) Evansville to Boonville, 18 m.; tot. 28 m.
Fairchild & Northeastern Ry. (Wis.) Fairchild to Owen, 38 m.
Farmers Grain & Shipping Company's R. R. (N.D.) Devil's Lake to Rock Lake, 53 m.; tot. 66 m.
Farmerville & Southern R. R. (Ark., La.) Little Rock to Farmerville, 22.5 m.; tot. 28.3 m.
Ferdinand Ry. (Ind.) Huntingburg to Ferdinand, 8 m.
Fernwood & Gulf R. R. (Miss.) Fernwood to Kokomo, 32 m.
Fitchburg R. R. (Mass.) Boston to Fitchburg, 49.6; tot. 394.1 m.
Fitzgerald, Ocilla & Broxton R. R. (Ga.) Broxton to Irwinville, 45.8 m.
Flint River & Northeastern R. R. (Ga.) Pelham to Ticknor, 25 m.
Florence & Cripple Creek R. R. (Col.) Florence to Cripple Ck., 39.5 m.; tot. 52.4 m.
Florida Railway Co. (Fla.) Live Oak to Perry, 52 m.; tot. 59 m.
Florida Central R. R. (Fla., Ga.) Fanlew to Thomasville, 47 m.; tot. 52.8 m.
Florida East Coast Ry. (Fla.) Jacksonville to Knight's Key, 477.6 m.; tot. 583.4 m.
Flovilla & Indian Springs Ry. (Ga.) Indian Spgs. to Flovilla, 2.6 m.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. (N.Y.) Fonda to Northville, 25.4 m.; tot. 84.3 m.
Fordyce & Princeton R. R. (Ark.) Fordyce to Bryant's Switch, 11.5 m.; tot. 22.5 m.
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. (Ia.) Polk Junc. to Fort Dodge, 83.9 m.; tot. 167.2 m.
Fort Smith & Western R. R. (Ark., Okla.) Fort Smith to Guthrie, 217 m.
Fort Smith, Subiaco & Eastern R. R. (Ark.) Paris to Scranton, 14 m.
Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. (Tex.) Fort Worth to Sixela, 454 m.
Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. (Tex.) Fort Worth to Brady, 193 m.
Fourche River Valley & Indian Territory Ry. (Ark.) Bigelow to Bellevue, 14 m.
Franklin & Abbeville Ry. (La.) F. & A. Junc. to Davids, 20.6 m.; tot. 45.6 m.
Frederick R. R. (Md.) Frederick to Thurmont, 17.3 m.; tot. 37 m.
Frisco Lines. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
Fruit Belt Line. Grand Junction & Grand River Valley Ry.
Gainesville Midland Ry. (Ga.) Gainesville to Athens, 42 m.; tot. 74 m.
Galesburg & Great Eastern R. R. (Ill.) Wataga to Etherley, 12.5 m.
Gallatin Valley Ry. (Mont.) Bozeman to Three Forks, 38.4 m.
Galt, Preston & Hespeler Ry. (Ont.) Preston to Berlin, 9 m.; tot. 20 m.
Galveston, Beaumont & Northeastern Ry. (Tex.) Old River to Desanque, 17 m.



Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. (Tex.) Houston to El Paso, 832 m.; tot. 1,335.6 m.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. (Tex.) Houston to Galveston, 49.5 m.
Garden City, Gulf & Northern R. R. (Kan.) Garden City to Scott City, 42 m.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. (N.Y., Pa.) Retsof to Pittsburg & Lehigh Junc., 13.4 m.; tot. 16 m.
George's Creek & Cumberland R. R. (Md.) Cumberland to Lonaconing, 21 m.; tot. 32.5 m.
Georges Valley R. R. (Me.) Warren to Union, 8 m.
Georgetown & Western R. R. (S.C.) Georgetown to Lanes, 36 m.; tot. 101 m.
Georgia R. R. (Ga.) Augusta to Atlanta, 171 m.; tot. 307 m.
Georgia & Florida Ry. (Fla., Ga.) Madison to Millen, 201 m.; tot. 280 m.





GEORGIA COAST & PIEDMONT R. R. (Ga.) Collins to Darien, 82 m.; tot 86 m.

GEORGIA, FLORIDA & ALABAMA RY. (Ala., Ga.) Carrabelle to Cuthbert, 156 m.; tot. 167 m.

GEORGIA NORTHERN RY. (Ga.) Boston to Albany, 67.5 m.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RY. (Fla., Ga.) Macon to Palatka, 285 m.; tot. 305 m.

GETTYSBURG & HARRISBURG RY. (Pa.) Harrisburg to Gettysburg, 46.5 m.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN RY. (Ariz.) Bowie to Globe, 125.4 m.

GLENFIELD & WESTERN R. R. (N.Y.) Glenfield to Page, 16 m.

GLENN SPRINGS R. R. (S.C.) Glenn Springs to Roebuck, 10 m.; tot. 16 m.

GOLDEN CIRCLE R. R. (Col.) Victor to Vista Grand, 5.7 m.

GOULD SOUTHWESTERN RY. (Ark.) Gould to Star City, [illegible] m.; tot. 26.3 m

GRAFTON & UPTON R. R. (Mass.) N. Grafton to Milford, 19.1 m

GRAND CANYON RY. (Ariz.) Williams to Grand Canyon, 65[illegible] m.; tot. 66.1 m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY. (Ind., Mich.) Fort Wayne to Mackinaw, 466.9 m.; owned, 440.6 m.; leased &c., 1[illegible].6 m.; tot 682.1 m.

GRAND RAPIDS, GRAND HAVEN & MUSKEGON RY., (Mich.) Grand Rapids to Muskegon, [illegible] m.; tot [illegible] m.

GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND & CHICAGO RY. (Mich.) Grand Rapids to Saugatuck, 42.5 m.; tot. [illegible] m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RY. (Alb., B.C., Man., N.B., N.S., Ont., Que., Sask.) Montreal, N. B., to Prince Rupert, B. C., 3,544 m., about [illegible] m. completed

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM. (Conn., Ill., Ind., Me., Mass., Mich., Ont., Vt.) Chicago to Toronto, 508.1 m., owned, 2,950 m., leased, &c., 586 m., tot. 4,[illegible] m.

GRAND TRUNK WESTERN RY. (Ill., Ind., Mich.) Chicago to Fort Huron, 458.7 m.

GREAT NORTHERN RY. SYSTEM, (B.C., Id., La. Man., Minn., Mont., N.D., Ore., S.D., Wash., Wis.) Cranbrook to Seattle, 1,5[illegible].9 m., owned, [illegible].8 m., controlled 524.8 m.; track rights, &c., 102 m.; tot. 6,057.6 m.

GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. (Ore.) The Dalles to Dufur, 30 m.

GREAT WESTERN RY. (Col.) Longmont to Officer, 22 m.; tot. 55 m.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. (Wis.) Green Bay to [illegible] Winona, 272.5 m.; tot. 325 m.

GREENVILLE & KNOXVILLE RY. (S.C.) Greenville to Riverview, 23 m

GREENWICH & JOHNSONVILLE RY. (N.Y.) Greenwich to Johnsonville, 14 m.; tot. 24 m.

GROVETON, LUFKIN & NORTHERN RY. (Tex.) Groveton to Lufkin, 30 m.

GULF ROUTE, Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry

GULF AIR LINE. Houston, East & West Texas Ry. Houston & Shreveport R. R.

GULF & INTERSTATE RY. OF TEXAS, (Tex.) Port Bolivar to Beaumont, 70.8 m.

GULF & SABINE RIVER R. R. (La.) Stables to Klarppsville, 8.5 m.

GULF & SHIP ISLAND R. R. (Miss.) Gulfport to Jackson, 160.5 m.; tot. 307 m

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RY. (La., Okla., Tex.) Purcell to Galveston, 618.6 m.; tot. 1,618 m.

GULF LINE RY. (Ga.) Bridgeboro to Ashburn, 32 m.; tot. 77.3 m.

GULF SHORE RY. (N.B.) Pokemouche to Tracadie, 16.7 m.

GULF, TEXAS & WESTERN RY. (Tex.) Jacksonboro to Seymour, 75 m.

GUNPOWDER VALLEY R. R. (Md.) Hoffman to Relief, 3 m

GURDON & [illegible] SMITH R. R. (Ark.) Antoine to Caddo Gap, 34.8 m.

HALIFAX & SOUTHWESTERN RY. (N.S.) Halifax to Yarmouth, 248 m.; tot. 372 m.

HAMPSHIRE SOUTHERN R. R. (W.Va.) Romney to Moorefield, 25 m.

HAMPTON & BRANCHVILLE R. R. (S.C.) Hampton to Smoaks, 26 m.

HANCOCK & CALUMET R. R. (Mich.) Hancock to Mohawk Junc., 21.2 m.; tot. 31.9 m.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R. (Mo.) Hannibal to St. Joseph, 206.5 m.

HANOVER RY. (Ill.) Hanover to N. Hanover, 2.5 m.

HARBOR SPRINGS RY. (Mich.) Harbor Springs to Carters Mills, 8 m.; tot. 13 m.

HARDWICK & WOODBURY R. R. (Vt.) Woodbury to Quarry Station, 10 m.

HARRIMAN & NORTHEASTERN R. R. (Tenn.) Harriman to Petros, 19 m.; tot. 29 m.

HARTWELL RY. (Ga.) Hartwell to Bowersville, 10 m.

HAYNEVILLE & MONTGOMERY RY. (Ala.) Tyson to Hayneville, 9 m.

HEARNE & BRAZOS VALLEY R. R. (Tex.) Hearne to Stone City, 18.6 m.

HENDERSON ROUTE. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry.

HILLSBORO & NORTHEASTERN RY. (Wis.) Union Center to Hillsboro, 5 m.

HOCKING VALLEY RY. (O., W.Va.) Rockwell to Columbus, 120 m.; tot. 347 m.

HOLSTON VALLEY RY. (Tenn.) Bristol to Fields, 12.7 m.

HOLTON INTERURBAN RY. (Cal.) El Centro to Holtville, 10.7 m.

HOOSAC TUNNEL & WILMINGTON R. R. (Mass., Vt.) Hoosac Tunnel to Wilmington, 24.2 m.

HORNOS R. R. (Mex.) Hornos to Alamito, 32 m.; tot. 54 m.

HOT SPRINGS R. R. (Ark.) Hot Springs to Haskell, 23.2 m.; tot. 40 m.

HOUSTON & BRAZOS VALLEY RY. (Tex.) Anchor to Velasco, 20.2 m.; tot. 24 m.

HOUSTON & SHREVEPORT R. R. (La., Tex.) Logansport to Shreveport, 39.7 m.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. (Tex.) Houston to Dennison, 337.9 m.; tot. 789 m.

HOUSTON, EAST & WEST TEXAS RY. (La., Tex.) Houston to Logansport, 190.9 m.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Through the Hudson Tunnels from Jersey City and Hoboken to Manhattan Borough, New York City. Total mileage, 6 m.

HUNTER'S RUN & SLATE BELT R. R. (Pa.) Pine Grove Furnace to Hunter's Run, 8 m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. (Pa.) Huntingdon to Mt. Dallas, 44 m.; tot. 89 m.

IDAHO & WASHINGTON NORTHERN R. R. (Id., Wash.) Spokane to Metaline, 126 m.

IDAHO NORTHERN R. R. (Id.) Enaville to Monarch, 32 m.

IDAHO NORTHERN RY. (Id.) Murphy to Emmett, 59 m.

IDAHO SOUTHERN R. R. (Id.) Gooding to Jerome, 23 m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. (Ala., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Miss., Neb., S.D., Tenn.) Chicago to Cairo, [illegible] m.; tot. [illegible] m.

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RY. (Ill., Mo.) Salem to Bismarck, 127 m.; tot. 135.3 m.

ILLINOIS TERMINAL R. R. (Ill.) Alton to Edwardsville, 15 m.; tot. 23 m.

ILWACO R. R. Co. (Wash.) Megler to Naheotta, 22 m.; tot. 29 m.

INDEPENDENCE & MONMOUTH RY. (Ore.) Independence to Airlie, 11 m.; tot. 18.8 m.

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RY. (Ind.) Wallace Junction to Shirley Hill, 54.7 m.; tot. 59.7 m.

INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS & SOUTHERN R. R. (Ind.) Indianapolis to Seymour, 58.7 m.

INDIANAPOLIS SOUTHERN R. R. (Ill., Ind.) Effingham to Indianapolis, 179 m.

INLAND EMPIRE ROAD. Spokane & Inland Empire R. R. Co.

INTERCOLONIAL RY. (N.B., N.S., P.E.I., Que.) Halifax to St. John, 275 m.; tot. 1,700 m.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN R. R. (Tex.) Longview Junction to Laredo, 493.9 m.; tot. [illegible] m.

INTERNATIONAL RY. CO. (N.Y.) Electric railway lines from Buffalo to Niagara Falls, Lockport, Attica, &c. Tot. 374 m.

INTEROCEANIC RY. OF MEXICO (Mex.) Mexico to Vera Cruz, 342 m.; tot. 734 m.

INTERSTATE R. R. (Va.) Stonega to Appalachia, 6 m.; tot. 24.8 m.

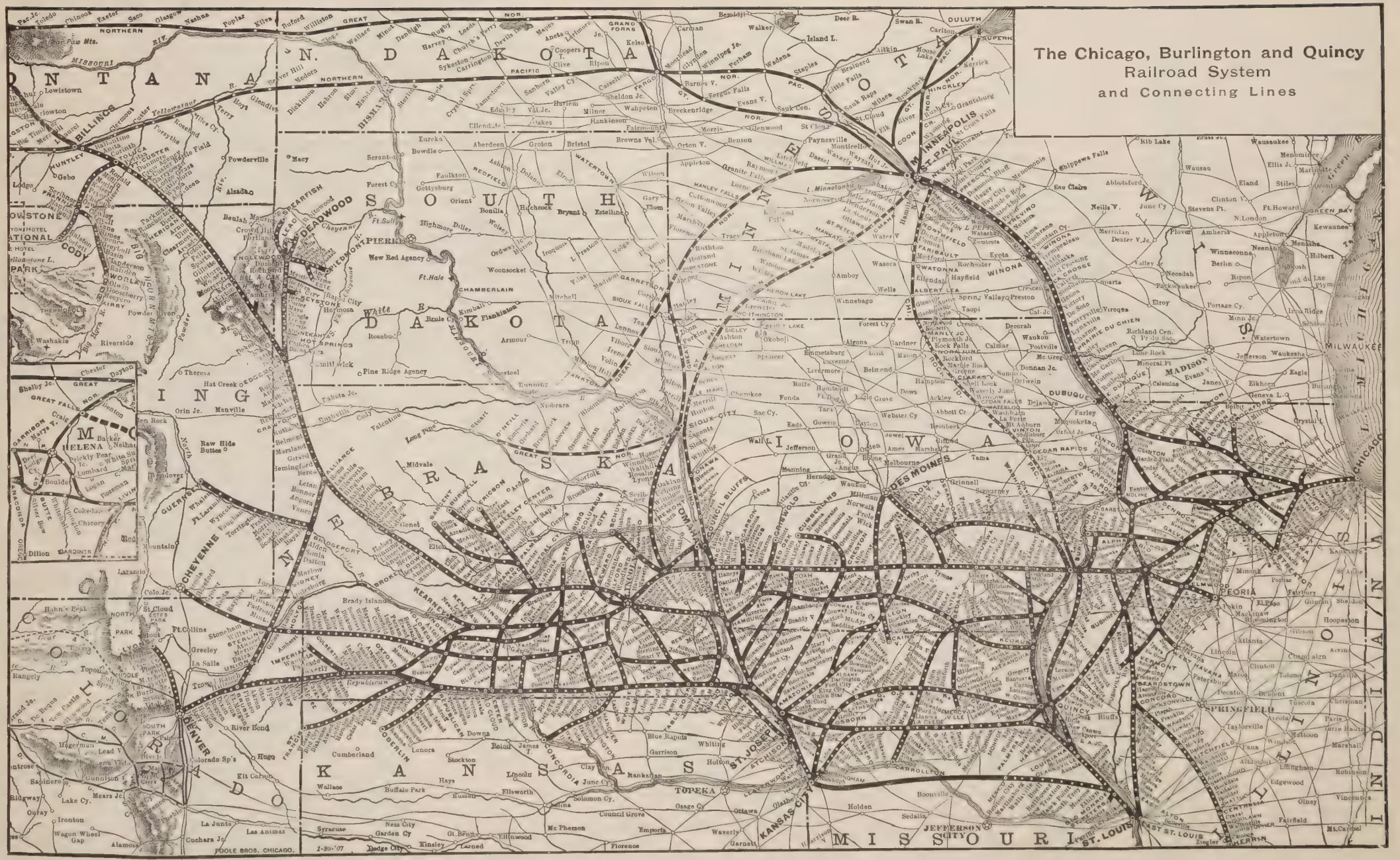
INVERNESS RY. (N.S.) Point Tapper to Inverness, 6[illegible] m.; tot 65.5 m

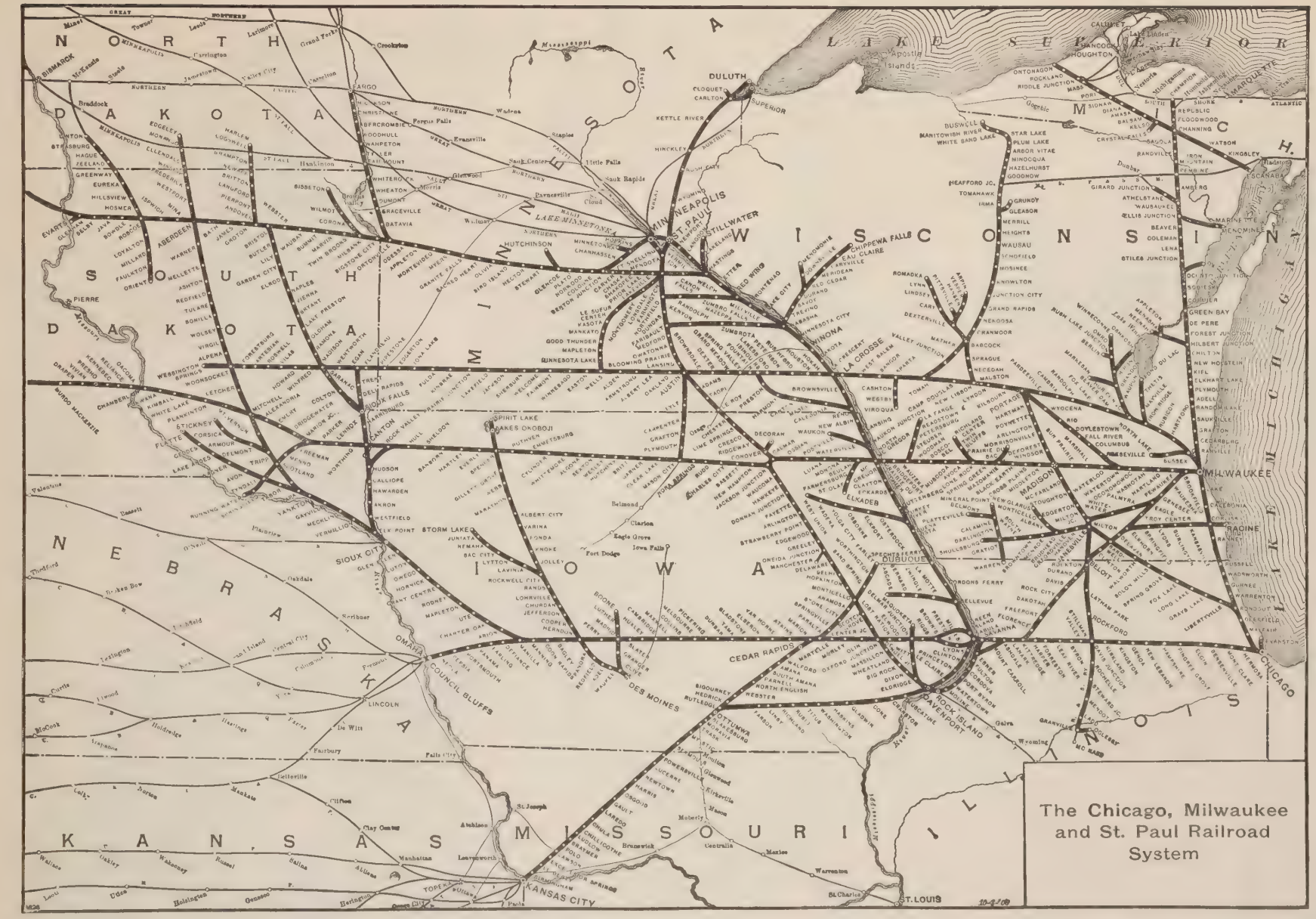
IOLA & NORTHERN R. R. (Wis.) Iola to Scandinavia, 4.7 m.

IOWA & ILLINOIS, (Ia.) Davenport to Clinton, 36 m.

IOWA & ST. LOUIS RY. (Ia., Mo.) Sedan to Elmer, 6[illegible] m.

IOWA CENTRAL RY. (Ill., Ia., Minn.) Iowa Junc. to Manly Junc., 341.6 m.; tot. 558.4 m.


The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy
Railroad System
and Connecting Lines
MONTANA
N. DAKOTA
S. DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
KANSAS
IOWA
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
INDIANA
MICHIGAN
BILLINGS
DEADWOOD
PIERRE
CHAMBERLAIN
Ft. Hale
New Red Agency
Pine Ridge Agency
HELENA
CHEYENNE
DENVER
TOPEKA
ST. JOSEPH
KANSAS CITY
OMAHA
COUNCIL BLUFFS
DES MOINES
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
DULUTH
MILWAUKEE
CHICAGO
PEORIA
SPRINGFIELD
ST. LOUIS
EAST ST. LOUIS
JEFFERSON CITY
FOOLE BROS. CHICAGO.
1-30-'07



Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Ry. (Ont.) Bancroft to Kinmount Junc., 50 m.

Iron Mountain Ry. (Cal.) Keswick to Iron Mountain, 11 m.

Iron Mountain Route. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R.

Ironton R. R. (Pa.) Hokendauqua to Siegersville, 8 m.

Island Creek R. R. (W.Va.) Logan to Holden 5 m.

Jackson R. R. (La.) Jackson to McManus, 5 m.

Jalapa & Teocelo Ry. (Mex.) Jalapa to Teocelo, 19 m.

Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie Ry. (N.Y.) Jamestown to Westfield, 32 m.; tot. 37 m.

Jersey Shore & Antes Fort R. R. (Pa.) Jersey Sh. to Antes Fort, 2.5 m.; tot. 4.5 m.

Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Ark.) Jonesboro to Barfield, 65 m.; tot. 87 m.

Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago Ry. (Mich.) Kalamazoo to Lawton, 17 m.; tot. 77.5 m.

Kanawha & Michigan Ry. (O., W.Va.) Corning to Gauley Bridge, 163 m.; tot. 176.7 m.

Kanawha & West Virginia R. R. Co. (W.Va.) Charleston to Blakeley, 34 m.

Kanawha Central Ry. (W.Va.) Brownland to Olcott, 5.5 m.

Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern R. R. (W.Va.) Glen Jean to Tamroy, 8 m.

Kane & Elk R. R. (Pa.) E. Kane to James City, 15 m.; tot. 12 m.

Kanona & Prattsburgh Ry. (N.Y.) Kanona to Prattsburgh, 11.4 m.

Kansas City & Omaha Ry. (Mo., Neb.) Kansas City to Omaha, 192.4 m.

Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Ry. (Kan., Mo.) Olathe to Ash Grove, 154.2 m.; tot. 162.6 m.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. (Ark., Kan., Mo., Okla., Tenn.) Springfield to Memphis, 285.7 m.; tot. 913.9 m.

Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R. (Ala., Tenn.) Birm. to Memphis, 265.5 m.; tot. 285.6 m.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. (Kan., Okla., Tex., Mex.) Wichita to San Angelo, 560 m.; tot. 640 m.

Kansas City Southern Ry. (Ark., Kan., La., Mo. Okla., Tex.) Grand View to Port Arthur, 765.2 m.; tot. 816.3 m.

Kansas Southern & Gulf R. R. (Kan.) Blaine to Westmoreland, 9 m.

Kansas Southwestern Ry. (Kan.) Arkansas City to Anthony, 50.5 m.

Kaslo & Slocan Ry. (B.C.) Kaslo to McGuigan, 24 m.

Kelly's Creek R. R. (W.Va.) Cedar Grove to Mammoth, 7 m.

Kelly's Creek & Northwestern R. R. (W.Va.) Cedar Grove to Ward, 3.5 m.

Kennebec Central R. R. (Me.) Randolph to National Home, 5 m.

Kent Northern Ry. (N.B.) Richibucto to Kent Junc., 27 m.

Kentucky & Tennessee Ry. (Ky.) Stearns to Oz, 10.5 m.

Kentucky Midland R. R. (Ky.) Central City to Midland, 7 m.; tot. 90.5 m.

Kentucky Valley R. R. (Ky.) Wheatcroft to Providence, 9.3 m.

Kentwood, Greensburg & Southwestern R. R. (La.) Kent's Mills to Nettles, 25 m.

Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. (Wis.) Green Bay to Kewaunee, 36.7 m.

Keweenaw Central R. R. (Mich.) Calumet to Mandan, 27 m.; tot. 39 m.

Key Route. San Francisco, Oakland & San Jose Consolidated Ry.

Kingston & Pembroke Ry. (Ont.) Kingston to Renfrew, 103.4 m.; tot. 110 m.

Kinston & Snow Hill R. R. (N.C.) Kinston to Snow Hill, 13 m.

Kishacoquillas Valley R. R. (Pa.) Belleville to Readsville, 9.6 m.

Klamath Lake R. R. (Cal., Ore.) Thrall to Pokegama, 24.3 m.

Knoxville & Augusta R. R. (Tenn.) Knoxville to Walland, 26 m.

Knoxville & Bristol Ry. (Tenn.) Knoxville to Morristown, 58 m.

Knoxville, Sevierville & Eastern Ry. (Tenn.) Vestal to Sevierville, 27.8 m.

Kootenai Valley Ry. (Id.) Bonner's Ferry to International Boundary, 25.7 m.

Kootenay Ry. (B.C.) Sanden to Kaslo, 30 m.; tot. 97 m.

Lackawanna R. R. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley R. R. (Pa.) Scranton to Wilkes-Barre, 19 m.; tot. 22.6 m.

La Crosse & Southeastern Ry. (Wis.) La Crosse to Viroqua, 42 m.

Lake Champlain & Moriah R. R. (N.Y.) Port Henry to Mineville, 7 m.

Lake Charles & Northern R. R. (La.) Lake Charles to DeRidder, 46 m.

Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R. (O.) Phalanx to Dillonvale, 87.7 m.

Lake Erie & Western R. R. (Ill., Ind., O.) Peoria to Sandusky, 412.7 m.; owned, 710.1 m.; leased, &c., 175.9 m.; tot. 886 m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. (Ill., Ind., Mich., N.Y., O., Pa.) Buffalo to Chicago, 536.6 m.; owned, 870.8 m.; leased, &c., 791.8 m.; tot. 1,662.7 m.

Lake Shore Electric Ry. (O.) Toledo to Cleveland, 121 m.; tot. 170.1 m.

Lakeside & Marblehead R. R. (O.) Marblehead to Danbury, 8 m.; tot. 76 m.

Lake Superior & Ishpeming Ry. (Mich.) Marquette to Ishpeming, 19.9 m.; tot. 24.5 m.

Lake Tahoe Ry. & Transportation Co. (Cal.) Truckee to Tahoe, 16 m.

Lancaster & Chester Ry. (S.C.) Chester to Lancaster, 28.6 m.

Lancaster, Oxford & Southern R. R. (Pa.) Oxford to Susquehanna, 20 m.; tot. 28 m.

Laona & Northern Ry. (Wis.) Laona to Laona Junc., 18 m.

Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pacific Ry. (Wyo.) Laramie to Fox Park, 54.6 m.

Las Vegas & Tonopah R. R. (Nev.) Las Vegas to Goldfield, 195.7 m.; tot. 108.2 m.

Laurel Line. Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley R. R. Co.

Laurel Ry. (Va.) Damascus to Mountain City, 16 m.; tot. 18 m.

Laurinburg & Southern R. R. (N.C.) John's to Wagram, 18 m.

Lawrenceville R. R. (Va.) Lawrenceville to Suwanee, 10 m.

Leavenworth & Topeka Ry. (Kan.) Leavenworth to Meriden Junc., 44.7 m.; tot. 56.1 m.

Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. (N.J., N.Y.) Belvedere to Maybrook, 73.9 m.; tot. 96.6 m.

Lehigh & New England R. R. (N.Y., Pa.) Goshen to Swartswood Junc., 36.7 m.; tot. 170 m.

Lehigh Valley R. R. System. (N.J., N.Y., Pa.) Buffalo to Sayre, 376.5 m.; owned, 1,251 m.; part owned, leased, &c., 74.9 m.; tot. operated, 1,441.3 m.

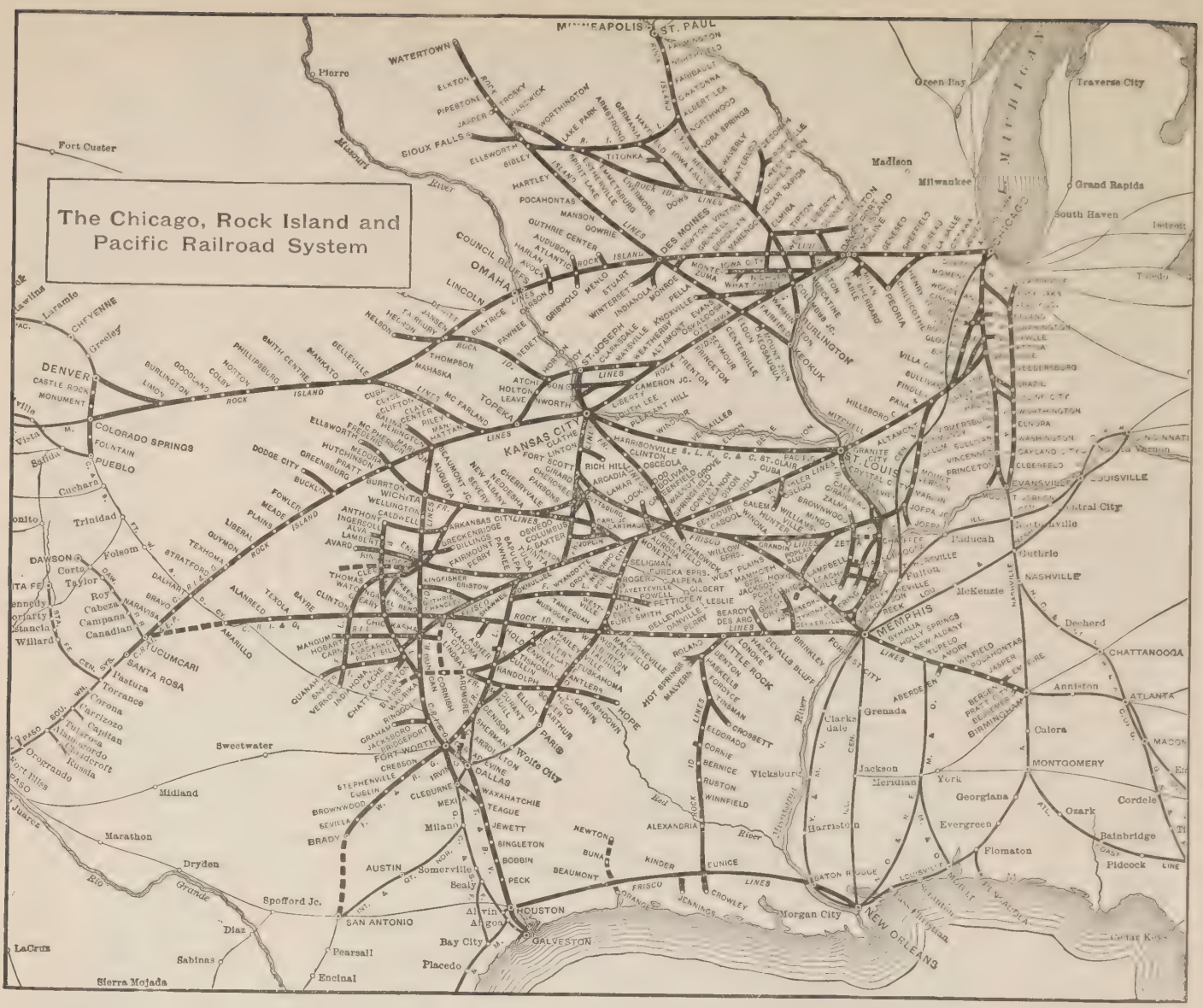
Lexington & Eastern Ry. (Ky.) Lexington to Jackson, 93 m.

Liberty White R. R. (Miss.) Liberty to New Holmesville, 33.6 m.; operated, to m.; tot. 43.6 m.

Licking River R. R. (Ky.) Salt Lick to Blackwater, 32.3 m.

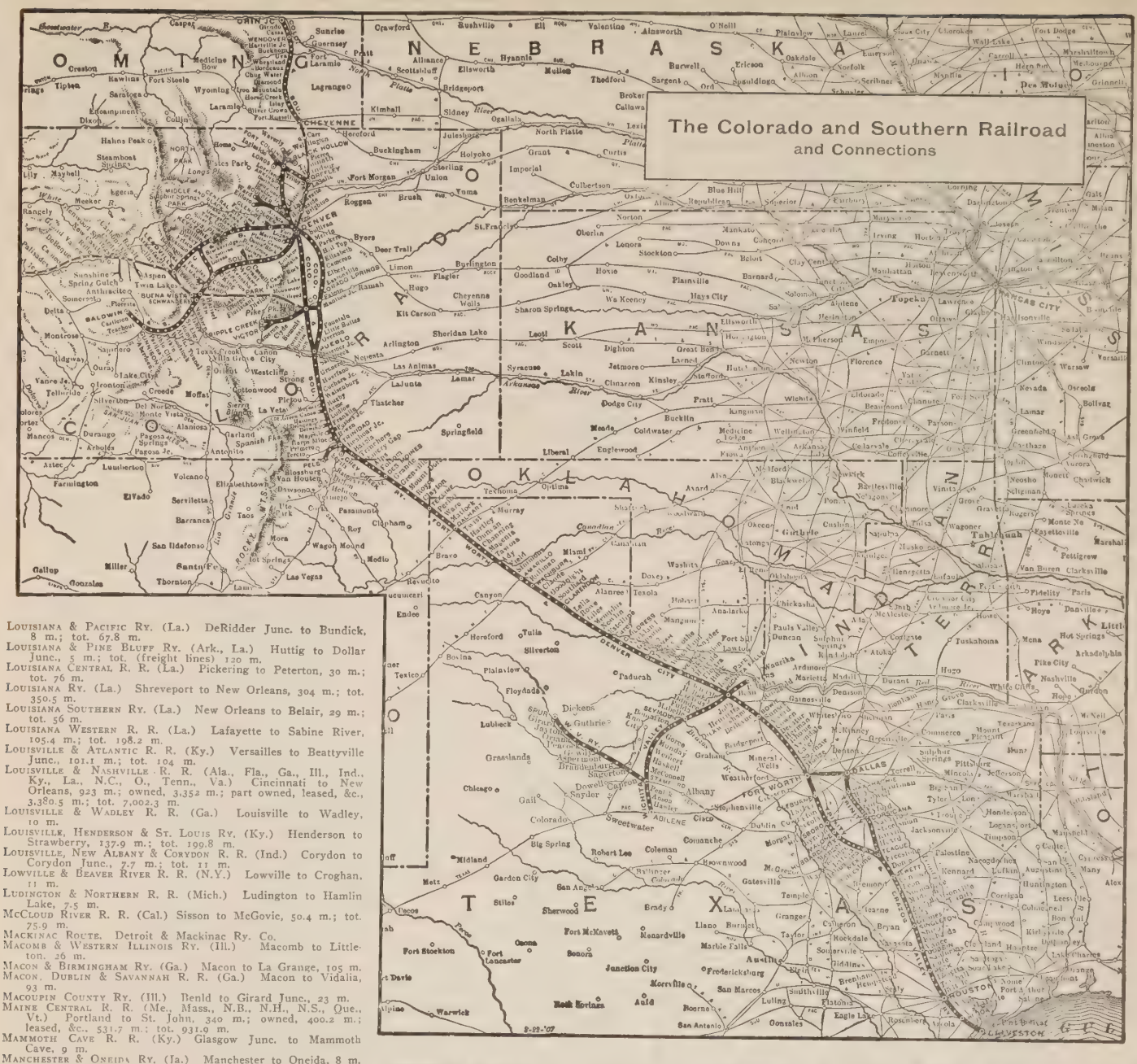
Ligonier Valley R. R. (Pa.) Latrobe to Ligonier, 10.5 m.; tot. 16 m.

Lima Route. Western Ohio R. R.

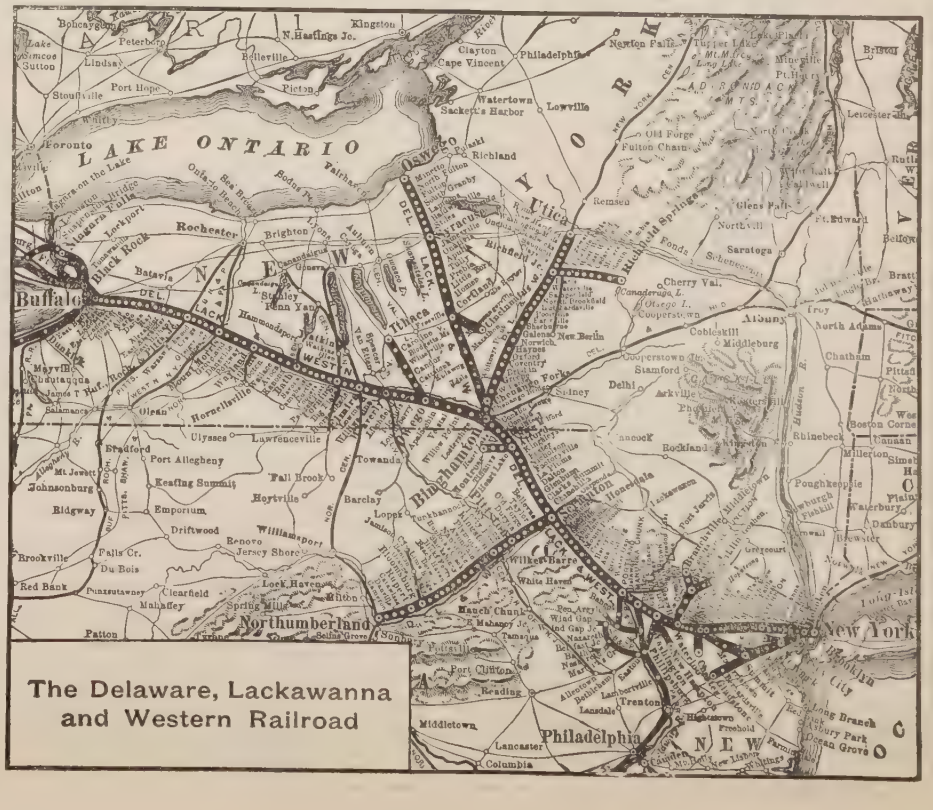


LINVILLE RIVER RY. (N.C.) Pineola to Cranberry, 12 m.
LITCHFIELD & MADISON RY. (Ill.) C. B. & Q. Junc. to Madison, 47.3 m.
LITTLE FALLS & DOLGEVILLE R. R. (N.Y.) Little Falls to Dolgeville, 10 m.; tot. 13.9 m.
LITTLE KANAWHA R. R. (W. Va.) Parkersburg to Palestine, 30.4 m.
LITTLE RIVER R. R. (Tenn.) Walland to Elkmont, 26 m.
LITTLE RIVER VALLEY R. R. (Ark.) Neal Sp'gs. to Markham, 31 m.
LITTLE ROCK & HOT SPRINGS WESTERN R. R. (Ark.) Hot Sp'gs. to Little Rock Junc., 53.3 m.
LITTLE ROCK & MONROE RY. (Ark., La.) Felsenthal to Monroe, 44.7 m.
LITTLE ROCK, MAUMELLE & WESTERN R. R. (Ark.) Little Rock to Maumelle, 16 m.
LITTLE OAK, PERRY & GULF R. R. (Fla.) Live Oak to Hampton Sp'gs., 49 m.; tot. 83 m.
LONG ISLAND R. R. (N.Y.) New York (Manhattan) to Montauk, 118 m.; owned, 313.8 m.; tot. 390.5 m.
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN ROUTE. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis
LORAMA R. R. (W. Va.) Pennsboro to Harrisville, 9 m.
LUKFATA R. & HACHITA RY. (N.M.) Lordsburg to Hachita, 39.5 m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN DIEGO BEACH RY. (Cal.) San Diego to La Jolla, 14 m.
LOS ANGELES & REDONDO RY. El. (Cal.) Los Angeles to Redondo, 34.2 m.; tot. 43.6 m.
LOS ANGELES PACIFIC RY. El. (Cal.) Los Angeles to Redondo, Santa Monica, &c., 200 m.
LOTBINIERE & MEGANTIC RY. (Ont., Que.) Lyster to St. Jean des Chaillons, 30 m.
LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS RY. (Ark., La.) Hope to Tioga, 188.4 m.; tot. 225 m.
LOUISIANA & NORTHWEST R. R. (Ark., La.) McNeil to Natchitoches, 120.8 m.





LOUISIANA & PACIFIC RY. (La.) DeRidder Junc. to Bundick, 8 m.; tot. 67.8 m.
LOUISIANA & PINE BLUFF RY. (Ark., La.) Huttig to Dollar Junc., 5 m.; tot. (freight lines) 120 m.
LOUISIANA CENTRAL R. R. (La.) Pickering to Peterton, 30 m.; tot. 76 m.
LOUISIANA RY. (La.) Shreveport to New Orleans, 304 m.; tot. 350.5 m.
LOUISIANA SOUTHERN RY. (La.) New Orleans to Belair, 29 m.; tot. 56 m.
LOUISIANA WESTERN R. R. (La.) Lafayette to Sabine River, 105.4 m.; tot. 198.2 m.
LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC R. R. (Ky.) Versailles to Beattyville Junc., 101.1 m.; tot. 104 m.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., La., N.C., O., Tenn., Va.) Cincinnati to New Orleans, 923 m.; owned, 3,352 m.; part owned, leased, &c., 3,380.5 m.; tot. 7,002.3 m.
LOUISVILLE & WADLEY R. R. (Ga.) Louisville to Wadley, 10 m.
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS RY. (Ky.) Henderson to Strawberry, 137.9 m.; tot. 199.8 m.
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CORYDON R. R. (Ind.) Corydon to Corydon Junc., 7.7 m.; tot. 11 m.
LOWVILLE & BEAVER RIVER R. R. (N.Y.) Lowville to Croghan, 11 m.
LUDINGTON & NORTHERN R. R. (Mich.) Ludington to Hamlin Lake, 7.5 m.
MCCLOUD RIVER R. R. (Cal.) Sisson to McGovic, 50.4 m.; tot. 75.9 m.
MACKINAC ROUTE. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co.
MACOMB & WESTERN ILLINOIS RY. (Ill.) Macomb to Littleton, 26 m.
MACON & BIRMINGHAM RY. (Ga.) Macon to La Grange, 105 m.
MACON, DUBLIN & SAVANNAH R. R. (Ga.) Macon to Vidalia, 93 m.
MACOUPIN COUNTY RY. (Ill.) Benld to Girard Junc., 23 m.
MAINE CENTRAL R. R. (Me., Mass., N.B., N.H., N.S., Que., Vt.) Portland to St. John, 340 m.; owned, 400.2 m.; leased, &c., 531.7 m.; tot. 931.9 m.
MAMMOTH CAVE R. R. (Ky.) Glasgow Junc. to Mammoth Cave, 9 m.
MANCHESTER & ONEIDA RY. (Ja.) Manchester to Oneida, 8 m.
MANISTEE & GRAND RAPIDS R. R. (Mich.) Manistee to Marion, 72 m.; tot. 77 m.
MANISTEE & NORTHEASTERN R. R. (Mich.) Manistee to Traverse City, 70.7 m.; tot. 165.2 m.
MANISTEE & REPTON R. R. (Ala.) Manistee to Manistee Junc., 19 m.
MANISTIQUE RY. (Mich.) Grand Marais to Wilman, 54 m.; tot. 73.3 m.
MANISTIQUE & LAKE SUPERIOR R. R. (Mich.) Manistique to Shingleton, 39 m.; tot. 53 m.
MANITOU & PIKES PEAK RY. (Col.) Manitou to Pikes Peak Summit, 8.9 m.
MANITOWOC, GREEN BAY & NORTHWESTERN RY. (Wis.) Manitowoc to Green Bay, 36.2 m.
MANSFIELD RY. (La.) Mansfield to Hunter, 14 m.; tot. 16 m.
MAPIMI RY. (Mex.) Mapimi to Bermejillo, 15 m.
MARCELLUS & OTISCO LAKE RY. (N.Y.) Marcellus to Otisco Lake, 9 m.
MARIANNA & BLOUNTSTOWN R. R. (Fla.) Marianna & Old Blountstown, 29 m.
MARICOPA & PHOENIX R. R. (Ariz.) Maricopa to Phoenix, 34.9 m.; tot. 45.6 m.
MARIETTA, COLUMBUS & CLEVELAND R. R. (O.) Moore's Junc. to Palos, 41 m.; tot. 48.4 m.
MARINETTE, TOMAHAWK & WESTERN RY. (Wis.) Tomahawk to Harrison, 14.3 m.; tot. 43.7 m.
MARITIME COAL RY. (N.S.) Joggins to Maccan, 12 m.; tot. 15 m.
MARION & RYE VALLEY RY. (Va.) Marion to Sugar Grove, 18 m.
MARQUETTE & SOUTHEASTERN RY. (Mich.) Big Bay to Lawson, 50.8 m.; tot. 55.6 m.
MARSHALL & EAST TEXAS RY. (Tex.) Winnsboro to Elysian Fields, 91.7 m.
MARYLAND & PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Md., Pa.) Baltimore to York, 77 m.; tot. 79.5 m.
MARYLAND ELECTRIC RY. (Md.) Clifford to Annapolis, 22 m.; tot. 26 m.
MASON CITY & CLEAR LAKE RY. (Ia.) Mason City to Clear Lake, 10 m.; tot. 16.8 m.
MATEHUALA RY. (Mex.) Matehuala to Dolores, 9 m.; tot. 12.3 m.
MATTOON RY. (Wis.) Mattoon to Aniwa, 10 m.; tot. 20.3 m.
MAUCH CHUNK, SUMMIT HILL & SWITCHBACK R. R. (Pa.) Upper Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, 9 m.
MEMPHIS, DALLAS & GULF R. R. (Ark.) Ashdown to Murfreesboro, 41 m.
MESABE SOUTHERN RY. (Minn.) St. Louis River to McDermott, 16 m.; tot. 41 m.
MEXICAN RY. (Mex.) Mexico City to Vera Cruz, 264 m.; tot. 320 m.
MEXICAN MINERAL RY. (Mex.) Monterey to San Pedro, 18 m.
MEXICAN NORTHERN RY. (Mex.) Escalon to Sierra Mojada, 78 m.
MEXICAN SOUTHERN RY. (Mex.) Puebla to Oaxaca, 227.3 m.; tot. 282.3 m.
MEXICAN UNION RY. (Mex.) Rincon de Ramos to Cobre, 10.6 m.
MEXICO NORTH WESTERN RY. (Mex.) Ciudad Juarez to Terrazas, 155 m.; tot. 366 m.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. (Ill., Ind., Mich., Ont.) Kensington, Ill., to Detroit, 270 m.; leased, part owned, &c., 1,476.3 m.; tot. 1,746.4 m.

MICHOACAN & PACIFIC RY. (Mich.) Maravatio to Zitacuaro, 57.1 m.

MIDDLEBURGH & SCHOHARIE R. R. (N.Y.) Middleburgh to Schoharie, 5.3 m.

MIDDLE PLAINS ROUTE. Gulf, Texas & Western Ry.

MIDLAND TERMINAL RY. (Col.) Divide to Cripple Creek, 29 m.

MIDLAND ROUTE. Texas Midland R. R.

MIDLAND VALLEY R. R. (Ark., Kan., Okla.) Fort Smith, Ark., to Arkansas City, Kan., 273 m.; tot. 344 m.

MILLTOWN AIR LINE RY. (Ga.) Milltown to Naylor, 10 m.

MILL VALLEY & MT. TAMALPAIS SCENIC RY. (Cal.) Mill Valley to Mt. Tamalpais Summit, 8.2 m.; tot. 14.7 m.

MILNER & NORTHSIDE R. R. (Ida.) Milner to Oakley, 20.9 m.

MINERAL POINT & NORTHERN RY. (Wis.) Highland to Mineral Point, 30.6 m.

MINERAL RANGE R. R. (Mich.) Houghton to Calumet, 14 m.; owned, 73.2 m.; leased, &c., 56.3 m.; tot. 129.5 m., mostly ore-carrying lines.

MINNEAPOLIS & RAINY RIVER RY. (Minn.) Mississippi River to Big Fork, 318 m.; owned, 53.3 m.; leased, &c., 32.6 m.; tot. 86 m.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Ia., Minn., S.D.) Angus to Minneapolis, 259.9 m.; owned, 230.6 m.; leased, &c., 395.4 m.; tot. 1,027 m.

MINNEAPOLIS, RED LAKE & MANITOBA RY. (Minn.) Redby to Bemidji, 33.5 m.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RY. (Ill., Man., Mich., Minn., N.D., S.D., Wis.) Sault Ste. Marie to Portal, N. D., 1,038.7 m.; owned, 2,375.7 m.; track rights, 19.1 m.; tot. 2,394.9 m.

MINNESOTA & INTERNATIONAL RY. (Minn.) E. Brainerd to Northorne, 130.3 m.; tot. 177 m.

MINNESOTA & NORTH WISCONSIN R. R. (Minn.) Scanlon to Carolan, 44.5 m.; tot. 55.3 m.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R. (Miss.) Natchez to Hattiesburg, 150 m.; tot. completed, 164 m.

MISSISSIPPI EASTERN RY. (Miss.) Quitman to Pine Ridge, 27 m.

MISSISSIPPI, HILL CITY & WESTERN RY. (Minn.) Swan River to Hill City, 24 m.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER & BONNE TERRE RY. (Mo.) Riverside to Doe Run, 46.4 m.; tot. 53.4 m.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, HAMBURG & WESTERN RY. (Ark.) Luna to Crossett, 50.9 m.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY R. R. The Portland and Southeastern Ry.

MISSOURI & LOUISIANA R. R. (Ark., La., Mo., Okla.) Bevier to Ardmore, Mo., 10 m.; owned, 25.3 m.; leased, &c., 39.4 m.

MISSOURI & NORTH ARKANSAS R. R. (Ark., Mo.) Joplin to Helena, Ark., 368.9 m.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. (Kan., La., Mo., Okla., Tex.) St. Louis to Galveston, 1,134 m.; owned, 2,768.1 m.; leased, &c., 304 m.; tot. 3,072 m.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA & GULF RY. (Okla., Tex.) Wagoner to Denison, 214.8 m.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY. SYSTEM. (Ark., Col., Kan., Ky., La., Mo., Neb., Tex.) St. Louis to Denver, 760 m.; M. P. Ry., 3,491.7 m.; St. L., I. M. & S. Ry., 2,608.5 m.; tot. of system, 7,241.8 m.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN R. R. (Mo.) Bunker to Leeper, 54 m.; tot. 69.1 m.

MOBILE & BAY SHORE RY. (Ala.) Mobile to Bayou la Batre, 38 m.

MOBILE & OHIO R. R. (Ala., Ill., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., Tenn.) St. Louis to Mobile, 646.8 m.; owned, 752.9 m.; controlled, leased, &c., 361.8 m.; tot. 1,114.2 m.

MONCTON & BUCTOUCHE RY. (N.B.) Moncton to Buctouche, 32 m.

MONON ROUTE. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.

MONONGAHELA R. R. (Pa.) Brownsville Junc. to Martin, 27.8 m.; tot. 64.9 m.

MONROE R. R. (Ga.) Social Circle to Monroe, 10 m.

MONSON R. R. (Me.) Monson to Monson Junc., 6 m.

MONTANA R. R. (Mont.) Lombard to Harlowton, 88.9 m.; tot. 152.5 m.

MONTANA WESTERN RY. (Mont.) Conrad to Vallier, 20.2 m.

MONTANA, WYOMING & SOUTHERN R. R. (Mont.) Bridger to Bear Creek, 30 m.

MONTE NE RY. (Ark.) Lowell to Monte Ne, 5 m.

MONTOUR R. R. (Pa.) Montour Junc. to Imperial, 13 m.

MONTPELIER & WELLS RIVER R. R. (Vt.) Montpelier to Wells River, 38.2 m.; tot. 49.8 m.

MONTREAL & PROVINCE LINE RY. (Que.) St. Lambert to Farnham, 32 m.; tot. 58.6 m.

MOREHEAD & NORTH FORK R. R. (Ky.) Morehead to Redwine, 25 m.; tot. 30 m.

MORENCI SOUTHERN RY. (Ariz.) Morenci to Guthrie, 17.8 m.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA & TEXAS R. R. (La., Tex.) Algiers to Lafayette, 144 m.; owned, 327.3 m.; leased, 23.6 m.; tot. 350.9 m.

MORGANTOWN & KINGWOOD R. R. (W.Va.) Morgantown to M. & K. Junc., 47.9 m.

MORRISSEY, FERNIE & MICHEL RY. (B.C.) Swinton to Carbonado, 6.1 m.; tot. 12.2 m.

MORRISTOWN & ERIE R. R. (N.J.) Morristown to Essex Fells, 10.6 m.; tot. 12.9 m.

MOSCOW, CAMDEN & SAN AUGUSTINE RY. (Tex.) Moscow to Camden, 7 m.

MOSHASSUCK VALLEY R. R. (R.I.) Saylesville to Woodlawn Junc., 2 m.

MOUNTAIN CENTRAL RY. (Ky.) Campton to Campton Junc., 12.5 m.

MOUNT AIRY & EASTERN RY. (N.C., Va.) Mt. Airy to Danube, Va., 19.2 m.

MOUNT HOPE MINERAL R. R. (N.J.) Wharton to Mt. Hope, 5 m.

MOUNT JEWETT, KINZUA & RIDERVILLE R. R. (Pa.) Mt. Jewett to Kashequa Junc., 2.9 m.; tot. operated, 40 m.

MOUNT NEBO ROUTE (Neb.) 15 m.

MOUNT WASHINGTON RY. (N.H.) Fabyan to Mount Washington Summit, 3.3 m.

MUNISING RY. (Mich.) Munising to Princeton, 45.3 m.; tot. 76.5 m.

MUSCATINE NORTH & SOUTH RY. (Ia.) Muscatine to Elrick Junc., 28.6 m.

NACOGDOCHES & SOUTHEASTERN R. R. (Tex.) Nacogdoches to Dockville, 13.2 m.

NACOZARI R. R. (Ariz., Mex.) Douglas to Nacozari, 75 m.

NANTUCKET CENTRAL R. R. (Mass.) Nantucket to Siasconsett, 9 m.

NAPIERVILLE JUNCTION RY. (N.Y., Que.) Rouses Point to St. Constant Junc., 28.3 m.; tot. 31.3 m.

NARRAGANSETT PIER R. R. (R.I.) Narragansett Pier to Kingston, 8.5 m.

NASHVILLE ROUTE. Tennessee Central R. R.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RY. (Ala., Ga., Ky., Tenn.) Hickman to Chattanooga, 320.2 m.; owned, 839 m.; leased, 391 m.; tot. 1,230 m.

NATCHEZ, BALL & SHREVEPORT R. R. (La.) Ball to Johnson, 22 m.; tot. 55 m.

NATCHEZ, COLUMBIA & MOBILE R. R. (Miss.) Norfield to Divide, 25 m.; tot. 34 m.

NATCHEZ, URANIA & RUSTON RY. (La.) Urania to Zion Hill, 15 m.

NELSON & ALBEMARLE RY. (Va.) Alberene to Schuyler, 13.3 m.; Schuyler to Rockfish, 5 m.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA-OREGON RY. (Cal., Nev.) Alturas to Reno, 184 m.

NEVADA CENTRAL R. R. (Nev.) Battle Mountain to Austin, 94 m.

NEVADA COPPER BELT R. R. (Nev.) Mason to Wabuska, 14 m.

NEVADA COUNTY NARROW GAUGE R. R. (Cal.) Colfax to Nevada City, 21 m.

NEVADA NORTHERN RY. (Nev.) Cobre to Ely, 140.4 m.; tot. 165 m.

NEVADA SHORT LINE. Tonopah & Tidewater R. R.

NEWARK & MARION RY. (N.Y.) Newark to Marion, 8.5 m.

NEW BERLIN & WINFIELD R. R. (Pa.) Winfield to New Berlin, 8 m.

NEW BRUNSWICK & PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY. (N.B.) Sackville to Cape Tormentine, 36 m.

NEW BRUNSWICK COAL & RY. CO. (N.B.) Norton Station to Minto, 58 m.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOUTHERN RY. (N.B.) St. John, West, to St. Stephen, 84 m.

NEWBURGH, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT R. R. (N.Y.) Newburgh to Millerton, 57 m.

NEWFOUNDLAND RY. (N.F.) St. John's to Port-aux-Basques, 546 m.; tot. 633 m.

NEW IBERIA & NORTHERN R. R. (La.) New Iberia to Port Barre, 48 m.

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK R. R. (N.J., N.Y.) Jersey City to Haverstraw, 42 m.; tot. 48 m.

NEW JERSEY & PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (N.J.) Morristown to White House, 27 m.

NEW JERSEY, INDIANA & ILLINOIS R. R. (Ind.) South Bend to Pine, 11.6 m.

NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA R. R. (Ariz., Mex.) N. M. & M. Junc. to Nogales, 88.2 m.

NEW MEXICO CENTRAL R. R. (N.M.) Santa Fe to Torrance, 116 m.

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN R. R. (La., Miss.) New Orleans to Meridian, 195.5 m.; tot. 203.7 m.

NEW ORLEANS & NORTHWESTERN R. R. (Ark., La.) Gurdon to Vidalia, 226 m.

NEW ORLEANS, FT. JACKSON & GRAND ISLE R. R. (La.) New Orleans to Buras, 59.6

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN R. R. (La., Miss.) New Orleans to Jackson, 185.6 m.; owned, 240.3 m.; tot. 281.8 m.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO R. R. (Ala., Miss., Tenn.) Mobile to Middleton, 367.7 m.; tot. 402.7 m.

NEW ORLEANS, NATALBANY & NATCHEZ RY. (La.) Pine Grove to Natalbany, 24 m.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO R. R. (La., Tex.) New Orleans to Sabine River, 243 m.

NEWPORT & SHERMAN'S VALLEY R. R. (Pa.) Newport to New Germantown, 30 m.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD R. R. (R.I.) Wickford Junc. to Wickford, 3 m.

NEW RIVER, HOLSTON & WESTERN R. R. (Va.) Narrows to Rocky Gap, 21 m.

NEW YORK & GREENWOOD LAKE RY. (N.J., N.Y.) Sterling Forest to Fish Creek, 40.9 m.; tot. 53.3 m.

NEW YORK & LONG BRANCH R. R. (N.J.) Perth Amboy to Bay Head, 38 m.

NEW YORK & OTTAWA RY. (N.Y., Ont.) Tupper Lake to Ottawa, 128.4 m.

NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA RY. (N.Y.) Canisteo to Ceres, 57 m.

NEW YORK, AUBURN & LANSING R. R. (N.Y.) Auburn to Ithaca, 36.3 m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. (N.Y., Ont., Pa., Que.) New York to Buffalo, 440.6 m.; owned, 805.5 m.; leased, operated, &c., 2,976.3 m.; tot. 3,781.8 m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (Ill., Ind., Mass., Mich., Mo., N.Y., O., Ont., Penn., Que., Vt.) Includes 20 separate railroads with a total of 12,450.5 m.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Ill., Ind., N.Y., O., Pa.) Buffalo to Chicago, 523 m.; owned, 491.7 m.; leased, &c., 28.3 m.; tot. 523 m.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. (Conn., Mass., N.Y., R.I.) Boston to New York, 233 m.; owned, 1,040.8 m.; leased, &c., 1,103.4 m.; tot. 2,044.2 m.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY. (N.J., N.Y., Pa.) Weehawken to Oswego, 324.8 m.; owned, 318.8 m.; leased, &c., 227 m.; tot. 545.8 m.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK R. R. (Del., Md., Va.) Delmar to Cape Charles, 95 m.; tot. 112 m.

NEW YORK, TEXAS & MEXICAN RY. Branch of the Frisco Lines System.

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES & TORONTO RY. (N.Y., Ont.) St. Catharines to Niagara Falls, 12 m.; tot. 43.3 m.

NICKEL PLATE ROAD. New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. (Ky., Md., N.C., O., Tenn., Va., W. Va.) Columbus to Norfolk, 703.8 m.; owned, 1903.2 m.; leased, 38.3 m.; tot. 1941.6 m.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN R. R. (N.C., Va.) Raleigh to Norfolk, 243 m.; owned, 578.5 m.; leased, &c., 3.2 m.; tot. 581.7 m.

NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA RY. (N.C., S.C.) Hamlet to Mullins, 55.7 m.

NORTHAMPTON & BATH R. R. (Pa.) Northampton to Bath Junc., 7.1 m.

NORTHAMPTON & HERTFORD RY. (N.C.) Gumberry to Jackson, 9 m.

NORTH ARKANSAS LINE. Missouri & North Arkansas R. R.

NORTH BANK ROAD. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry.

NORTHERN ALABAMA RY. (Ala.) Sheffield to Parrish, 97 m.; tot. 112.5 m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RY. (Md., N.Y., Pa.) Baltimore to Marysville, 90.4 m.; owned, 144.4 m.; leased, &c., 322.9 m.; tot. 467.4 m.

NORTHERN DAKOTA RY. (N.D.) Edinburg to Concrete, 21.2 m.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW JERSEY, (N.J., N.Y.) New York City to Nyack, 29 m.

NORTHERN OHIO RY. (O.) Akron to Delphos, 161.7 m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY. (Id., Man., Minn., Mont., N.D., Ore., Wash., Wisc.) Ashland to Portland, 2,171.4 m.; owned, 2,853.2 m.; leased, &c., 3,130.2 m.; tot. 5,983.3 m.

NORTHERN LOUISIANA & GULF R. R. (La.) Hodge to Shady, 15 m.

NORTH SHORE R. R. (Pa.) Conway to Wallace City, 5 m.

NORTH SHORE RY. (N.B.) Adamsville to Coalville, 11 m.

NORTH WESTERN LINE. Chicago and Northwestern Line.

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC R. R. (Cal.) Tiburon to Sherwood, 146.3 m.; tot. 376.3 m.

NORTHWESTERN R. R. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, (S.C.) Sumter to Wilsons Mills, 38 m.

NORTH YAKIMA & VALLEY R. R. (Wash.) North Yakima to Naches City, 14 m.

NORWOOD & ST. LAWRENCE R. R. (N.Y.) Norwood to Waddington, 18.5 m.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.'S RY. (N.S.) Ferrona Junc. to Sunny Brae, 13 m.

OAXACA & EJUTLA R. R. (Mex.) Oaxaca to Ejut'a, 43 m.; tot. 45 m.

OCEAN SHORE RY. (Cal.) San Francisco to Tunitas Glen, 38 m.; tot., 58 m.

OCILLA SOUTHERN R. R. (Ga.) Ocilla to Alapaha, 16 m.

OHIO & KY. RY. (Ky.) Jackson to Cannel City, 27 m.

OHIO & LITTLE KANAWHA R. R. (O.) Fair Oaks to West Marietta, 72 m.; tot. 74.3 m.

OHIO ELEC. RY. (Ind., O.) Toledo to Cincinnati, 220 m.; tot. 504 m.

OHIO RIVER R. R. (W.Va.) Wheeling to Kenova, 223 m.

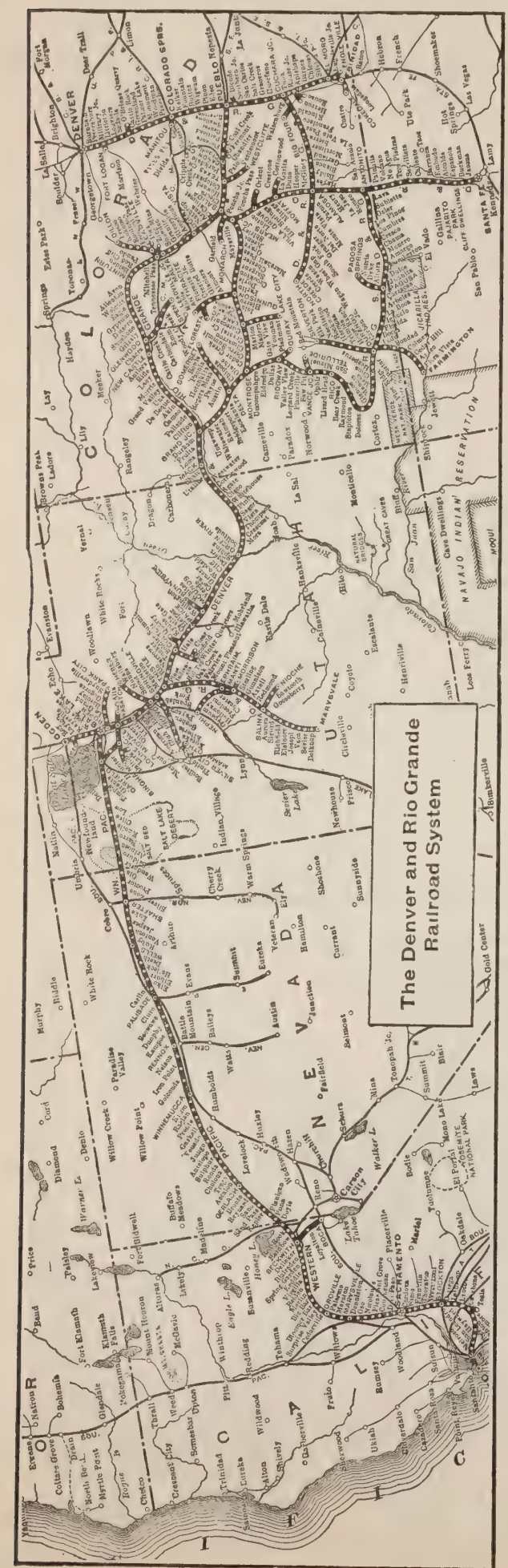
OHIO RIVER & COLUMBUS RY. (O.) Ripley to Sardinia, 23 m.

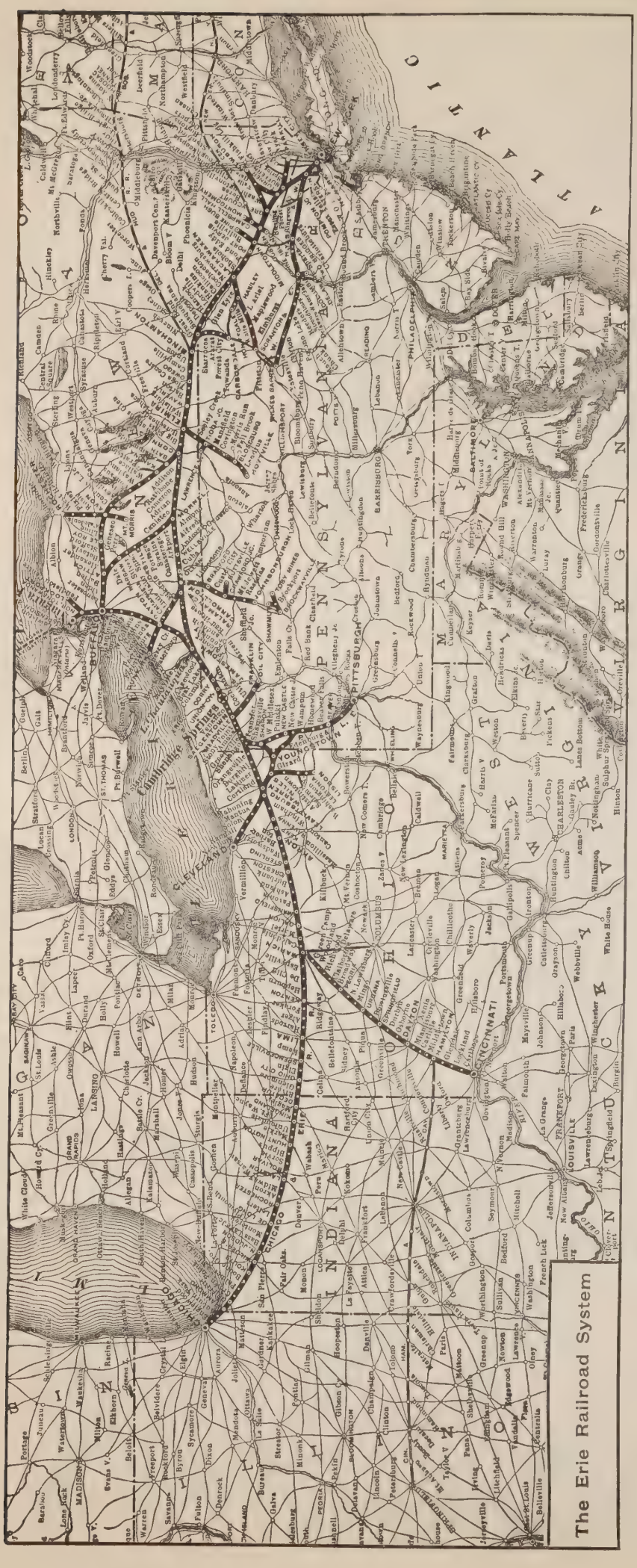
OHIO RIVER & WESTERN RY. (O.) Bellaire to Zanesville, 112 m.

OKEFENOKEE ROUTE. Waycross & Southern R. R.

OKLAHOMA CENTRAL RY. (Okla.) Chickasha to Lehigh, 129 m.

OKLAHOMA, KANSAS & MISSOURI INTER-URBAN RY. (Kans., Okla.) Miami to Hattenville, 5 m.





Old Colony R. R. (Mass., R.I.) Boston to Newport, 67.6 m.; tot. 518.3 m.

Old River & Kissatchie Ry. (La.) Old River to Terguson, 26 m.

Ontonagon R. R. (Mich.) Ontonagon to Green, 7 m.; tot. 15.4 m.

Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern Ry. (La.) Crowley to Melville, 56.4 m.

Orange & Northwestern R. R. (Tex.) Orange to Newton, 61.5 m.

Oregon & Eureka R. R. (Cal.) Eureka to Trinidad, 31.9 m.; tot. 37 m.

Oregon & Southeastern R. R. (Ore.) Cottage Grove to Disston, 20 m.

Oregon & Washington R. R. (Ore., Wash.) Wabash Junc. to Tons, 6.2 m. Controlled by the Union Pacific R. R. Co.

Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co. (Id., Ore., Wash.) East Portland to Huntingdon, 402 m.; owned, 1,142.23 m.; leased, &c., 195.2 m.; tot. 1,337 m.

Oregon Short Line R. R. (Id., Mont., Ore., Utah, Wyo.) Granger to Huntington, 541.4 m.; owned, 1,178 m.; leased, &c., 387.2 m.; tot. 1,505.2 m.

Oregon, Washington & Idaho R. R. (Id., Wash.) Lewiston Junc. to Lewiston, 72 m.

Orford Mountain Ry. (Que.) Mansonville to Windsor Mills, 58.1 m.

Orient System. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry.

Oshawa Ry. (Ont.) Prospect Park to Oshawa Junc. 6.6 m.; tot. 8.8 m.

Otis Ry. (N.Y.) Otis Junc. to Otis Summit, 1 m.

Otsego & Herkimer R. R. (N.Y.) Mohawk to Oneonta, 55.2 m.; tot. 62 m.

Ottawa & New York Ry. (Ont.) Ottawa to Cornwall, 56.7 m.; tot. 58.8 m.

Ouachita & Northwestern R. R. (La.) Clarks to Tremont and Gulf Junc., 25 m.; tot. 40.7 m.

Ouachita Valley Ry. (Ark.) Millville to Stark, 28 m.

Overland Route. Union Pacific R. R.

Overton County R. R. (Tenn.) Algood to Livingston, 19 m.; tot. 21 m.

Pacific & Arctic Ry. White Pass & Yukon Route.

Pacific & Eastern Ry. (Ore.) Butte Falls to Medford, 32 m.

Pacific & Idaho Northern Ry. (Id.) Weiser to Evergreen, 7 m.; tot. 77.8 m.

Pacific Coast Ry. (Cal.) Port San Luis to Los Olivos, 75.9 m.; tot. 95.7 m.

Pacific Electric Railway Co. (Cali.) Los Angeles to Balboa, 39.9 m.; tot. 119 m.

Pajaro Valley Consolidated R. R. (Cal.) Spreckels to Watsonville, 27.2 m.; tot. 41.5 m.

Panama R. R. (Canal Zone) Colon to Panama, 47.4 m.; tot. 191.7 m.

Panama Canal Route. Atlanta & Saint Andrews Bay Ry.

Panama Route. New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R.

Pan-American R. R. (Mex.) San Geronimo, Oaxaca to Marascal, 283.3 m.; tot. 296.4 m.

Pan Handle Route. Pennsylvania R. R.

Paragould & Memphis R. R. (Ark., Mo.) Manila to Cardwell, 17.7 m.; tot. 23.7 m.

Paragould Southeastern Ry. (Ark.) Blythesville to Paragould, 39 m.

Paris & Great Northern R. R. (Tex.) Arthur City to Paris, 15 m.

Paris & Mt. Pleasant R. R. (Tex.) Bogota to Paris, 23.6 m.

Pascagoula Northern R. R. (Miss.) Evanston to Scranton, 43 m.

Payette Valley R. R. (Id.) Emmett to Payette, 30 m.

Peach River & Gulf Ry. (Tex.) Bartle to Timber, 11 m.; tot. 21 m.

Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. (Tex.) Amarillo to Lamesa, 192 m.

Pecos Valley Southern Ry. (Tex.) Pecos to Saragosa, 30 m.

Pemberton & Hightstown R. R. (N.J.) Hightstown to Lewistown, 27 m.

Pend Oreille River Route. Idaho & Washington Northern R. R.

Peninsular R. R. (Wash.) Shelton to Gordonsville, 60 m.

Pennsylvania R. R. System. (Del., Ill., Ind., Md., Mich., N.J., N.Y., O., W.Va.) New York to Chicago, 1,052 m.; operated leased, &c., east of Pittsburg, 6,294.3 m.; west of Pittsburg, 4,940 m.; tot. 11,234 m.

Pensacola, Alabama & Tennessee R. R. (Fla.) Millview to Pensacola, 26 m.

People's Ry. (Pa.) Pottsville to Minersville, 3.4 m.

Peoria & Pekin Union Ry. (Ill.) Pekin to Peoria, 10.1 m.; tot. 18.1 m.

Pere Marquette R. R. (Ill., Ind., Mich., N.Y., Ohio, Ont.) Grand Rapids to Bay View, 273 m.; owned, 1,866.4 m.; leased, &c., 503.3 m.; tot. 2,369.7 m.

Perkiomen R. R. (Pa.) Philadelphia to Allentown, 68 m.

Perla Northern R. R. (Ark.) Perla to Lonsdale, 20 m.

Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. (Cal.) Petaluma to Forestville, 24 m.

Philadelphia & Beach Haven R. R. (N.J.) Manahawkin to Beach Haven, 12 m.

Philadelphia & Reading Ry. (Del., N.J., N.Y., Pa.) New York to Newberry Junc., 202.3 m.; owned 5[illegible]1 m.; leased, &c. 672.9 m.; tot. 1,025 m.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. (Del., D.C., Md., Pa.) Philadelphia to Washington, 134.8 m.; owned 227.2 m.; leased, &c., 489.9 m.; tot. 717.1 m.

Philadelphia, Newton & New York R. R. (Pa.) Philadelphia to Newton, 21.7 m.

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Valley R. R. (Pa.) Philipsburg to Fernwood, 15.9 m.; tot. 30 m.

Phoenix & Eastern R. R. (Ariz.) Hassayampa to Winkelman 134.9 m.

Pickens R. R. (S.C.) Pickens to Easley, 6 m.

Piedmont Ry. (N.C.) Denton to Thomasville, 21 m.

Pierre, Rapid City & Northwestern Ry. (S.D.) Pierre to Rapid City, 167.7 m.

Pine Bluff & Western R. R. (Ark.) Benton to Pine Bluff 46 m.

Pine Bluff River Ry. (Ark.) Rob Roy to Reydel, 25 m.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. (O., Pa.) Pittsburg to Youngstown, 66.8 m. owned, 73.3 m.; leased, &c., 117.9 m.; tot. 191.2 m.

Pittsburgh & Moon Run R. R. (Pa.) Groveton to Moon Run, 5 m.

Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Ry. (Pa.) Beechmont to McKee's Rocks, 13.2 m.; tot. 22 m.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (Ill., Ind., O., Pa., W.Va.) Pittsburg to Columbus, 190.9 m.; owned, 1,133.3 m.; leased, &c., 335.5 m.; tot. 1,468.8 m.

Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western R. R. (O., Pa.) Lisbon to New Galilee, 25 m.; tot. 34.3 m.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R. (N.Y., Pa.) Wayland Junc. to Hyde, 144.6 m.; owned, 159.9 m.; leased, &c., 80.3 m.; tot. 240.2 m.

Pittsburgh, Summerville & Clarion R. R. (Pa.) Clarion to Summerville, 15.4 m.; tot. 20.5 m.

Pittsburg, Westmoreland & Somerset R. R. (Pa.) Ligonier to Somerset, 25.6 m.; tot. 33.6 m.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. (O., Pa.) Ashtabula to Pittsburg, 124.6 m.; tot. 141.2 m.

Placerville & Lake Tahoe Ry. (Cal.) Camino to Placerville, 8 m.; tot. 27.4 m.

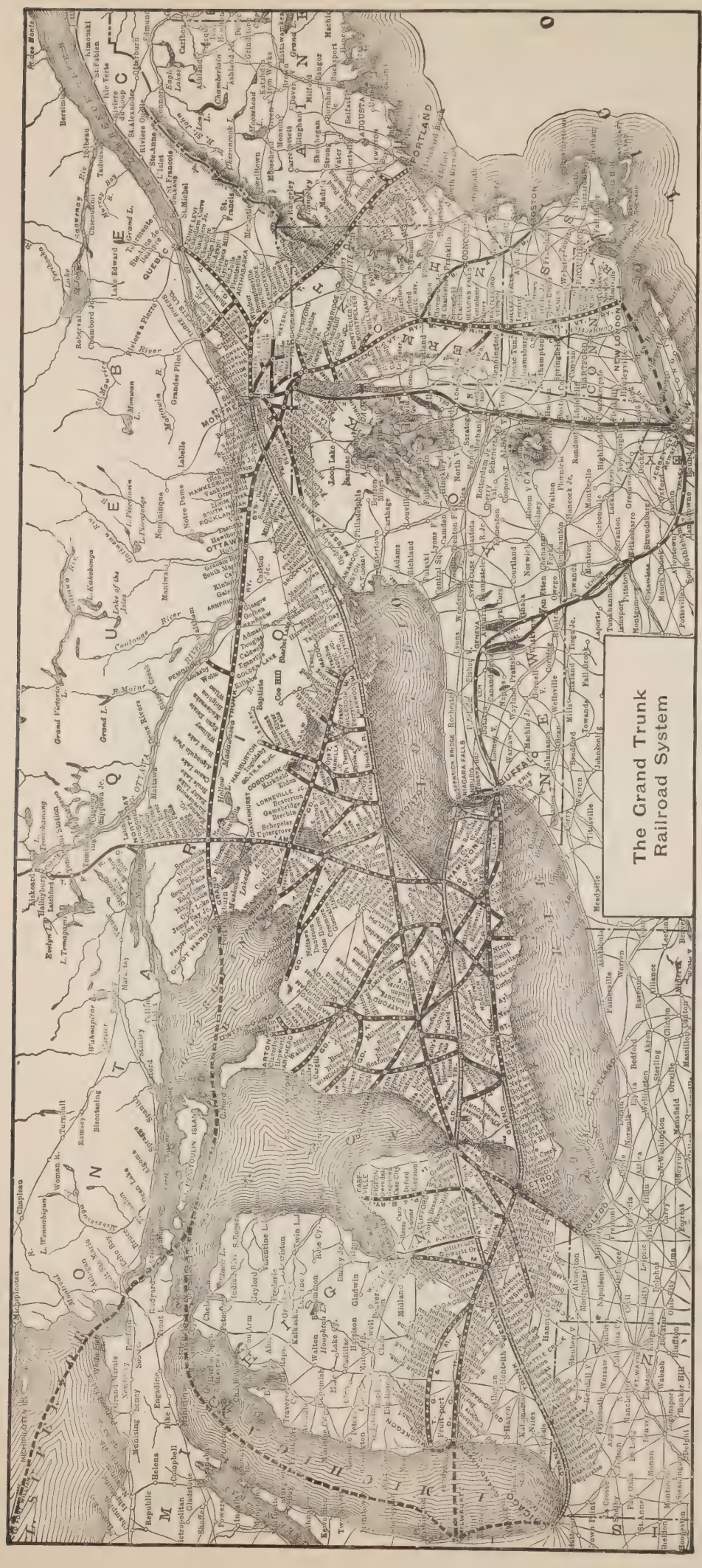
Plant City, Arcadia & Gulf R. R. (Fla.) Plant City to Welcome, 13.1 m.; tot. 19.3 m.

Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. (Mich.) Caseville to Pontiac, 100.6 m.

Port Arthur Route. Kansas City Southern R. R.

Port Jervis, Monticello & New York R. R. (N.Y.) Monticello to Port Jervis, 23.9 m.; tot. 38.3 m.

Portland & Rumford Falls Ry. (Me.) Rumford Junction to Rumford Falls, 52.9 m.; tot. 65.1 m.



Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. (Ore.) Portland to Caulman, 15.4 m.; tot. 241.6 m.

Port Townsend Southern R. R. (Wash.) Port Townsend to Quilcene, 26.2 m.; tot. 41.2 m.

Poteau Valley R. R. (Okla.) Shady Point, Okla., to Sutter, Okla., 8 m.

Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont R. R. (Va.) Fredericksburg to Orange, 37.6 m.

Potosi & Rio Verde Ry. (Mex.) San Luis Potosi to Ahuacatal, 38 m.

Potosi Central R. R. (Mex.) Charcos to Los Charcos, 9 m.

Prescott & Northwestern R. R. (Ark.) Prescott to Cox, 50 m.

Prescott & Reader Ry. (Ark.) Reader to Lyda, 6 m.

Preston & Berlin Ry. (Ont.) Berlin to Preston, 9 m.

Prince Edward Island Ry. (P.E.I.) Charlottetowp to Tignish, 116.1 m.; tot. 209 m.

Puget Sound Electric Ry. (Wash.) Tacoma to Seattle, 36.5 m.; tot. 117 m.

Quanah, Acme & Pacific R. R. (Tex.) Quanah to Paducah, 43.2 m.; tot. 46.6 m.

Quebec & Lake St. John Ry. (Que.) Quebec to Chicoutimi, 227 m.; tot. 246.5 m.

Quebec Central Ry. (Que.) Quebec to Sherbrooke, 143 m.; tot. 225.9 m.

Quebec, Montreal & Southern Ry. (Que.) Fortierville to St. Lambert, 109.7 m.; tot. 191.9 m.

Quebec Oriental Ry. (Que.) Metapedia to New Carlisle, 98 m.

Queen & Crescent Route. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.; Alabama Great Southern R. R.; New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.; Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.; Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R. (Ill., Mo.) Quincy, Ill., to Northern Junction, Mo., 244.4 m.; tot. 267.6 m.

Quincy Route. Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R. Co.

Rahway Valley R. R. (N.J.) Roselle to Summit, 8.8 m.

Raleigh & Charleston R. R. (N.C., S.C.) Lumberton, N. C., to Marion, S. C., 41 m.

Raleigh & Southport Ry. (N.C.) Fayetteville to Raleigh, 64 m.

Randolph & Cumberland R. R. (N.C.) Cameron to Hallison, 18.5 m.

Rapid City, Black Hills & Western R. R. (S.D.) Mystic to Rapid City, 34 m.

Raquette Lake Ry. (N.Y.) Clearwater to Raquette Lake, 18.1 m.; to.. 24.3 m.

Raritan River R. R. (N.J.) New Brunswick to South Amboy, 12.6 m.; tot. 21.7 m.

Reading R. R. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

Red Mountain Ry. (B.C.) Paterson to Rossland, 10 m.

Red River & Gulf R. R. (La.) Ashmore to Lecompte, 29 m.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry. (Tex.) Carrollton to Sherman, 53 m.; tot. 57.6 m.

Red Newfoundland Co. (N.F.) North Sydney to St. Johns, 633 m.

Register & Glennville Ry. (Ga.) Glennville to Register, 39 m.; tot. 41 m.

Reynoldsville & Falls Creek R. R. (Pa.) Falls Creek to Soldier Run, 14 m.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. (Va.) Richmond to Quantico, 78.6 m.; tot. 87.7 m.

Rio Grande R. R. (Tex.) Brownsville to Point Isabel, 22 m.

Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Ry. (Tex.) Laredo to Minera, 29 m.

Rio Grande & Pagosa Springs R. R. (Col., N.M.) Lumberton, N. M., to Flaugh, Col., 30.2 m.

Rio Grande Junction Ry. (Col.) New Castle to Grand Junction, 77 m.

Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R. Mexico Northwestern Ry. Co.

Rio Grande Southern R. R. (Col.) Durango to Ridgway, 162.6 m.; tot. 179.8 m.

Rio Grande Western Ry. Denver & Rio Grande.

Riverside & Gulf Ry. (Tex.) Hardin to Milvid Junction, 25 m.

Roanoke River Ry. (N.C.) Manson to Townsville, 12 m.

Roaring Fork R. R. (Va.) Blackwood to Roaring Fork, 7.6 m.; tot. 8.2 m.

Rochelle & Southern Ry. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Rockford Route. Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Ry. Co.

Rock Island Lines. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Rock Island Southern Ry. (Ill., Ia.) Davenport, Ia., to Galesburg, Ill., 69 m.

Rockport, Langdon & Northern Ry. (Mo.) Langdon to Rockport, 5.6 m.

Rocky Mountain Route. St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Ry.

Rogue River Valley Ry. (Ore.) Jacksonville to Medford, 6 m.

Rome R. R. (Ga.) Rome, Ga., to Kingston, Ga., 18 m.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. (N.Y.) Syracuse to Massena Springs, 160.9 m.; owned, 409.9 m.; leased, 214.5 m.; tot. 624.4 m.

Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Ry. (Tex.) Roscoe to Fluvanna, 49.2 m.

Royal Blue Line. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; Philadelphia & Reading Ry.; Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Rumford Falls & Rangeley Lakes R. R. (Me.) Rumford Falls to Kennebago, 38.4 m.; tot. 38.7 m.

Rural Valley R. R. (Pa.) Echo to Yatesboro, 5 m.

Rutland R. R. (N.Y., Vt., Que.) White Creek, Vt., to Noyan Junc., Que., 165 m.; owned, 397.1 m.; leased, &c., 71 m.; tot. 468.1 m.

St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R. (Vt.) Luneburg to Maquam, 120 m.; tot. 125.4 m.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. (Kans., Mo., Neb.) Kansas City to Grand Island, 313 m.; tot. 319 m.

St. Joseph Valley Ry. (Ind.) Angola to La Grange, 27 m.; tot. 44.3 m.

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. (N.Y., Que.) Malone Junc. to Valleyfield, 30.2 m.; tot. 665.3 m.

St. Louis & Gulf Ry. Co. Frisco Lines.

St. Louis & Hannibal Ry. (Mo.) Hannibal to Moberly, 192 m.

St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Ry. Branch of the St. Louis Southwestern Ry.

St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry. (Tex.) Houston to Brownsville, 371.5 m.; tot. 513.5 m.

St. Louis, El Reno & Western Ry. (Okla.) Guthrie to El Reno, 42 m.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. (Ark., Ill., La., Mo., Tenn.) St. Louis, to Texarkana, 490.2 m.; owned, 2,295.8 m.; leased, &c., 312.8 m.; tot. 2,608.6 m.

St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado R. R. (Colo., Kans., Mo.) Kansas City to Pueblo, 668.8 m.

St. Louis, Kennett & Southeastern R. R. (Ark., Mo.) Kennett to Pigott, 19 m.; tot. 31 m.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Ry. (New Mex.) Des Moines to Ute Park, 95 m.; tot. 106.9 m.

St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. (Tex.) Paris to Fort Worth, 135.6 m.

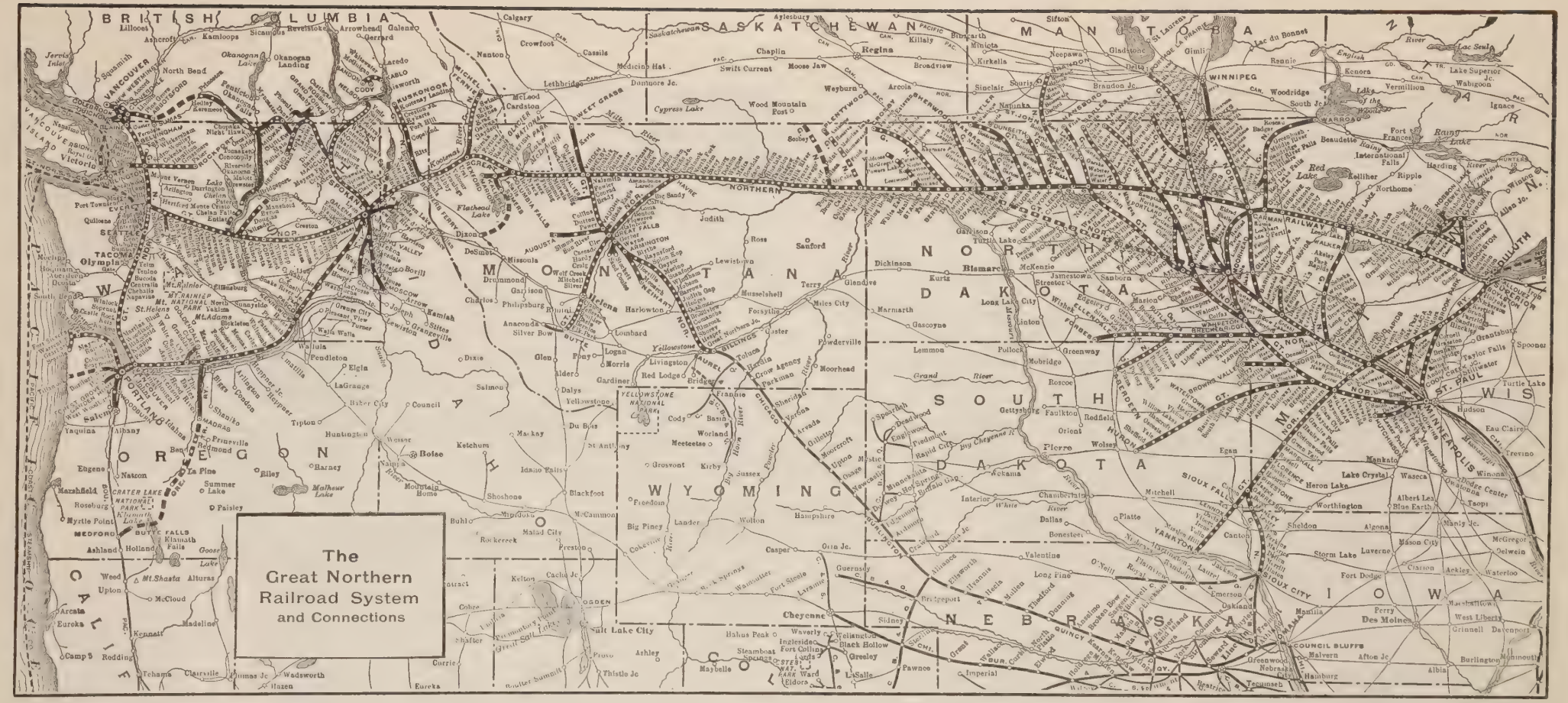
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. (Ark., Ill., La., Mo., Tenn., Tex.) Delta to Texarkana, 412.3 m.; owned, 634.8 m.; leased, &c., 835 m.; tot. 1,469.8 m.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas. St. Louis Southwestern Ry.

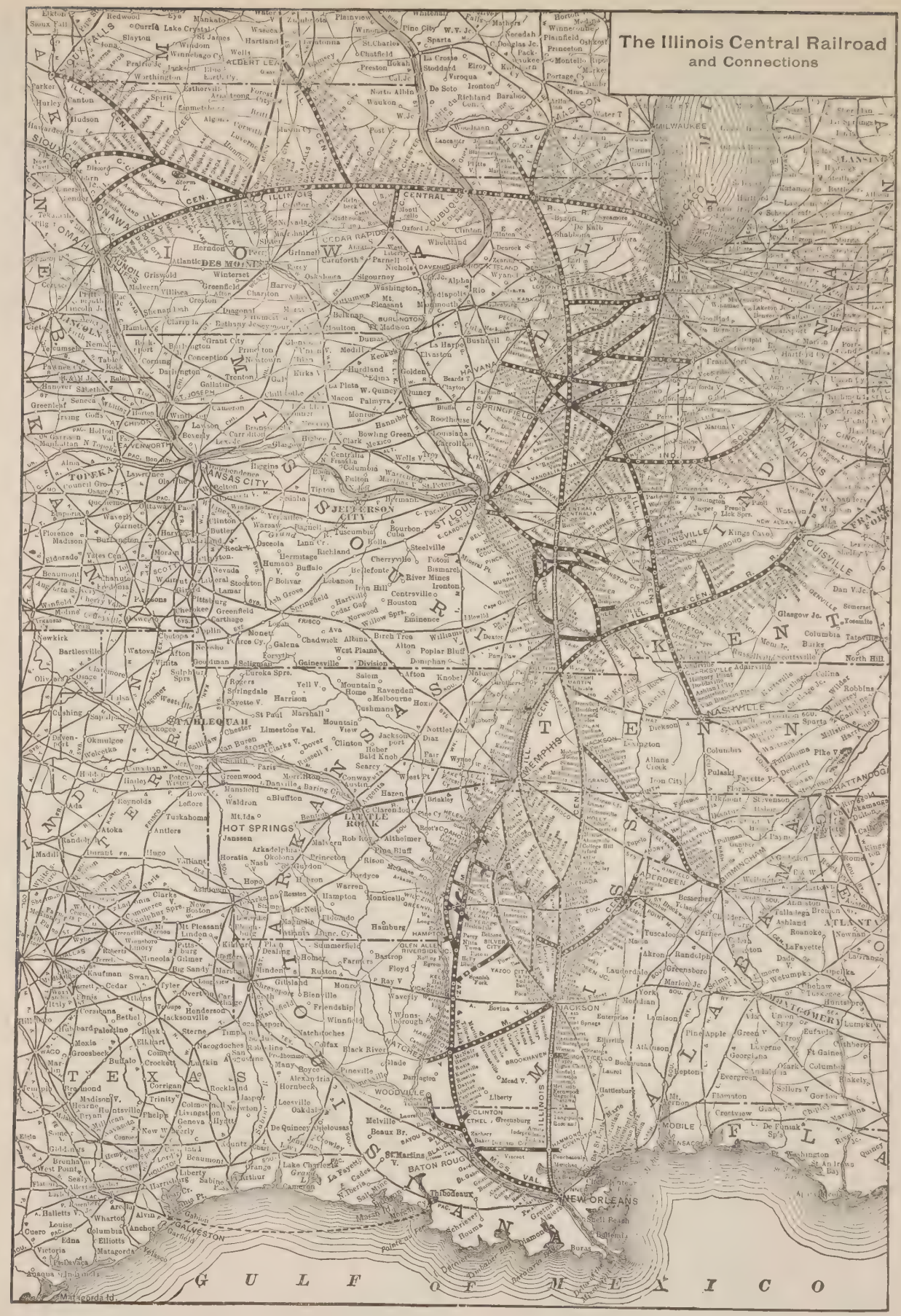
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Ry. (La.) St. Charles to Alexandria, 98.4 m.

St. Martins Ry. (N.B.) Hampton to St. Martins, 30 m.

St. Marys & Kingsland R. R. (Ga.) St. Marys to Kingsland, 11 m.


The
Great Northern
Railroad System
and Connections
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WYOMING
OREGON
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
NEBRASKA
IOWA
WISCONSIN
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
Regina
WINNIPEG
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Broadview
Weyburn
Brandon
Portland
Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Billings
Missoula
Bismarck
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Omaha
Council Bluffs
Sioux City
Des Moines
Salt Lake City
Cheyenne
Denver
Pueblo
Boise
Pendleton
Yellowstone National Park
Glacier National Park
Lake Superior
Lake of the Woods
Red Lake
Rainy Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Crystal
Lake Pepin
Mississippi River
Missouri River
Columbia River
Snake River
Yellowstone River
Red River
Minnesota River
Grand River
Cheyenne River
Platte River
Big Horn River
Flathead Lake
Crater Lake National Park
Mt. Rainier National Park
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Adams
Mt. St. Helens
Mt. Hood
Mt. Baker
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Shasta


Northern Pacific System
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
OREGON
IDAHO
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
Spokane
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Billings
Missoula
Bismarck
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Superior
Lake Superior
Glacier National Park
Yellowstone National Park
Mississippi River
Missouri River
Columbia River
Snake River
Yellowstone River
Red River
Minnesota River
Big Horn River



St. Paul & Des Moines R. R. (Ia.) Des Moines to Mason City, 121 m.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Sacandaga Route. Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R.

Saginaw & Ouachita River R. R. (Ark.) Saginaw to Bismark, 23 m.

Salem, Falls City & Western Ry. (Ore.) Dallas to Newberg, 37 m.; tot. 50 m.

Salem, Winona & Southern R. R. (Mo.) Horse Hollow to Winona, 21 m.

Saline River Ry. (Ark.) Draughon to Edinburg, 9 m.

Saline Valley R. R. (Mo.) Saline Junc. to Coffman, 23 m.

Salisbury & Albert Ry. (N.B.) Salisbury to Albert, 45 m.; tot. 50 m.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Ry. (Utah) Salt Lake City to Saltair, 14 m.

Salt Lake & Mercur R. R. (Utah.) Fairfield to Mercur, 12.7 m.

Salt Lake & Ogden Ry. (Utah.) Salt Lake to Layton, 22.5 m.

Salt Lake Route, (Utah.) San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. (Tex.) San Antonio to Houston, 238 m.; tot. 729.8 m.

San Antonio & Rio Grande Ry. (Tex.) San Juan to Chapin. 9.8 m.

Sandersville R. R. (Ga.) Sandersville to Tennille, 3.5 m.

San Diego & Cuyamaca Ry. (Cal.) San Diego to Foster, 25.2 m.

San Diego Southern Ry. (Cal.) San Diego to Tia Juana, 18.5 m.; tot. 48.4 m.

Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes R. R. (Me.) Farmington to Rangeley, 47 m.; tot. 100.4 m.

Sanford & Troy R. R. (N.C.) Colon to Cumnock, 8 m.

San Francisco & North Pacific Ry. Northwestern Pacific R. R.

San Francisco & Northwestern Ry. Northwestern Pacific R. R.

San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Ry. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

San Juan Pacific Ry. (Cal.) San Juan to Chittenden, 10 m.

San Luis Southern Ry. (Col.) Blanca to San Acacio. 16 m.

San Marcos & Huajuapam de Leon Ry. (Mex.) Rosendo Marquez to Mucio Martinez, 48 m.; tot. 54 m.

San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. (Cal., Nev., Utah) Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, 678.7 m.; tot. 1105.3 m.

San Pete Valley Ry. Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

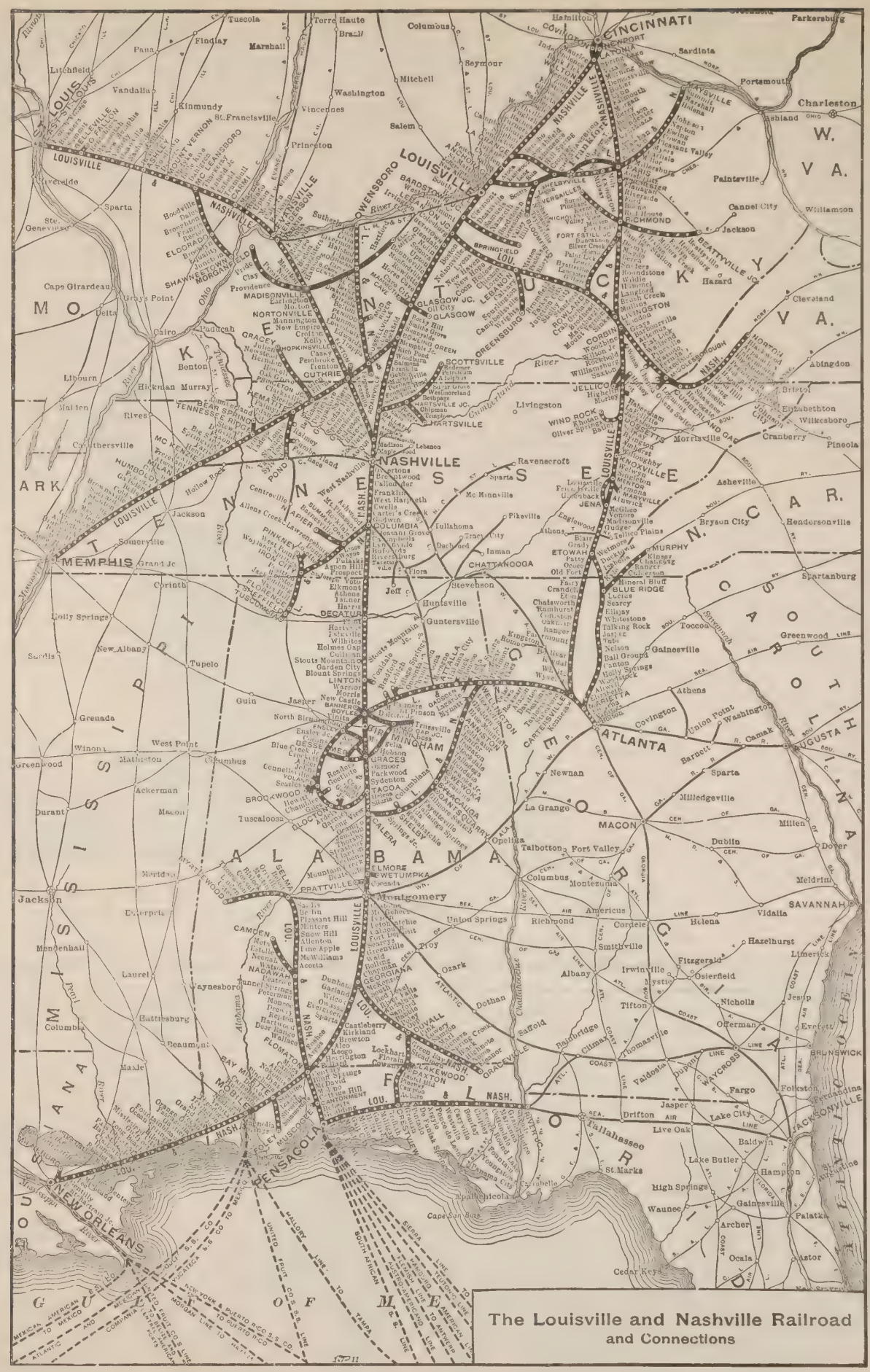
Sante Fe. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Santa Fe Pacific R. R. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Ry. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Santa Fe, Raton & Eastern R. R. (N.M.) Yankee to Raton, 8.6 m.

Santa Fe System. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. System.



Saratoga & Encampment Ry. (Wyo.) Encampment to Walcott, 44.5 m.

Savannah & Statesboro Ry. (Ga.) Cuyler to Statesboro, 32.6 m.; tot. 52.2 m.

Schoharie Valley R. R. (N.Y.) Schoharie Junction to Middleburg, 11 m.

Seaboard Air Line Ry. (Ala., Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va.) Richmond to Tampa, 920.1 m.; owned, 2,384.8 m.; leased, etc., 228.7 m.; tot. 2,613.5 m.

Seattle & International Ry. (Wash.) Auburn to Sumas, 146.1 m.

Sebasticook & Moosehead R. R. (Me.) Pittsfield to Mainstream, 16 m.

Sewell Valley R. R. (W. Va.) Dyer to Meadow Creek, 21 m.

Sharpsville R. R. (Pa.) Sharpsville to Wilmington Junction, 17 m.

Shawmut Line. Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Sheffield & Tionesta Ry. (Pa.) Ross Run to Sheffield, 29.1 m.; tot. 34.1 m.

Shelby County Ry. (Mo.) Shelbina to Shelbyville, 10 m.

Sheridan & Willamina R. R. (Ore.) Sheridan to Willamina, 5.5 m.

Shreveport, Alexandria & Southwestern Ry. System (La.) Sibley to Camp Long, 28 m.; tot. 52 m.

Shreveport, Houston & Gulf R. R. (Tex.) Manning to Huntington, 12 m.

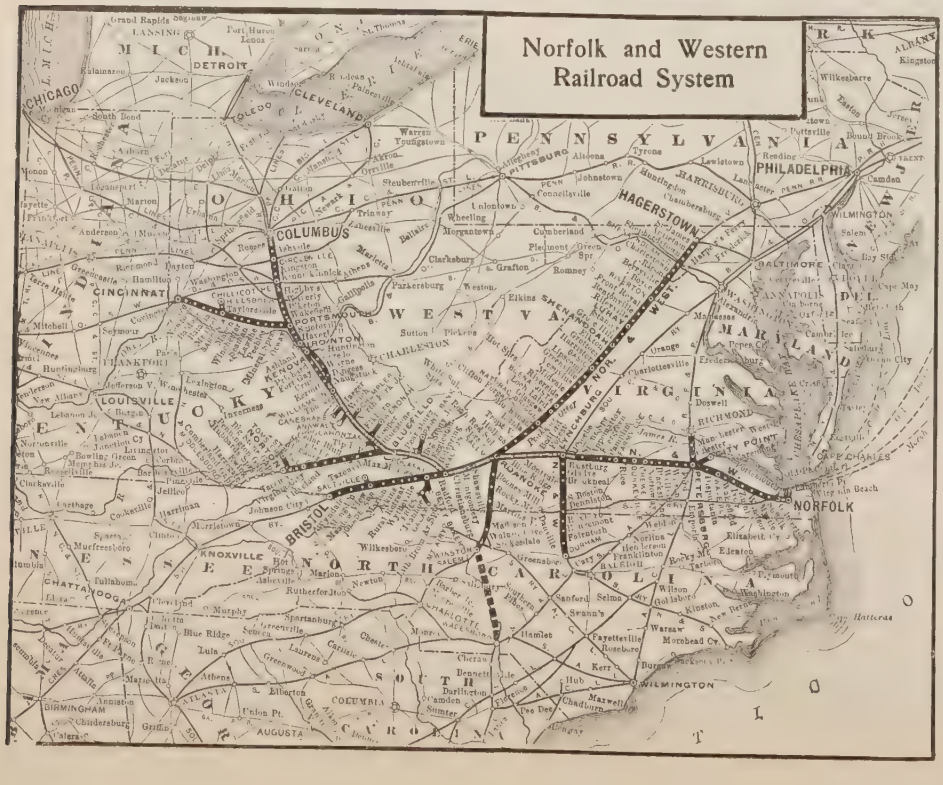
Sibley, Lake Bisteneau & Southern Ry. (La.) Sibley to Camp Long, 20 m.

Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R. Mexico Northwestern Ry.

Sierra Nevada Route. Nevada - California - Oregon Railway System.

Sierra Ry. of California (Cal.) Oakdale to Tuolumne, 57 m.; tot. 75.6 m.





SIERRA VALLEYS RY. (Cal.) Plumas Junction to Clio, 37 m.
SILVER LAKE RY. (N.Y.) Silver Lake Junction to Perry, 8 m.
SILVER PEAK R. R. (Nev.) Blair to Blair Junction, 17.5 m.
SILVERTON RY. (Col.) Silverton to Joker Tunnel, 17 m.; tot. 20.7 m.
SILVERTON, GLADSTONE & NORTHERLY R. R. (Col.) Silverton to Gladstone, 7 m.
SILVERTON NORTHERN R. R. (Col.) Silverton to Animas Forks, 14 m.; tot. 16 m.
SIOUX CITY & NORTHERN R. R. Great Northern Ry.
SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC R. R. Chicago & Northwestern Ry.
SIOUX CITY ROUTE. Chicago & Northwestern Ry.
SKANEATELES R. R. (N.Y.) Skaneateles to Skaneateles Junction, 5 m.
SMETHPORT R. R. (Pa.) Smethport to McKeans, 7.2 m.
SMITHONIA & DUNLAP R. R. (Ga.) Smithonia to Dunlap, 6.5 m.
SOMERSET RY. (Me.) Oakland to Kineo, 90.7 m.; tot. 94 m.
SONORA RY. (Mex.) Nogales to Guaymas, 263.4 m.; tot. 287.2 m.
SOO LINE. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.
SOUTH BUFFALO RY. CO. (N.Y.) Lackawanna to Buffalo, 5.9 m.; tot. 35.2 m.
SOUTH DAKOTA CENTRAL RY. (S.D.) Sioux Falls to Watertown, 102.8 m.
SOUTHEASTERN LINE. Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co.
SOUTHERN RY. (Ala., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Md., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Va., W.Va.) Washington to Jesup, 700 m.; owned, 4,255.2 m.; leased, etc., 2,795 m.; tot. 7,050.2 m.
SOUTHERN RY. IN MISSISSIPPI (Miss.) Columbus to Greenville, 168 m.; tot. 236.9 m.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RY. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
SOUTHERN INDIANA RY. (Ill., Ind.) Terre Haute to Seymour, 121.4 m.; tot. 232.7 m.
SOUTHERN KANSAS RY. OF TEXAS (Tex.) Texas State Line to Amarillo, 125.6 m.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. OF MEXICO (Mex.) Naco to Nogales, 108 m.; tot. 783.8 m.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES (Ariz., Cal., Col., Kan., La., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N.Mex., Okla., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.) Ogden to San Francisco, 787 m.; owned, 3,534.8 m.; leased, etc., 6,186.2 m.; tot. 9,721 m.
SOUTHERN UTAH R. R. (Utah) Price to Hiawatha, 22 m.
SOUTH GEORGIA RY. (Fla., Ga.) Adel to Perry, 77 m.
SOUTH MANCHESTER R. R. (Conn.) South Manchester to Manchester, 2.3 m.



South Shore Line. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

South Shore Line. Newburg & South Shore Ry. Co.

Southwestern Ry. (Tex.) Henrietta to Archer City, 30 m.

Southwestern Route. El Paso & Southwestern System.

Sparks Western Ry. (Ga.) Sparks to Pineboro, 15 m.

Spokane & British Columbia Ry. (B.C., Wash.) Grand Forks to Republic, 40 m.

Spokane & Inland Empire R. R. (Id., Wash.) Spokane to Colfax, 76.7 m.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry. Great Northern Ry.

Spokane International Ry. (Id., Wash.) Spokane to Eastport, 140.8 m.

Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. (Ore., Wash.) Spokane to Portland, 377.5 m.; tot. 421.3 m.

Standard & Hernando R. R. (Fla.) Rockwell to Hernando, 18 m.; tot. 20.7 m.

Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Ry. (Wis.) Stanley to Lynch, 38 m.; tot. 50.6 m.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co. Staten Island Ry.

Statenville Ry. (Ga.) Statenville to Haylow, 14 m.

Stephenville, North & South Texas Ry. (Tex.) Stephenville to Hamilton, 43.2 m.

Stewartstown R. R. (Pa.) Stewartstown to New Freedom, 7.2 m.

Stony Creek R. R. (Pa.) Norristown to Lansdale, 10 m.

Strasburg R. R. (Pa.) Strasburg to Leaman Place, 4.5 m.

Sugarland Ry. (Tex.) Sugarland to Arcola, 14.2 m.; tot. 17.4 m.

Sumatra Leaf Route. Georgia, Florida & Alabama Ry.

Sumpter Valley Ry. (Ore.) Baker City to Austin, 62 m.

Sumter & Choctaw Ry. (Ala.) Lilita to Edna, 18 m.; tot. 25 m.

Sunset R. R. (Cal.) Gosford to Monarch, 33 m.; tot. 41.8 m.

Sunset Route. Southern Pacific R. R. Co.

Sunset Western Ry. (Cal.) Pentland to Fellow, 14.9 m.

Superior & Western Ontario Ry. (Ont.) Western Ontario Junc. to O'Brien, 7 m.

Surry Sussex & Southampton Ry. (Va.) Dory to Scotland, 38.1 m.; tot. 67.6 m.

Susquehanna & Eagles Mere R. R. (Pa.) Maston to Eagles Mere, 20 m.

Susquehanna & New York R. R. (Pa.) West Williamsport to Towanda, 66 m.; tot. 81.5 m.

Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick R. R. (Pa.) Berwick to Bloomsburg, 10 m.

Susquehanna River & Western R. R. (Pa.) Duncannon to Bloomfield Junction, 13.6 m.

Sydney & Louisburg Ry. (N.S.) Sydney to Louisburg, 39 m.; tot. 64.2 m.

Sylvania & Girard R. R. (Ga.) Sylvania to Rocky Ford, 14.7 m.

Tabor & Northern Ry. (Ia.) Tabor to Malvern, 11 m.

Tacoma Eastern R. R. (Wash.) Tacoma to Morton, 67.3 m.; tot. 102.3 m.

Talbotton R. R. (Ga.) Talbotton to Paschal, 7 m.

Tallahassee, Perry & Southeastern R. R. (Fla.) Tallahassee to Covington, 37.3 m.

Tallassee & Montgomery Ry. (Ala.) Tallassee to Milstead, 6 m.

Tallulah Falls Ry. (Ga., N.C.) Cornelia to Franklin, 58 m.

Tampa & Gulf Coast Ry. (Fla.) Tarpon Springs to Lutz Junction, 22 m.

Tampa & Jacksonville Ry. (Fla.) Sampson City to Fairfield, 48 m.

Tampa Northern R. R. (Fla.) Tampa to Brooksville, 47.8 m.

Tampico Route (Mex.) Tampico to Torreon, 551 m.; tot. 1,070 m.

Tavares & Gulf R. R. (Fla.) Tavares to Winter Garden, 12 m.

Tehuantepec National Ry. (Mex.) Salina Cruz to Puerto Mexico, 188 m.

Temiscouata Ry. (N.B., Que.) Riviere du Loup to Connors, 113 m.

Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. (Ont.) North Bay to Cochrane, 252 m.; tot. 264.7 m.

Tennessee Ry. Co. (Tenn.) Oneida to Newland, 35 m.; tot. 45 m.

Tennessee & Carolina Southern Ry. (Tenn.) Maryville to Chilhowee, 25.2 m.

Tennessee & Cumberland River R. R. (Tenn.) Tennessee Ridge to Bear Spring, 15 m.

Tennessee & North Carolina R. R. (N.C., Tenn.) Newport Junction to Crestmont, 21 m.

Tennessee Central R. R. (Ky., Tenn.) Hopkinsville to Harriman, 251 m.; tot. 303.1 m.

Tennessee Northern Ry. Southern R. R.

Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Vandalia R. R.

Terre Haute & Logansport Ry. Vandalia R. R.

Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. (Ill., Ind.) Lexington to Hervey City, 76.9 m.; tot. 172.6 m.

Texarkana & Ft. Smith Ry. Kansas City Southern R. R.

Texas & Gulf Ry. (Tex.) Longview to Grigsby, 73 m.; tot. 94.3 m.

Texas & New Orleans R. R. (Tex.) Beaumont to Dallas, 289 m.; tot. 457.7 m.

Texas & Pacific Ry. (La., Tex.) Fort Worth to Sierra Blanca, 521.5 m.; owned, 1,202.6 m.; leased, etc., 92 m.; tot. 1,884.6 m.

Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana Ry. (Tex.) Atlanta to Bloomberg, 8 m.

Texas Central R. R. (Tex.) Waco to Rotan, 267 m.

Texas City Terminal Co. (Tex.) Texas City to Texas City Junction, 4.5 m.; tot. 13.5 m.

Texas Mexican Ry. (Tex.) Laredo to Corpus Christi, 161.8 m.

Texas Midland R. R. (Tex.) Ennis to Paris, 124 m.

Texas Short Line Ry. (Tex.) Hoyt to Grand Saline, 9 m.

Texas Southeastern R. R. (Tex.) Diboll to Lufkin, 17.5 m.; tot. 21.6 m.

Texas State R. R. (Tex.) Rusk to Palestine, 42.5 m.

Thornton & Alexandria Ry. (Ark.) Hampton to Thornton, 22.9 m.

Thousand Islands Ry. (Ont.) Gananoque to Thousand Islands Junc., 6.1 m.

Tidewater & Western R. R. (Va.) Bermuda to Farmville, 89 m.; tot. 92.2 m.

Timpson & Henderson Ry. (Tex.) Timpson to Henderson, 34 m.

Tioga & Southeastern Ry. (La.) Tioga to Violet, 15 m.; [illegible] 18 m.

Tionesta Valley Ry. (Pa.) Dunkirks to Ogleshy, 89 m.; tot. 108.7 m.



Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. (Ohio) Toledo to Corning, 197.4 m.; tot. 440.9 m.

Toledo & Western R. R. (Ohio) Toledo to Pioneer, 59.2 m.

Toledo, Angola & Western Ry. (Ohio) Silica to Vulcan, 10 m.

Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. (Ill., Ia.) Effner to Keokuk, 223.7 m.; owned, 230.7 m.; leased, etc., 17 m.; tot. 247.7 m.

Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Ry. (Mich.) Ashley to Muskegon, 95.9 m.; tot. 116.4 m.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. (Ill., O.) Toledo to East St. Louis, 451 m.

Toluca & San Juan R. R. (Mex.) Toluca to San Juan, 10 m.

Toluca & Tenango R. R. (Mex.) Toluca to Atla, 19 m.

Toluca, Marquette & Northern R. R. (Ill.) Rutland to Granville, 27 m.; tot. 31.2 m.

Tombigbee Valley R. R. (Ala.) Nannahubba to Silas, 62 m.; tot. 87 m.

Tonopah & Goldfield R. R. (Nev.) Goldfield to Mina, 100 m.; tot. 109.1 m.

Tonopah & Tidewater Co. Tonopah & Tidewater R. R.

Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. (Cal., Nev.) Ludlow to Gold Center, 166 m.; tot. 180.6 m.

Tooele Valley Ry. (Utah.) International to Tooele Junc., 7 m.

Topeka & North Western R. R. (Kan.) Menoken to Onaga, 37.3 m.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. (Ont.) Waterford Junc. to Welland Junc., 81 m.; tot. 87.3 m.

Torres, Prietas & Represo Ry. (Mex.) Prietas to Torres, 10 m.

Traverse City, Leelanau & Manistique R. R. (Mich.) Traverse City to Northport, 29.2 m.

Tremont & Gulf Ry. (La.) Tremont to Winnfield, 50 m.; tot. 102.7 m.

Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. (Tex.) Cleburne to Trinity and Brazos Valley Junc., 235.5 m.; owned, 302.8 m.; leased, etc., 152.4 m.; tot. 455.2 m.

Trinity Valley & Northern Ry. (Tex.) Dayton to Fouts, 10 m.

Trinity Valley Southern R. R. (Tex.) Oakhurst to Dodge, 6.5 m.

Tuckerton R. R. (N.J.) Whitings Station to Tuckerton, 29 m.; tot. 31 m.

Tuscarora Valley R. R. (Pa.) Blairs Mills to Port Royal, 27 m.

Tuskegee R. R. (Ala.) Chehaw to Tuskegee, 5 m.; tot. 6.7 m.

Twin Buttes R. R. (Ariz.) Tuscon to Twin Buttes, 27 m.

Uintah Ry. (Col., Utah.) Mack to Dragon, 58 m.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. (N.Y.) Kingston Point to Oneonta, 108 m.; tot. 128.9 m.

Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia & Mississippi Ry. Memphis, Dallas & Gulf R. R. Co.

Unadilla Valley Ry. (N.Y.) Bridgewater to New Berlin, 19.1 m.

Union R. R. Co. (Pa.) East Pittsburg to Cochran, 24.5 m.; tot. 55 m.

Union & Glenn Springs R. R. (S.C.) Buffalo to Pride, 19.2 m.

Union Pacific R. R. (Col., Ida., Ia., Kan., Mo., Mont., Neb., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.) Council Bluffs to Ogden, 1,011.5 m.; tot. 6,252.2 m.

Union Point & White Plains R. R. (Ga.) Union Point to White Plains, 14 m.

Union Springs & Northern Ry. (Ala.) Union Springs to Fort Davis, 7.5 m.

United Railways Co. (Ore.) Burlington to Portland, 13 m.; tot. 17.5 m.

United Verde & Pacific Ry. (Ariz.) Jerome to Jerome Junc., 26.3 m.

Ursina & North Fork Ry. (Pa.) Humbert to Ursina, 5 m.

Valdosta, Moultrie & Western R. R. (Ga.) Moultrie to Valdosta, 42 m.

Valley Line. St. Josephs Valley Ry.

Valley R. R. (Pa.) Westline to Kusheque, 11 m

Valley R. R. (Va.) Harrisonburg to Lexington, 61.6 m.; tot. 62.1 m.

Valley River Ry. (W. Va.) Mill Creek to Old Fort, 10 m.

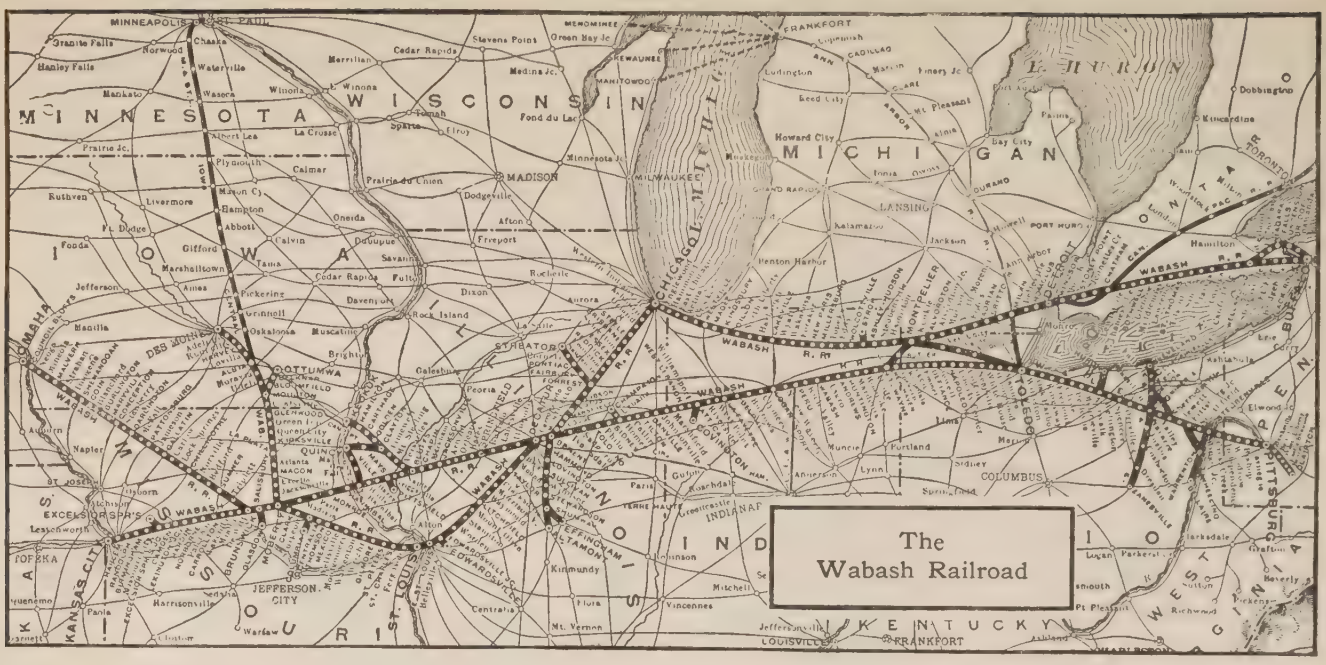
Vancouver, Victoria & East. Ry. & Nav. Co. (B.C.) International Boundary to Vancouver, 35.8 m.; tot. 178.5 m.

Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Ry. Branch of the Great Northern R. R.

Vandalia R. R. (Ill., Ind.) Indianapolis to East St. Louis, 237.8 m.; owned, 650.8 m.; leased, etc., 188.1 m.; tot. 838.9 m.

Velasco Route. Houston & Brazos Valley Ry.

Veracruz Ry. (Mex.) Alvarado to Veracruz, 43 m.



Veracruz & Isthmus R. R. (Mex.) Cordoba to Santa Lucrecia, 203 m.; tot. 262.7 m.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry. (La., Tex.) Delta to Shreveport, 171.5 m.; tot. 188.5 m.

Victoria & Sidney Ry. (B.C.) Victoria to Sidney, 17 m.

Victoria, Fisher & Western R. R. (La.) Victoria to Roberts, 41 m.; tot. 56 m.

Victoria Terminal Ry. & Ferry Co. Vancouver, Victoria & East. Ry. & Nav. Co.

Vidalia Route. Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R.

Virginia & Carolina Southern R. R. (N.C.) Lumberton to Hope Mills, 27.5 m.

Virginia & Kentucky Ry. (Va.) Wise to Norton, 5 m.

Virginia & Southwestern Ry. (Tenn., Va.) St. Charles to Mountain City, 151.3 m.; tot. 188.4 m.

Virginia & Truckee Ry. (Nev.) Reno to Virginia, 52.2 m.; tot. 67.5 m.

Virginia Air Line Ry. (Va.) Strathmore to Charlottesville, 46 m.

Virginia-Carolina Ry. (Va.) Abingdon to Taylor's Valley, 22.4 m.; tot. 31.5 m.

Virginian Ry. Co. (Va.) Norfolk to Deepwater, 436 m.; tot 444.3 m.

Virginia-Southern R. R. Marion & Rye Valley Ry.

Wabash R. R. (Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N.Y., O., Ont., Pa.) Toledo to Aladdin, 460.5 m.; owned, 1,993.2 m.; leased, &c., 521.4 m.; tot. 2,514.6 m.

Wabash, Chester & Western R. R. (Ill.) Menard to Mt. Vernon, 64.4 m.

Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Ry. (O., Pa.) Pittsburg to Pittsburg Junction, 59.9 m.; tot. 67.1 m.

Wadley Southern Ry. (Ga.) Collins to Wadley, 53 m.; tot. 90 m.

Wallkill Valley R. R. (N.Y.) Kingston to Campbell Hall, 38 m.

Ware Shoals R. R. (S.C.) Ware Shoals to Shoals Junc., 5 m.

Warren & Ouachita Valley Ry. (Ark.) Banks to Warren, 16 m.

Warrenton R. R. (N.C.) Warrenton to Warren Plains, 3 m.

Warrior Southern R. R. (Ala.) Tidewater to Kellerman, 13.6 m.

Washburn & Northwestern Ry. (Wis.) Blanchard to Pacific Junction, 54 m.; tot. 116 m.

Washington & Choctaw Ry. (Ala.) Yellow Pine to Millry, 28.7 m.

Washington & Great Northern Ry. Great Northern Ry.

Washington & Vandemere R. R. (N.C.) Washington to Vandemere, 40 m.

Washington, Alexandria & Mt. Vernon Ry. (D.C., Va.) Washington to Mt. Vernon, 17 m.

Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Ry. (D.C., Md.) Baltimore to Washington, 37.7 m.; tot. 57 m.

Washington County Ry. (Me.) Calais to Washington Junc., 103 m.; tot. 138.8 m.

Washington, Idaho & Montana Ry. (Id., Wash.) Bovill to Palouse, 47 m.

Washington, Potomac & Chesapeake R. R. (Md.) Brandywine to Mechanicsville, 21 m.

Washington Run R. R. (Pa.) Layton to Star Junction, 4 m.

Washington Southern Ry. (D.C., Va.) Quantico Junc. to Long Bridge, 31.1 m.; tot. 35.6 m.

Washington Sunset Route to California. Southern Ry.; Southern Pacific R. R.

Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. (Ia.) Cedar Falls to Waverly, 30 m.

Waupaca-Green Bay Ry. (Wis.) Waupaca to Scandinavia, 10 m.

Waynesburg & Washington R. R. (Pa.) Waynesburg to Washington, 28.2 m.

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Ry. (Tex.) Weatherford to Graford, 41.2 m.

Wellington & Powellsville R. R. (N.C.) Ahoskie to Windsor, 22 m.

West Coast Ry. (Fla., Ga.) Greenville to Perry, 26 m.

West Coast Route. Southern Pacific R. R. of Mexico.

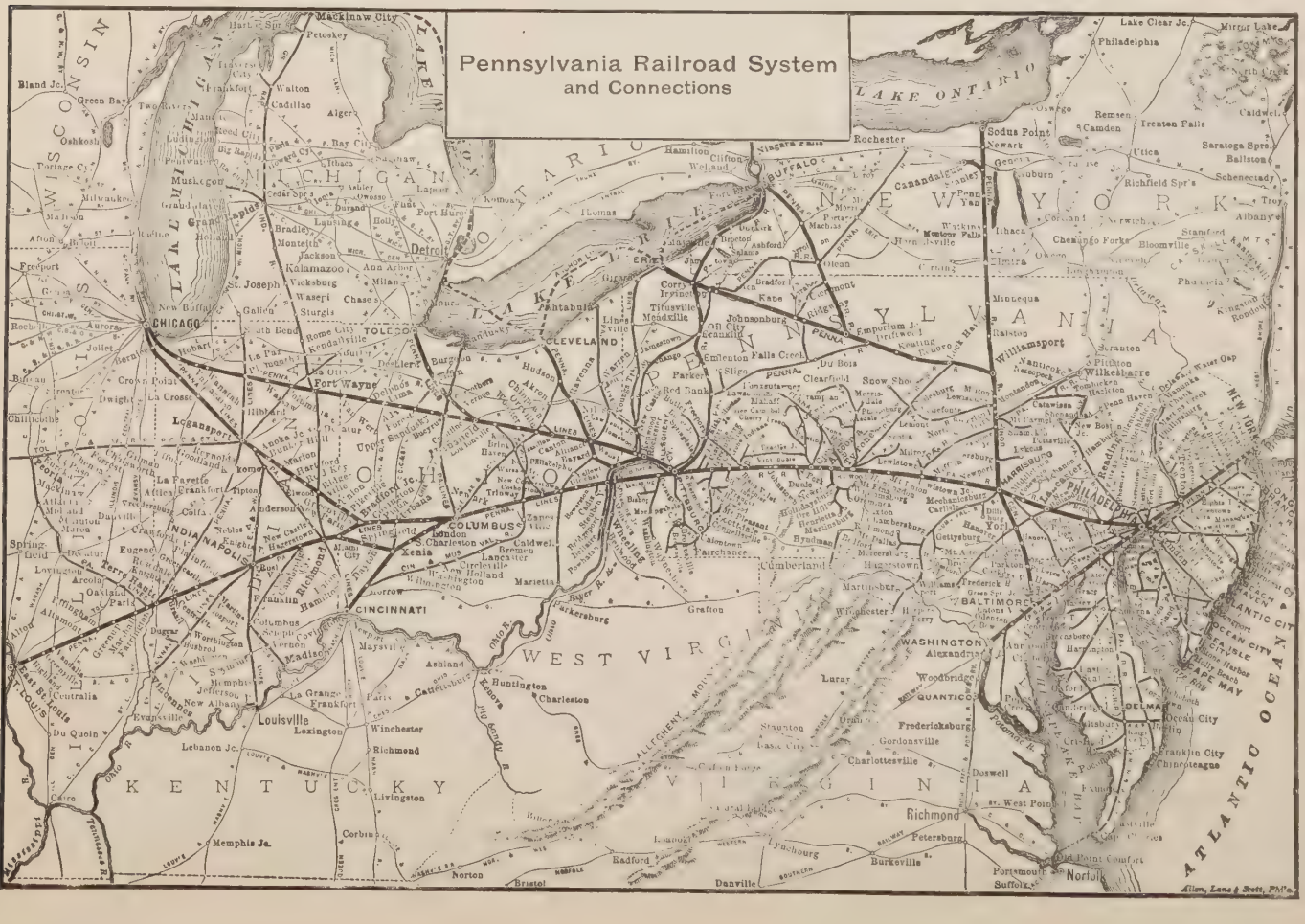
West Coast Route (Mex.) Corral to Yago, 624 m.

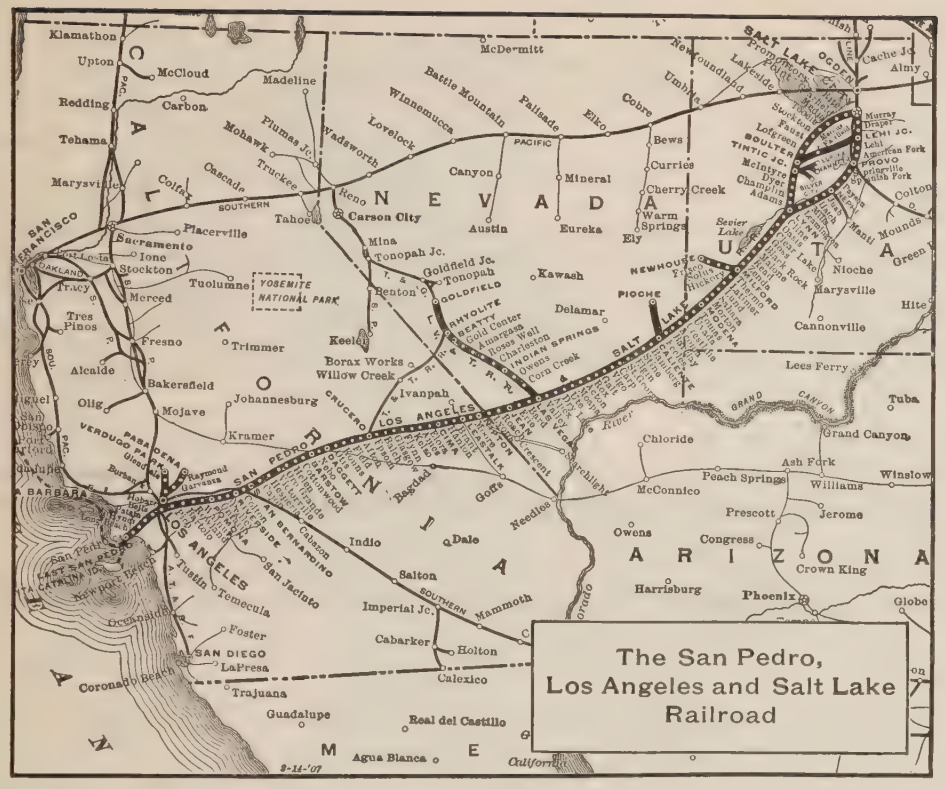
Western & Atlantic R. R. (Ga., Tenn.) Atlanta to Chattanooga, 137 m.

Western Allegheny R. R. (Pa.) Dewey to East New Castle, 43.5 m.; tot. 53.1 m.

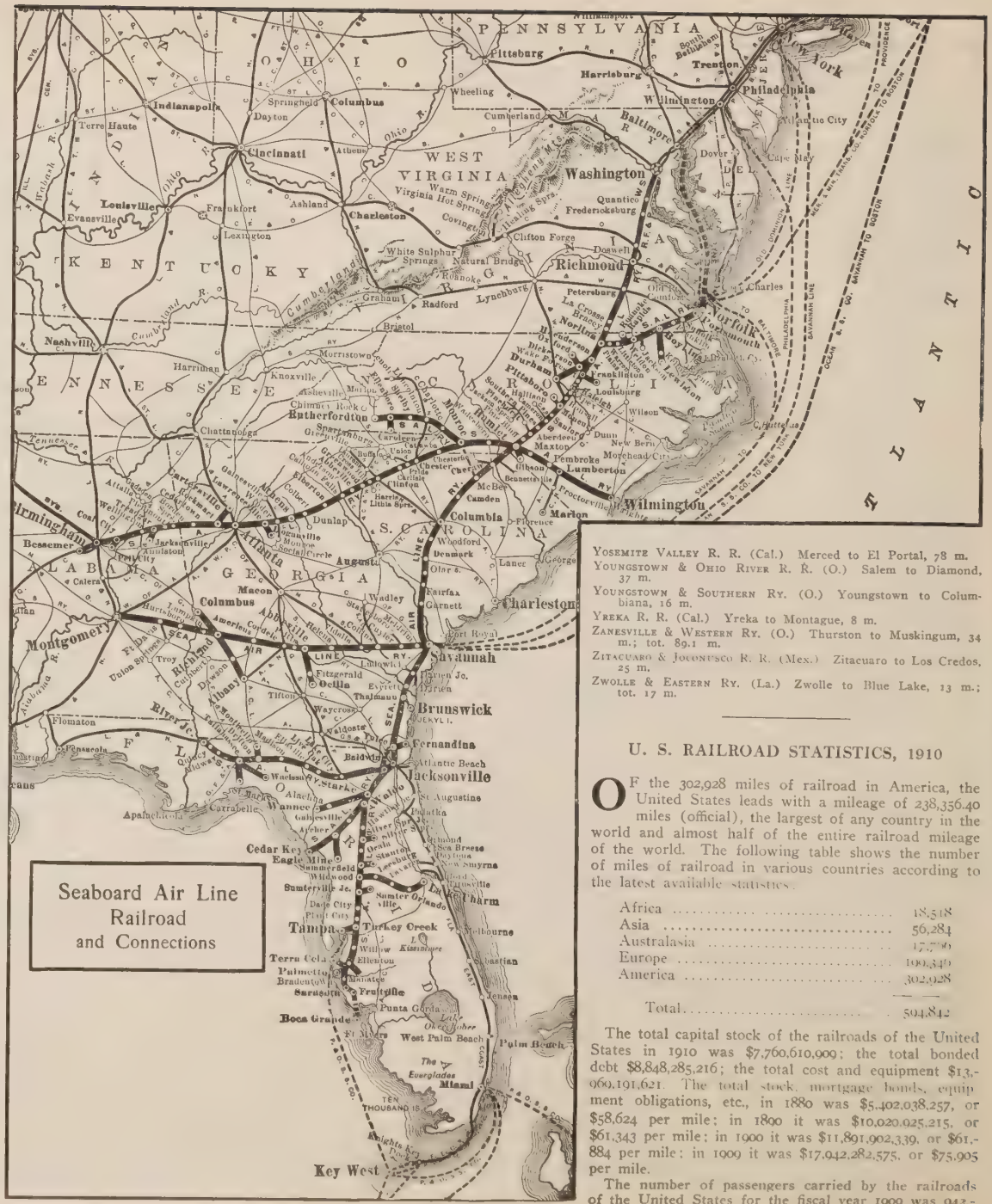
Western Maryland Ry. (Md., Pa., W.Va.) Baltimore to Cumberland, 167 m.; owned, 385.5 m.; leased, &c., 153.5 m.; tot. 543 m.

Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry. (N.Y., Pa.) Buffalo to Oil City, 135.6 m.; tot. 596.6 m.





Western Ohio Ry., El. (O.) Dayton to Toledo, 162 m.
Western Ry. of Alabama, (Ala., Ga.) Selma to West Point, 133.1 m.
Western Ry. of Mexico, (Mex.) Altata to Culiacan, 38.5 m.
Western Pacific Ry. (Cal., Col., Nev., N.M., Utah.) San Francisco to Salt Lake City, 921 m.
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. (N.J.) Camden to Cape May, 81.6 m.; owned, 336.7 m.; leased, &c., 34.8 m.; tot. 371.5 m.
West Point Route. Atlanta & West Point R. R.
West Shore R. R. (N.J., N.Y.) Weehawken to Buffalo, 423.5 m.; tot. 479 m.
West Side Belt Ry. (Pa.) Pittsburg to Clairton, 21 m.
West Virginia & Pittsburgh R. R. (W.Va.) Clarksburg to Richwood, 121 m.; tot. 177.1 m.
West Virginia Midland R. R. (W.Va.) Holly Junction to Webster Springs, 29.8 m.; tot. 35.3 m.
West Virginia Northern R. R. (W.Va.) Kingwood to Tunnelton, 11 m.
Wharton & Northern R. R. (N.J.) Wharton to Green Pond Junction, 14.9 m.; tot. 20.6 m.
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. (O.) Toledo to Ætnaville, 218.5 m.; owned, 456.1 m.; leased, &c., 42.1 m.; tot. 498.2 m.
White Deer & Loganton Ry. (Pa.) White Deer to Loganton, 24.4 m.
White Oak Ry. (W.Va.) Carlisle to Stuart, 6.6 m.; tot. 12.3 m.
White Pass & Yukon Route, (Alas., B.C.) Skagway to White Horse, 110.4 m.
White River Ry. (Ark., Mo.) Newport to Joplin, 288 m.
White River R. R. (Vt.) Bethel to Rochester, 19 m.
White Water R. R. (Ind., O.) Cambridge City to Cincinnati, 81 m.
Wichita Falls & Northwestern Ry. (Okla., Tex.) Wichita Falls to Elk City, 135.6 m.; tot. 247.9 m.
Wichita Falls & Southern Ry. (Tex.) Wichita Falls to Newcastle, 56.1 m.
Wichita Falls Route. Wichita Falls & Northwestern Ry.
Wichita Valley Ry. (Tex.) Wichita Falls to Seymour, 52.2 m.; tot. 256.9 m.
Wilkes-Barre & Eastern R. R. (Pa.) Stroudsburg to Wilkesbarre, 64.7 m.; tot. 65.2 m.
Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Ry. (Pa.) Hazle Park to Wilkesbarre, 24.7 m.; tot. 30.1 m.
Williamsport & North Branch R. R. (Pa.) Halls to Satterfield, 44.4 m.; tot. 84.1 m.
Williams Valley R. R. (Pa.) Brookside to Lykens, 11 m.
Williamsville, Greenville & St. Louis Ry. (Mo.) Williamsville to Cascade, 35 m.; tot. 49 m.
Winfield R. R. (Pa.) West Winfield to Butler Junction, 12 m.
Winifrede R. R. (W.Va.) Winifrede Junction to Winifrede, 7.4 m.
Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington R. R. (Me.) Wiscasset to Albion, 43.5 m.; tot. 59.7 m.
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry. (Mich., Wis.) Iron Mountain to Peshtigo Harbor, 76.3 m.; tot. 135.1 m.
Wisconsin & Northern R. R. (Wis.) Shawano to Van Ostrand, 36.3 m.; tot. 54.1 m.
Wisconsin Central Ry. (Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis.) Chicago to Trout Brook Junction, 452 m.; tot. 1,029.9 m.
Wisconsin, Ruby & Southern Ry. (Wis.) Arnold to Ruby, 6 m.
Wise Terminal Co. (Va.) Glamorgan to Norton, 6 m.
Wood River Branch R. R. (R.I.) Hope Valley to Wood River Junction, 6 m.
Woodstock Ry. (Vt.) Woodstock to White River Junction, 14 m.
Woodworth & Louisiana Central Ry. (La.) La Morie to Gammill, 24 m.
Wrightsville & Tennille R. R. (Ga.) Tennille to Hawkinsville, 77 m.; tot. 105.2 m.
Wyoming & Missouri River R. R. (S.D., Wyo.) Belle Fourche to Aladdin, 18 m.
Wyoming & Northwestern Ry. (Wyo.) Casper to Lander, 148.1 m.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. (La., Miss., Tenn.) Memphis to New Orleans, 456.2 m.; owned, 1,280.2 m.; leased, &c., 90.5 m.; tot. 1,370.5 m.
Yellowstone National Park New Line, (Id.) St. Anthony to Yellowstone, 70.4 m.
Yellowstone National Park Route. Northern Pacific R. R.
York Harbor & Beach R. R. (Me.) Kittery Junction to York Beach, 11 m.



Yosemite Valley R. R. (Cal.) Merced to El Portal, 78 m.
Youngstown & Ohio River R. R. (O.) Salem to Diamond, 37 m.
Youngstown & Southern Ry. (O.) Youngstown to Columbiana, 16 m.
Yreka R. R. (Cal.) Yreka to Montague, 8 m.
Zanesville & Western Ry. (O.) Thurston to Muskingum, 34 m.; tot. 89.1 m.
Zitacuaro & Joconuesco R. R. (Mex.) Zitacuaro to Los Credos, 25 m.
Zwolle & Eastern Ry. (La.) Zwolle to Blue Lake, 13 m.; tot. 17 m.

U. S. RAILROAD STATISTICS, 1910

Of the 302,928 miles of railroad in America, the United States leads with a mileage of 238,356.40 miles (official), the largest of any country in the world and almost half of the entire railroad mileage of the world. The following table shows the number of miles of railroad in various countries according to the latest available statistics:

Africa	18,548
Asia	56,284
Australasia	17,776
Europe	100,340
America	302,928
Total	504,842

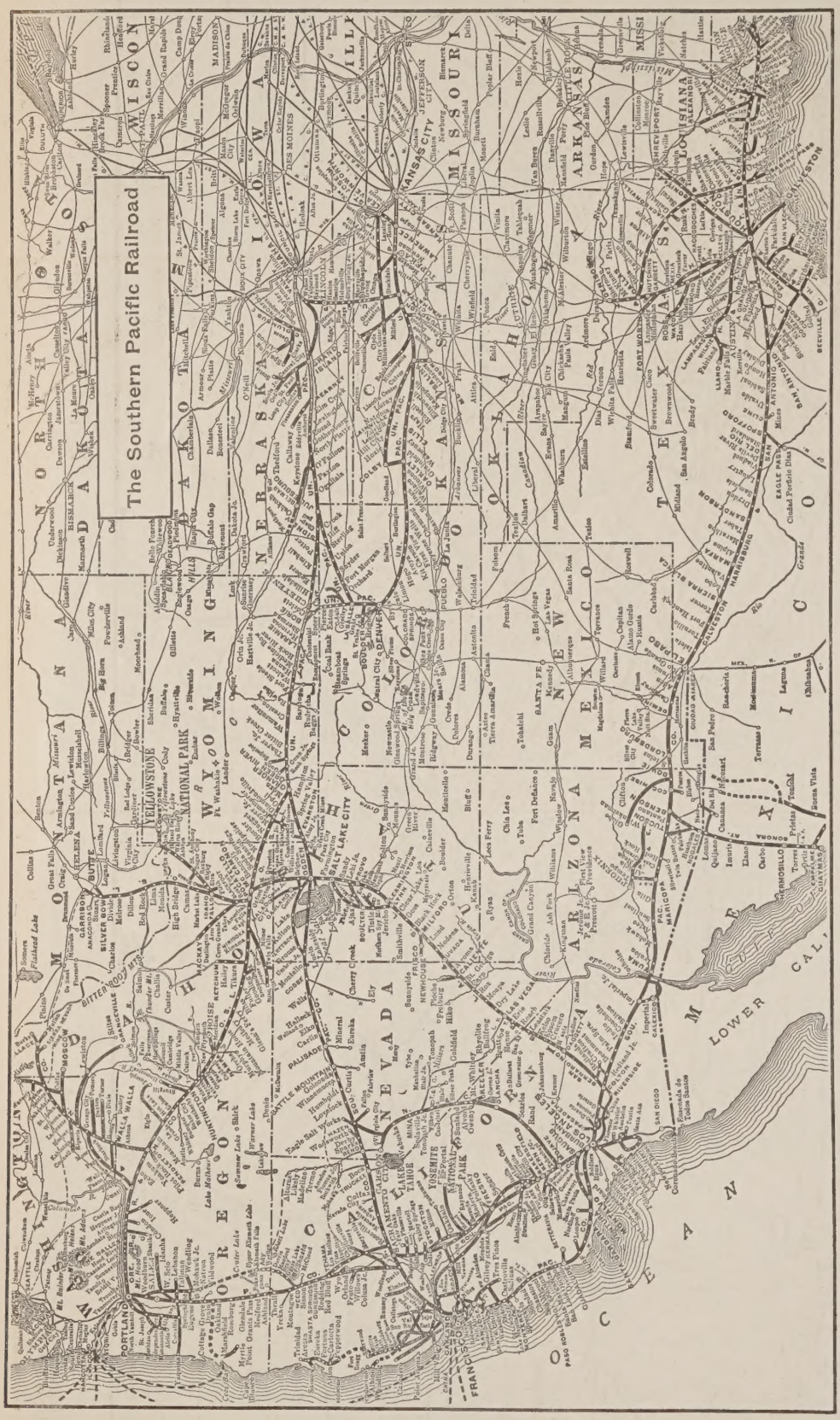
The total capital stock of the railroads of the United States in 1910 was $7,760,610,909; the total bonded debt $8,848,285,216; the total cost and equipment $13,060,191,621. The total stock, mortgage bonds, equipment obligations, etc., in 1880 was $5,402,038,257, or $58,624 per mile; in 1890 it was $10,020,025,215, or $61,343 per mile; in 1900 it was $11,891,902,339, or $61,884 per mile; in 1909 it was $17,042,282,575, or $75,905 per mile.

The number of passengers carried by the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year 1909 was 942,-

423,075; there were 1,635,215,800 tons of freight moved, the total traffic revenue was $2,513,212,763, with reported net earnings of $852,153,280, and other income of $165,888,557.

There was paid by the railroads in 1909, $318,755,456 in interest and $265,162,298 in dividends.

There were constructed in the United States 5,075.64 miles of railroad in 1902; 4,675.23 miles in 1903; 5,002.57 miles in 1904; 5,050.22 miles in 1905; 5,425 miles in 1906; 5,362 miles in 1907; 3,918 miles in 1908; 6,310 miles in 1909. In each of these years the greatest mileage was constructed in the Southwestern States.



The mileage, December 31, 1909, of railroads in the United States was divided among groups of States as follows; the New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, 7,968.86 miles; Middle Atlantic States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, 24,015.76 miles; Central Northern States: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, 45,364.72 miles; South Atlantic States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, 27,409.36 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley States: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, 22,430.89 miles; Southwestern States: Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, 50,479.92 miles; Northwestern States: Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana, 38,418.21 miles; Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Utah, 22,267.44 miles.

In 1827 the first railway line for traffic was opened at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horses. By 1830 there were 23 miles of railway in operation. In 1840 there were 2,818 miles; in 1850, 9,021 miles; in 1860, 30,626 miles; in 1870, 52,922 miles; in 1880, 93,262 miles; in 1890, 166,703 miles; in 1900, 194,262 miles; in 1901, 198,743 miles; in 1902, 202,938 miles; in 1903, 207,335 miles; in 1904, 212,394 miles; in 1905, 217,341 miles; in 1906, 222,766 miles; in 1907, 228,128 miles; in 1908, 232,046 miles; in 1909, 238,356 miles. This does not include double track, sidings, or spurs. The total track-mileage in 1909 was 343,387.

In 1909 there were in use 60,601 locomotives, 36,245 passenger cars, 13,449 baggage and mail cars, 2,180,324 freight cars, a total of 2,230,018 cars. The total number of employees on the railroads of the United States in 1909 was 1,502,823.

There are about 40 different varieties of railway cars in use. The original passenger cars were built like stage coaches. When several of them were joined together into one car the evolution of the modern passenger car began. In England and Continental Europe the compartments are still in vogue, while the continuous car bodies are used in the United States. As early as 1836 an attempt was made on the Cumberland Valley Railroad to furnish sleeping cars. The Pullman car, introduced in 1864, was soon afterward used on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Parlor cars, dining-room cars, vestibuled cars, observation and tourist cars have since been added to the luxuries of railway travel.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the size and capacity of freight cars. In 1875 the average capacity of freight cars was from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds. Five years later the average was from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds, and cars were being built with a capacity of 60,000 pounds. Few cars are now used with a capacity less than 60,000 pounds and cars of 70,000 and 80,000 pounds are growing in favor. For carrying coal and ore, steel cars with a capacity of 100,000 and even 110,000 pounds are generally used. Steel cars, because of their superior strength, durability, and great capacity per unit of weight, are increasingly used in America.

The enormous development of American railways has not been primarily the result of foresight. The great trunk lines—excepting those connecting the East with the Pacific States which belong to a later era of railroad building—are aggregations of parts originally built without relation to each other. In the construction of the railroads to the Pacific Coast unprecedented records have been made. On the Union Pacific, completed in 1869, parts of the road were built at the rate of a mile a day, while on the Canadian Pacific, completed in 1885, a record was made from April 18 to November 21, 1883, of 2.4 miles of completed track for every working day.

By numerous consolidations the railways of the United States have been reduced to a few groups, which comprise three-fourths of the railroad lines of the country:

Miles.	Stocks.	Bonds.
	VANDERBILT GROUP	
24,670	$618,300,000	$752,800,000
	PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM	
19,560	$766,900,000	$567,600,000
	HARRIMAN GROUP	
28,542	$948,300,000	$1,233,400,000
	HILL-MORGAN GROUP	
12,820	$384,600,000	$419,800,000
	MORGAN GROUP	
12,840	$567,215,000	$539,915,000
	GOULD GROUP	
21,114	$532,308,000	$813,500,000
	MOORE-REID GROUP	
28,107	$365,900,000	$483,300,000
	ROCKEFELLER GROUP	
16,185	$252,500,000	$309,700,000
	WALTERS GROUP	
11,143	$147,600,000	$199,300,000
	HAWLEY GROUP	
11,819	$337,687,655	$517,136,826

Numerous independent railroads, large and small, complete the total.

Although the railroads of the United States have an aggregate mileage of nearly half the total railway mileage of the world, according to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there are less than 350,000 stockholders. This total, moreover, must be considerably in excess of the actual number, since it is obvious that the same persons hold stock in more than one railroad. While it is difficult to say how many stockholders are counted more than once in this total, it is certain, in view of the marked tendency toward the concentration of wealth, that the number is decreasing. This decrease is estimated as at least twenty per cent less, which would reduce the number to about 260,000 persons.


The Southern Railroad
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
ATLANTIC
St. Louis
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Louisville
Nashville
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Memphis
Vicksburg
Meridian
Montgomery
Mobile
New Orleans
Atlanta
Macon
Savannah
Charleston
Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Columbia
Charlotte
Greensboro
Raleigh
Wilmington
Norfolk
Washington
Baltimore
Richmond
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Bristol
Harrisburg
Pittsburgh
Columbus
Springfield
Decatur
Terre Haute
Evansville
Paducah
Little Rock
Jefferson City
Greenville
Starkville
Tuscumbia
Birmingham
Selma
Brunswick
Augusta
Spartanburg
Asheville
Hot Springs
Cape Hatteras
Cape Fear
Onslow Bay
Long Bay
Pamlico Sound
Albemarle Sound
Chesapeake Bay
Delaware Bay
Steamship Lines to European Ports
Steamship Lines to Boston & New York
Steamship Lines to Liverpool—to London—to Rotterdam—to Hamburg